

THE

Country

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## What the Pessimists Overlooked

The horrible things they predicted have not yet materialized

By CHAS. L. SHAW

THIS is the time of year when the west coast's pessimists—there are a few of them—and even some government officials predicted that British Columbia would be facing a critical unemployment situation, when the number of jobs available would be at the lowest point since early in the war and the number of men and women seeking them would be greater than ever.

The pessimists and the government experts were buttressed by statistics and a certain amount of logic. Some of the basic facts were quite clear to them as well as to everyone else—that many thousands more servicemen than enlisted in British Columbia planned to make their homes there after their discharge, and that a large proportion of British Columbia's wartime industry would collapse with peace. Obviously, these two basic facts added up to widespread unemployment, which in turn might lead to economic depression.

But several other facts apparently overlooked by the skeptics and the statisticians have fortunately entered the picture. These facts may be briefly summarized as follows: 1, Swifter reconversion of wartime industry than most people expected, with a minimum of dislocation; 2, continued world demand for the products of British Columbia's primary industries, such as lumber, pulp and paper, canned fish and apples; 3, creation of new home markets by the postwar growth in population; 4, influence of buoyant economic conditions elsewhere in maintaining business morale and stimulating industry.

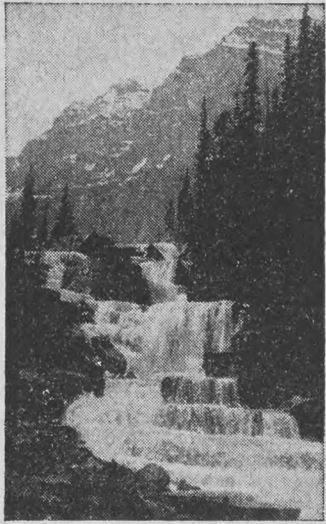
In other words, none of the horrible things that had been anticipated has so far materialized. Expansion is everywhere apparent and everyone seems to have a satisfactory job or at least a good prospect of getting one very soon.

### Lots of Money Floating Around

The main complaint of the big industrial corporations this spring is that they cannot get the materials to carry out their program of enlargement. There is apparently no trouble at all in finding the money. During the past few weeks several large mergers have been financed in Vancouver with ample investment funds from the home folks, and a big pulp and paper company with head office in Vancouver which issued its first stock to the public a year ago at around \$18.00 a share has watched the value climb steadily to more than \$32.00 today. Things like this, while they may not be tremendously significant in themselves, are general indications of the confidence that prevails in British Columbia at this time and which may reasonably be expected to continue through the year.

The British Columbia legislature got through its 1946 session without serious crisis, even though Premier John Hart was placed in a rather awkward predicament during its closing hours. The most spectacular event during the session was the appearance of the so-called labor lobby of several hundreds who petitioned the lawmakers for a 40-hour week and other concessions. The lobby was not impressively successful, even though the legislature did grant it a compromise 44-hour week. This would probably have been given anyway, despite the manufacturers' protest that labor conditions were already so pleasant in British Columbia that they placed industry in a tough competitive position with countries where production costs were much lower.

As for Premier Hart's trouble, it was brought about by the sudden death of the attorney-general, R. L. "Pat" Maitland, who was also head of the Con-



servative group in the cabinet and thus a sort of co-leader with Mr. Hart of the coalition government. The Premier filled the vacancy created by Maitland's death by promptly appointing Gordon Wismer as attorney-general. Wismer was not only unacceptable to some groups because of previous affiliations; he was also a Liberal, and the appointment of a Liberal to the No. 2 post in the cabinet was interpreted by the Conservatives as something less than fair and as a blow to the idea of

coalition. The Conservatives in the legislature even signed a round robin of protest. But Premier Hart explained that he could not get along without an attorney-general and that, unfortunately, there were no lawyers among the Conservatives in the house. He said that Wismer's choice was logical because of past service in that capacity in the Pattullo cabinet. But harmony was not restored until a general shake-up in the cabinet had been effected and two Conservatives sworn in as ministers. Superficially, all is quiet again on the political front, but the Wismer incident showed how thin the coalition veneer has worn in places.

### Peace River Deserves An Outlet

There is no longer much doubt as to the British Columbia government's intention to push through a railroad to the Peace River country even if it has to pay the bill itself. Premier Hart would like to see the Canadian National or the Canadian Pacific share the responsibility, but failing the co-operation of either, he is sufficiently convinced of the necessity for such a project to make the move alone if necessary.

Support for this railroad extension was given a few days ago by the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of both British Columbia and Alberta at a conference in Edmonton, a city which might have been suspected as an opponent because of her rivalry for the Peace River's produce.

The proposed road would represent an extension of the government-owned Pacific Great Eastern from Quesnel north to Prince George and thence to some point in the Peace River Valley such as Dawson Creek, which is now being connected with the British Columbia road system by a highway through Pine Pass.

"The people of the Peace River country deserve a railway—they have earned it," declared a pioneer Pouce Coupe farmer, T. H. Jamieson, at the Edmonton meeting. "You don't know the hardships they've gone through. But they have seen so many promises broken that today they are inclined to laugh at suggestions that a railway will at last be built."

British Columbians who have been working for the railroad hope that the Peace River farmers will have no further cause for laughter on that score.

Even with all its suddenly swollen population, British Columbia isn't at all sure of having an adequate number of laborers for farm work this year, and when harvest time in the orchards comes the usual shortage seems likely. Employment agencies are already preparing to meet the situation, and it's possible that efforts will be made to supplement the labor supply with men and women from east of the Rockies.

The present difficulty is that there has not been the anticipated eagerness on the part of men released from war service to get back on the land. A very large percentage of ex-servicemen have shown a definite preference for city life and they are taking their own time in waiting for city jobs to become available for them rather than seek the more easily obtained employment in the country.

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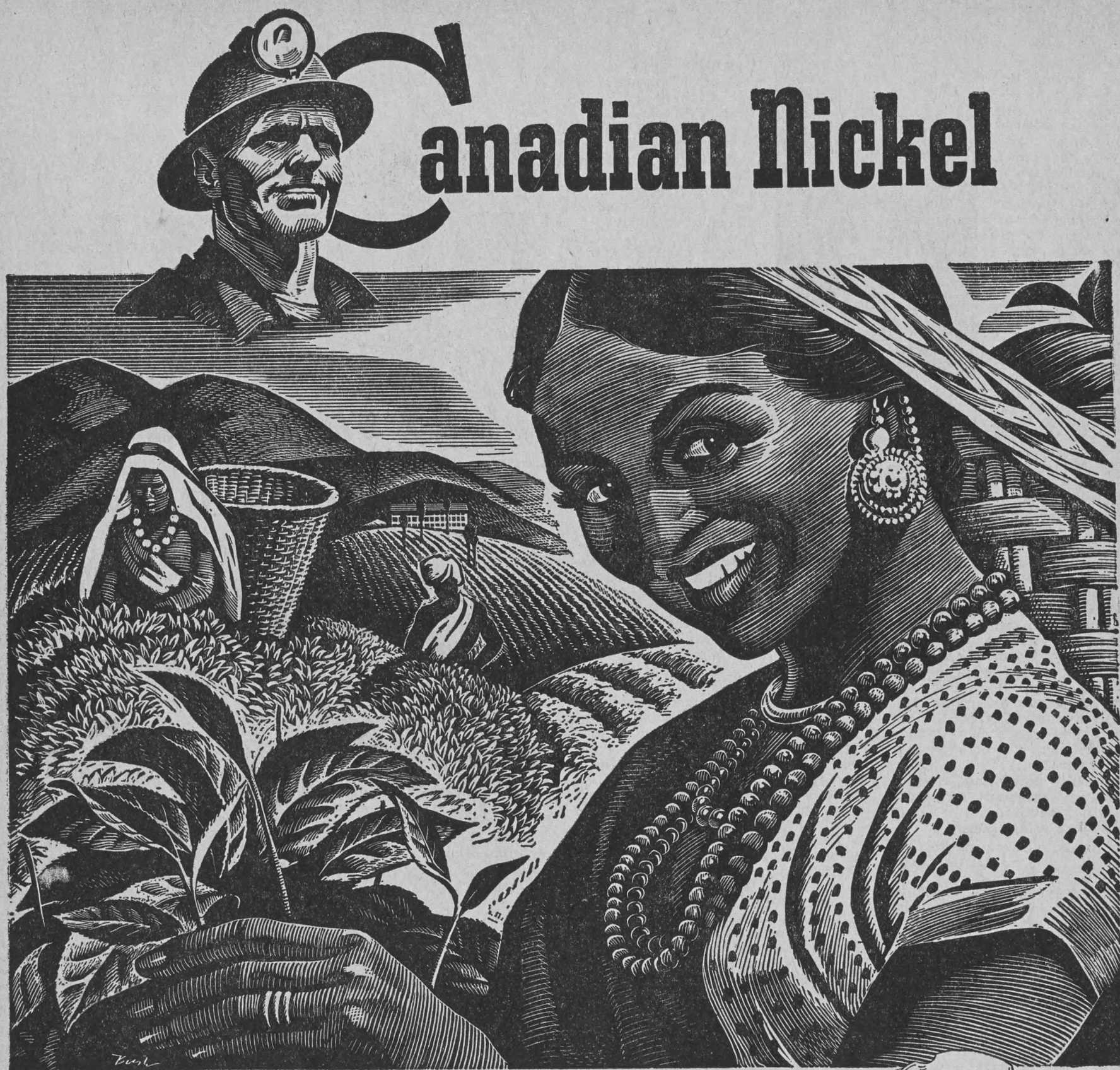
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# A New Community of Mankind

By A. R. M. LOWER

**W**HEN individuals of various origins come together their first instinct is to distrust and dislike one another. As one generation succeeds another, the barriers between them may begin to go down. Sooner or later young men find bright-eyed damsels in the other camp who seem to value husbands more highly than ancestors. When intermarriage begins, the original groups are on the way to crumbling and a new community (or nation) on the way to arising.

This may take a long time: English kings and nobles spoke only French for nearly three centuries after the Norman conquest, which is a measure of the time it took for a small band of snobbish foreign barons to make themselves over into Englishmen. But in the end the land seems to triumph, the same common mother to "Norwegian pirates, buccaneering Danes" asserts her sway and, cradled in the new homeland, a new nation is born.

It may be asked why this love of their land, so evident of late among all Canada's fighting forces, has not made all Canadians into one breed, just as the island of Great Britain has made most of its inhabitants into Englishmen. The answer would be easy; simply time and space. With the exception of French-speaking Canadians and many Nova Scotians, few of us have been in the country for more than three or four generations and a great many of us for only one or two. "A thousand years scarce serve to build a state." We have come from the ends of the earth and we have scattered over the four thousand miles that lie between Halifax and Vancouver, cut off from each other by lake and rock and wilderness. No wonder we have not yet built Canada.

Our varied origins, differing backgrounds and scateration over a huge area account for many of our Canadian ills. These give us the French-English conflict that so often comes close to wrecking our country. They set up dangerous strains and stresses between the so-called "new Canadians" and the old. For those whose origins go back to the British Isles, some fifty per cent of the whole, the historic traditions linking them to the rest of the English-speaking race throughout the world have made it difficult beyond words to get the centre of reference out of the old land and into the new. While economic, social and linguistic differences are also vital factors, pride of race goes a long way in explaining their reluctance to allow members of some of the other groups to enter their family. It has been the inability of Canadians of British descent to commit themselves wholly and unreservedly to their new country which has prevented many of them from having a completely clear vision for the task more especially theirs, that of building a new nation in the northern half of North America. In this they have not been as wise as their American brethren, who have kept their eyes unremittingly on the ball. The gaze of Canadians has often wandered.

**T**HE essential need in building a new community has invariably been manpower. North America from its discovery until modern times has shrieked for hands and still more hands to subdue the wilderness. The call for men has been far too insistent to permit of racial exclusiveness getting much of a hearing. Just as during the war the Germans attempted to press into their service Russians, Roumanians, Danes, Dutchmen and everyone else on whom they could lay hold, so in the three century struggle with the American wilderness, every man who came along and picked up an axe for the battle against the forest was welcome. The areas which adopted policies of exclusiveness, such as Spanish America and new France, had only themselves to thank when they were hopelessly outnumbered and left behind.

British North America from the first, like the United States, was racially variegated. In the 18th century there was little thought of race: the British government sent in Americans, Irish Catholics and others to found Halifax and Germans from the Palatinate to settle Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. New Englanders came in to take the place of the Acadians, English and Gaelic-speaking Highlanders to settle other communities. In conquered Canada, apprehension was expressed lest the French, 60,000 new subjects, should leave and go back to France. The Loyalists, arriving in 1783, were composed of English, Irish, Highlanders, Dutch and Germans: with the exception of the Highlanders, most of them were English-speaking, though it is possible that only a minority among them possessed the English language as their original mother tongue. At the turn of the 18th century immigrants from Pennsylvania came into Upper Canada who were Mennonite in religion and German in speech: they founded one of the most prosperous areas in modern Ontario.

**I**N the first half of the 19th century a flood of immigrants poured into British North America, most of them into Upper Canada (Ontario). There were English, Lowland Scots, Highlanders, Ulster Protestants, Irish Catholics, Americans, more Germans and stray individuals from other stocks. A townsman from the south of England could have had little in common with a Gaelic-speaking Scot or a Catholic from the west of Ireland: language was different, the historical traditions of each were absolutely dissimilar, their systems of law were different, their whole outlook on life was different. The people from the extremities of the British Isles who came to Canada in the 1830's and 1840's of last century, the very core of our modern Canadian community, were almost as far removed by history and institutions from the central tradition of the English race as the Germans who were coming in at the same time. The main thing they all had in common (and its importance must not be

minimized) was the over-riding British allegiance under which they had been brought up: otherwise as big a job of assimilation and education into the ways of the continent had to be done on them as on most of our modern "New Canadians."

It was only because Canada could not attract them that she had to wait for seventy years before receiving a contribution from the enormous stream of immigrants that from about 1830 flowed into the United States: year after year thousands of foreigners landed at Quebec and went on through to the western states to the chagrin of the Canadian authorities, who would only have been too glad to have them stop, whatever their language.



In the 20th century the western lands of the United States being filled up, part of the stream was deflected to Canada: it is from about 1900 that the infinite variety of humanity that we now have in our cities and on our western plains began to come to us: Germans, Scandinavians, Slavs, Hungarians, Italians, Greeks, Belgians, Finns, Orientals, men from the ends of the earth, flocked in to help build the west. Since 1900 Canada has had something over five million immigrants. They have come, they have seen and then most of them have gone away again, a minority only (including large numbers from the British Isles) remaining to become Canadian citizens. It is these immigrants who have come in since about 1900 from the continent of Europe who collectively make up the third group in our Canadian life, ranking in numbers next after those of British and French origin.

The great period of immigration for settlement was from 1900 to 1914. After the last war, the character of the immigration began to change: most of the best western lands had been taken up and eastern industry was developing. Canadian immigration tended more and more to become a cheap labor device. The foreigner was amenable, he did not know local conditions, he was anxious to get on and he would work long hours at low wages. Those who came in after 1920 were also of religious persuasions differing from the majority: this cut them off from the older inhabitants and tended to keep them at the bottom. The result was that after 1920, protest against immigration began. It rested on religious grounds and on opposition to cheap labor. Canada had passed the heyday of pioneering and the great crowds of men who formerly had been so welcome in helping build her railroads and her cities were no longer needed. When the great depression submerged the country in distress, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett in 1930 placed a ban on further immigration and this, save for a trickle, has since been maintained.

Fifteen years without immigration have made considerable changes in the Canadian picture. As the old people have died out the proportion of the population of Canadian born has greatly increased and assimilation to the two older cultures has made great strides. A few groups such as the Italians in the province of Quebec have adopted the French language but since most of the immigration has been into the English areas, by far the most of the association has been

Our racially variegated  
people must settle down together--  
A Canadian type is emerging





CLARENCE T. ELLIS



**G**OODNIGHT crossed the river at a ford whose bottom sands were scarcely covered by water and made noon camp under the shade of a lonely willow. Heat was a burning pressure upon the grey and burnt-brown desert and heat rolled back from the punished earth to make a thin, unseen turbulence all around him. The smell of the day was a rendered-out compound of baked grass and sage and bitter-strong dust.

He lay belly-flat and drank on the upstream side of his horse; he let the horse drift to graze while he built a smoke and stretched out in the willow's spotty shade with his hat drawn over his eyes. Suddenly the sun came around the willow and burned against his skin and he sat upright and knew he had been asleep. He rose up then, a limber man with grey eyes half-hidden behind the drop of his lids. He had a rider's looseness about him and the sun had scorched its layers of tan smoothly over his face. All his features were solid and his shape was the flat and angularly heavy shape of a man who made his living by horse and rope.

When he stepped to the saddle he turned east, as he had been doing for many days—all the way out of Oregon's high range. The Idaho desert lay behind him, and the black lava gorges of the Snake, and the Tetons, and Jackson Hole and the Absarokas. Looking rearward across the leagues of rolling grass and flinty soil, he saw the shadow of great hills lying vague behind the heat haze; forward stood the darker and closer bulk of the Owlhorns. Sundown, he figured, ought to put him into Sherman City at the base of those hills.

Once during the last week he had met a rider and they had said six words apiece and departed on their separate ways. Otherwise travellers were to be seen only as fragments of dust-smoke in the great distance and ranch quarters were small-shaped blurs, like ships hull-down on the horizon. There was such a ranch headquarters now before him, directly upon his route to the Owlhorns; and there was also a pattern of dust on his right, signal of one or more riders moving. He watched that dust for half an hour before he decided it was a single rider heading for the same ranch toward which he pointed.

When a man had long distances to cover, the best way was the slow way; and therefore Goodnight let the horse pick its own gait. He sat easy in the saddle for his own comfort, and even-balanced to save the horse. As he rose, his eyes three-quarters lidded to shield off the glare, he saw all there was to be seen and he speculated long upon the course of a creek or the shape of a vagrant track upon the earth, or the distance from point to point; and some-

times he whistled a little and sometimes he sang a song, and sometimes he rode many miles in steady silence—drawn inward to those strange thoughts which ride close to a man alone. At twenty-nine, these thoughts had tempered him, and fashioned a private world with its images and its long thoughts and its hopes of what might be.

The rider south of him made a sweep through the early afternoon, and curved in until he was directly ahead, two or three miles away. In another half hour the man had reached the ranch house toward which Goodnight also moved at a steady pace. The middle-down sun burned like an open flame on his back and the horizons turned blue-yellow. He crossed the bottom of a bone-dry creek, he saw the flash of bright tin reaching out from the ranch-house windmill. He thought of something funny Niles Brand had once said and he smiled; and he remembered a woman's voice he had heard at some strange place back in the mountains. He had never seen her face; it was only her voice coming out of the house—sleepy and low—and it stayed with him, like one short piece of music whose name he wished to know.

House and barn and yard came into view and when he got nearer he spotted two men on the porch, face to face with ten feet between them. The nearest man was chalked with alkali dust and his florid face puffed with heat; therefore he was the rider who had just come off the desert. He was quite tall and had a heavy-bridged nose and sharp blue eyes which now came around and fastened a coolly inhospitable glance on Goodnight. The other man likewise turned his attention and for an instant Goodnight thought he noticed strain and the distant show of fear on that one's face. Meanwhile he waited for an invitation to dismount.

It was a considerable time in coming. The second man looked back at the tall rider and seemed to speculate upon him. Afterwards he swung his glance to

**A lone rider came out of the Idaho desert into the high ranges of Oregon. Frank Goodnight, in this thrilling western serial is a man of mystery seeking another man. He is a suspect figure not tying in with any outfit or saloon in Sherman City and caring little for the attention of women.**

*"You're wanting more safety than you got. I will think of it," said Ide. "Do so," said Bill. "It is always better to be reasonable." He turned to meet Goodnight.*

Goodnight again and said, "Get down, man, and come out of the sun."

Goodnight dismounted. He stood at the base of the porch and rolled himself a smoke and he thought: "The small fellow is glad I'm here—I wonder why." He had seen an expression of relief noticeably show

# The

on the man's mouth. He finished his cigarette and licked it. But his mouth was dry and so he held the cigarette unlighted, watching the tall man with a greater degree of interest. He had, Goodnight thought, a maverick smell about him. He was painted the same dusty color as were all men in this country but the paint came from another brush. This was Goodnight's quick judgment. It was subject to revision, but he always placed weight on his first impressions.

**T**HE tall one said with unconscious arrogance: "If you've got business here, get it done with and be on your way."

The man's words were too sharp and distinct, the tone too clear. A Western man had a looser and easier way of speaking. Goodnight said: "Your outfit?"

"Hardly," said the big-nosed man, "But does that matter?"

"Always like to get my walking papers from the boss," said Goodnight.

The big man smiled in a wintry, indifferent way. He didn't bother to answer. It was the other one who said:—

"Water's in the back of the house."

Goodnight nodded. He led his horse around the house to a big trough in the rear. He let the horse drink a little. Then he pulled the horse back and himself drank the small trickle of water coming out of the pipe; then he gave the horse another short drink, and moved back to the front yard. It was no





Bill said in a half-interested manner: "Have I misjudged you, friend, or are you simply making a demonstration for the sake of your pride?"

"Put in your chips and find out," said Goodnight.

Suddenly the high-nosed Bill laughed. "That's typical," he commented, turning to the smaller man. "An arrival, a word, a threat and a show-down. It never varies. There's damned little originality in this country."

"Is that another speech?" asked Goodnight.

"Don't be proud of your ultimatum," said Bill. "Now I shall surprise you very much. I am going to leave you standing right there, high and dry with your gallant attitude."

"That's one way of saying it," said Goodnight.

Bill left the porch and walked to his horse. He stepped to the saddle and laid his hands on the horn. He gave Goodnight a short smile. "Don't be proud. If I felt like fighting I should certainly fight you. But why should I spend that energy and take that risk on a man who means nothing to me, and probably means less to himself?"

"Let me give you some advice," said Goodnight. "Don't make statements you have to crawl out of."

been under strain. He patted his shirt pocket and found a cigar. He lighted it and closed his eyes a moment; he was small and dark and his shoulders had begun to fatten up. He looked harmless in the chair and Goodnight turned half away to study Boston Bill, now in the distance. When he swung around again, the little man's eyes were open and watching him, keenly and sharply.

"You want a job?"

"Riding or fighting?"

"Less of one thing and more of the other."

"Where's Sherman City?"

"Over there," said the man, and waved a hand toward the Owlhorns. "My name's Harry Ide. I owe you a favor."

"Maybe I missed something," said Goodnight.

"He caught me alone," said Ide.

"He was gettin' set to talk you to death?" drawled Goodnight.

Harry Ide removed his hat and wiped his sweat band. A small bald spot showed at his scalp lock and the edges of his hair were turning from coal-black to grey. He had the beginnings of a bay window and he seemed to have no danger in him. Still, now and then something seemed to spring out of his eyes at Goodnight, very bright and very calculating. "I wouldn't jump at conclusions," Harry Ide said. "The man's better than he sounds."

"Thanks for the drink," said Goodnight and stepped to his saddle.

"About that job—"

"Maybe I'll be back," said Goodnight and rode off.

BOSTON BILL had reached Harry Ide's ranch house half an hour before Goodnight arrived. He stepped quickly to the ground and got to the porch and stood with a shoulder against the wall. He said, "Harry," and waited. Somebody moved from the back room slowly and came across the front room. Boston Bill held himself still, and so caught Ide by surprise as the latter stepped through the door. Ide saw him a little too late to put himself on the alert. Therefore he stopped still, facing Boston Bill. His face hardened as he waited and he held Bill's eyes with his own guarded glance.

"You see," said Bill, "I have you on the hip."

"So," said Harry Ide, very dry.

"This is just to show you that you can't always be surrounded and safe. If I want to reach you I can always do it. You didn't even see me coming. Or if you did see me, you never thought I'd be fool enough to walk straight at you."

"Was unexpected," agreed Ide. He was listening to Boston Bill with the gravest kind of care. He remained motionless.

"Your head is full of quick ideas," pointed out Bill, now amused. "You're trying to think of some way to protect yourself. You've got no gun. Very careless."

"That's right."

"It ought to occur to you,"

# Wild Bunch

By Ernest Haycox

as much as he wanted and not as much as the horse wanted, but they still had the worst of the day to ride through and it was better to make a dry march than to sweat out a lot of water. He stopped at the porch steps, before the two men. He still had his cigarette and now took time to light it. He thought he saw relief once more break over the small man's cheeks. He looked at the tall rider and met the steady onset of the latter's impatient glance.

"Now you can dust along," said the tall one.

"The shorter man said: 'Cut that out, Bill.'"

The big-nosed Bill showed an amused grin. "This man's no recruit for you, Harry. He's another bum, another fugitive in a land full of fugitives. There's probably a charge against him somewhere and he's running from it. Just one more crook trying to reach the shelter of the Owlhorns before a bullet catches up with him." He gave Goodnight a stiff jolt with his glance, now losing his idle amusement. "You can make timber by night. Go on, move."

Goodnight dragged in the cigarette's strong sweet smoke and blew it out. He dropped the cigarette and ground it under his boot. He lifted his head on Bill, meeting the man's pushing glance. He said to Bill in the softest voice: "You talk too much."

Bill gave him a prolonged study. The remark seemed to interest him more than to anger him; and that was a reaction to which Goodnight was not accustomed. It quickened his attention and he watched the tall man's face steadily for a sign of change.

But it didn't touch the tall man. The tall man's smile simply pushed it aside. He lifted his reins, and nodded at the smaller one on the porch. "He's no good for you as a recruit, Harry. None of these stray riders are. You'll hire him, but all he'll ever do is run for a hole when somebody strange comes up. I'll see you later."

By habit he set his horse into a run, through the blasting heat of this day; and kept up the run for a hundred yards or more. The arid dust boiled around him and hung motionless in the air and laid its suffocating smell across the yard. The sky was overcast with heat fog, like the smoke of a forest fire. Eastward, the Owlhorns showed dim. Goodnight turned his glance back to the man on the porch.

"What was his name again?"

"Bill—Boston Bill Royal."

"So," murmured Goodnight.

"Don't let the words fool you." The man on the porch rested back on his chair and let his arms hang loose across his thighs. He relaxed as though he had



pointed out Boston Bill, "that no man is ever safe."

"It occurs to me now," said Ide.

"Then," said Boston Bill, "it should further occur to you that a bargain is better than a burial."

Harry Ide slowly reached up with a hand and scratched the end of his nose. He held Boston Bill's complete attention. Suddenly he turned and walked ten feet away, and turned back to face Bill again.

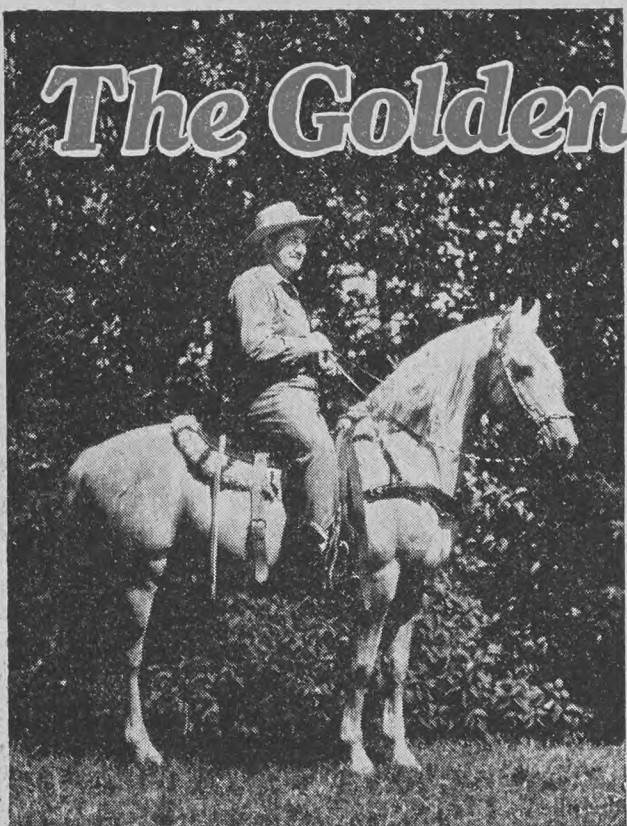
Bill said: "Why did you do that?"

Harry Ide shrugged his shoulders. He said, "What's this bargain or burial business?"

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Illustrated by  
CLARENCE TILLENIOUS





Above, and on the front cover, is depicted an outstanding Palomino stallion. He was bred in Texas and imported by the McIntyre Ranch of Magrath, Alta. A year ago he was purchased by Jerry Puckett of Calgary. He won the championship in the Palomino class at all shows where he competed in 1945. Jerry Puckett is in the saddle.

THE origin of the Palomino, or Golden Coated Horse, is a bit obscure, but, at any rate, it has a long history — references being found to Golden Horses many centuries ago. History records that in 1518 Cortez, Spanish soldier and conqueror of Mexico, sailed to the New World with a fleet of 11 vessels, 700 soldiers and 18 horses, and, among those horses, was a lone golden stallion. It is said that he gave this Golden Horse to one of his army captains, Juan Palomino. It was called the "Horse of Palomino" and later the "Palomino Horse" came to be the accepted name of these glamorous and spirited animals.

Perhaps it was from this horse that the Golden Horse got its start in America, but, was this horse the only one of his kind or were there more back in the old lands? It is recorded that in the reign of Queen Ysabella of Spain the golden coated horses with white or silver manes and tails were very popular with the royal household. The Queen was very fond of the Golden Horse and encouraged its breeding, and, so keen was her liking for these horses, that they became known as Ysabellas. The use of this name spread and has lasted down through the centuries in parts of Europe. Largely through the interest of Queen Ysabella and the scientific breeding carried on at her instigation, the Spanish horse of that day, which was very largely of Arabian origin, came to be recognized as the finest horse in Europe. Juan Palomino's horse was from this stock and he brought with him the finest blood lines of his day. Later on, early Spanish adventurers to America brought more of this type of horse.

It was not only in the reign of Queen Ysabella that reference has been found to the Golden Horse in Europe. The famous Earl of Newcastle mentions several times in his book on Horsemanship (published in 1864) the Golden Horses known as Ysabellas. Cream colored horses were found in England in the stables of George III (1760-1810) and this astute monarch was able to effect the removal of the ban on the export of merino sheep from Spain to England through the agency of these horses. Then, as centuries earlier, the Spaniards loved the Golden Horse and George III gave up the horses in trade for merino sheep. Therefore, the Golden Horse played a part in making England a great producer of fine wool and the makers of the world's finest woollen goods.

It has been said that the original Golden Horses were pure Arabs and other authorities say that there has never been such a thing as an Arabian horse of this color. At Easton, Maryland, there is today what is reputed to be a purebred Arabian stallion, "M'sieu Zab," with a golden coat and white mane and tail. He was taken from Africa to France just prior to the war and was admitted into France as a purebred. He was brought to America just before hostilities started and it was said that his papers would be available after the war. It is possible that the question of his breeding may be cleared up by this time. It is interesting to note that of his first crop of colts foaled in America, all but one were Palominos. It is reported that during the war numerous golden coated Arabians were seen in North Africa by American soldiers who

# The Golden Coated Horse

Beauty, Spirit, Docility, Stamina--The Glamorous Palomino has everything

By GEORGE EDWORTHY

were interested enough to look for them. A recent article in an American publication records that there is a four-year-old registered Arabian mare "Shabarra" at La Canado, California, which is a dark Palomino with silver mane and tail and she has been accepted for registration by both Palomino horse associations. In a book published by Lady Wentworth, perhaps the greatest living authority on Arabian horses, she says that Palomino is probably a very ancient and original color of the Arab. Her book shows a few illustrations of golden chestnut Arabians with white manes and tails. The need of establishing at this stage that the Palomino is of Arabian origin will be apparent later on in discussing present day breeding practices.

ON every hand today the question is asked, "What is a Palomino?" The secretary of the Palomino Horse Association (this is an American Association) said: "We will not attempt to answer that question today," and goes on to intimate something about 57 varieties as being the reason he cannot give a straight answer to that simple question. However, he goes on to state that the original Palomino was a horse of known ancestry. It was of Arabic-Moorish-Spanish blood and breeding and closely akin to the Arab and the Moorish

Barb. What then has happened to the Golden Horse since its arrival in this continent over four hundred years ago? It is interesting to follow its history over this long period and to note the prepotency of the Golden Horse in keeping alive that vital something which it possesses—with little or no help from its masters during that long period in the way of planned breeding. A new day has dawned, however, for this great little horse, and, while it will take many generations to undo the harm which has been done, eventually we are going to see in North America the Golden Horse, remade in his likeness of the days of Queen Ysabella.

Eventually we will get around to the method of accomplishing that result, but, first let us see how badly the Golden Horse has been treated on this continent.

The early Spaniard dearly prized the Golden Horse, and, to the limit of his ability, carried on a breeding plan designed to maintain the quality of the breed. This horse was the favorite mount of the Spanish Dons and they were cared for and cherished above all others. Due to their popularity, their numbers increased and many leaving their home ranges became in time wild horses. The early American settlers in southern California found many Palomino colored horses among the wild mustangs, and, while they had perhaps decreased in size due to hardship and shortage of feed, they still retained many of the characteristics of the original Golden Horses brought from Spain. It must be borne in mind that hundreds of years had passed from the time of the coming of the

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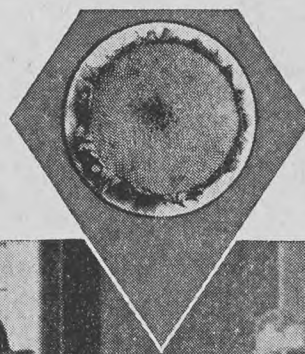
## Oil From Manitoba Farms

AN acre of Sunrise sunflowers yields anywhere up to 800 or 1,000 pounds of seed in a good year. The seed is 50 per cent hull and 50 per cent meat. The meat is 25 per cent oil. The oil is used for shortening, salad dressing, and medicinal purposes. The meal is a good livestock feed. The hulls, in the raw, make good litter for hens at the lowest level and, since they have four per cent protein, they serve a higher purpose in compounding feeds.

On this basis Co-operative Vegetable Oils, Ltd., Altona, Manitoba, was founded. Note that rather inclusive title. The machinery which expresses the oil out of sunflower seed will do the same chore on flax, soybeans, or any other oil bearing seed. For the present, sunflower seed only is going through the plant.

It is no patchwork job, this oil expressing plant. A truck load of sunflower seed can be dumped, like a truck load of wheat in a country elevator. At the other end the oil is stored in huge galvanized iron tanks and loaded into tank cars for shipment. Between these two operations is a plant that cost a cool \$150,000 to build and equip.

Let us follow the seed from the truck to the tank car. The load is dumped, weighed, and elevated. Incidentally the weight is recorded in a heated enclosure, hardly big enough to be called a room, but comfortable, an idea which should appeal to any elevator agent. The seed goes on a conveyor belt to storage bins where it is left for about six days. It may have anywhere up to 25 per cent moisture and in the bins the moisture becomes more uniform throughout the mass. There is storage for 900,000 pounds. Samples of each load are taken and sent to the



D. K. Friesen, vice-president and A. D. Miller, general manager, Co-operative Vegetable Oils, Altona, Man.

By R. D. COLQUETTE

farmer can take home a return load of them if he wants to. This spring the roadway to the plant is paved with them.

The meats still carry about six per cent of hull. The hearts, as they are called, are not crushed. They are cooked and passed through a conditioner in which they are cooled. From there they are conveyed to the machine which is the vital part of the whole plant. It is the expeller, in which the oil is pressed out of the hearts of the sunflower seeds. All the steps in the process so far have been leading up to this supreme operation.

Into the expellers the cooked seed is fed by means of powerful augurs. The augurs work inside of cylinder

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Dominion Grain Inspection Service in Winnipeg for grading.

From the storage bins the seed is conveyed to the drier. Here steam heat is applied at a temperature of 220 degrees Fahr. until the moisture is reduced to seven per cent. The drying is a continuous process. Continuous processes are important in industry.

After drying, the seed goes to the de-huller. Between two revolving discs the hulls are rubbed off. Next, the hulls and the meat have to be separated. This is done by passing the mixture of meat over a sieve through which there is a powerful upward air blast. The separating machine is called an aspirator. A blast of hurricane proportions lifts the hulls from the meat and carries them through a large galvanized iron pipe out of the building, over the approach to the elevator and on to a separate house. There, when the market is opened—still a hope—they will be bagged for shipment. A



# DON'T WASTE SOIL CAPITAL

By J. L. DOUGHTY

**T**HE forces of Nature have been at work for geological ages in the formation of the soils of western Canada. Vast ice fields formed in the vicinity of Hudson Bay and, in moving outward from the point of origin, ground the underlying rock into a fine powder or rock flour. Owing to a wide diversity in the type of rock, the resulting flour contained all of the minerals essential for plant growth. The melting of the glaciers left the country covered with a layer of pulverized rock varying in depth from a few to several hundred feet. As the climate became warmer, Nature covered the land with vegetation, which, through the intervening years, added organic matter and nitrogen to the rock flour and ultimately produced the rich prairie soils, which extend from the Red River in the east, to the foothills of the snow-capped Rockies in the west. Mile after mile of prairie land produced food for the buffalo and antelope while awaiting the plow of the pioneer. The billions of bushels of high quality grain that have flowed in a never-ending stream to the terminal elevators at the head of the lakes, are ample evidence of the productivity of these soils.

Nature requires thousands of years to build a soil; and under her care the process is always constructive. It is only when man introduces practices that are contrary to those of Nature that deterioration takes place. There are many examples to show where the cultural practices of man have, in a few short years, destroyed that which had taken Nature centuries to produce. It is likewise true that man, by working in conjunction with Nature, has maintained or improved the productivity of the land under his control and passed on to his successors an unimpaired natural resource. The maintaining of a soil in a condition favoring maximum production does not result in deterioration.

## A Little Carelessness Will Do It

The future welfare of our Nation depends largely on maintaining the productive capacity of the soil, for the farm and ranch lands must continue to produce food for man and beast. The life span of man is but a brief period in the life of a soil, but improper cultural methods during even a few years may result in damage that will take much longer to repair. It is the national duty of the farmer so to manage the land under his control that it will produce profitable crops of high quality, and so that his heirs, who may be sons returning from the battlefields of the world, will inherit a place which they will be proud to call home and on which they can hope to make a living.

The farmer of past generations had only experience and knowledge handed down from father to son on which to base the management

of his farm. Today there is a vast army of trained men engaged in the solving of the problems pertaining to the production, distribution and utilization of the products of the farm.

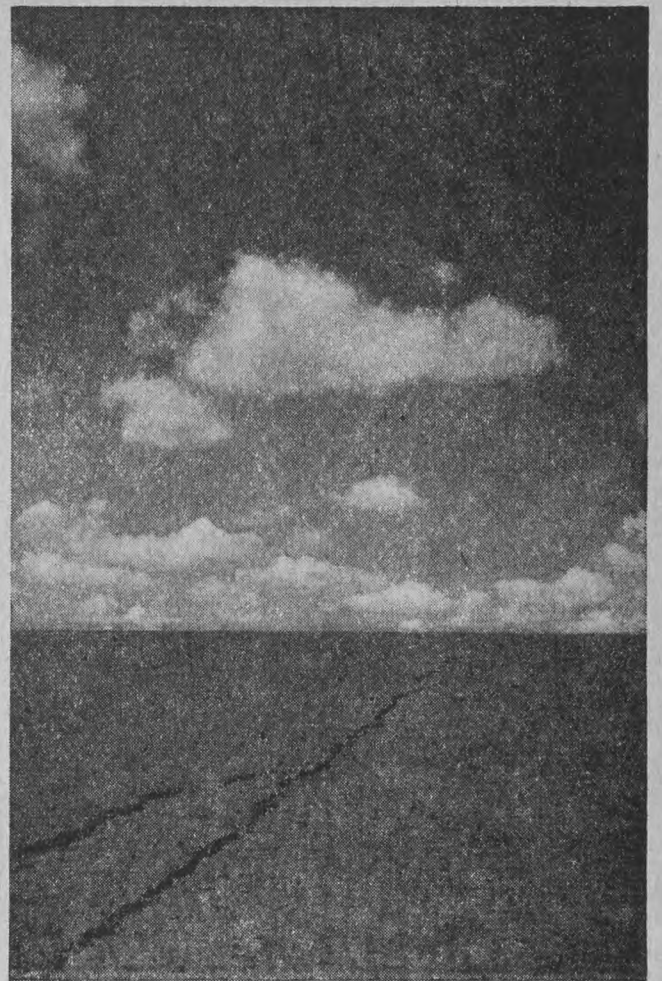
The soil surveyor classifies the land and recommends suitable crops; the soil chemist determines the kind and amount of fertilizer to be used; the plant breeder has the responsibility of improving old and developing new crops; the entomologist studies the control of insects, and the pathologist the control of disease. The dietitian is concerned with the nutritional value of the crop, while the chemist is interested in the development of new uses for surplus or waste products. The engineer has the problem of designing machinery for the tillage of the land and harvesting the crop. These are only part of the army of research men that are studying the problems related to agriculture. The combined results of all these investigations are available to the farmer.

Soil conservation, which implies the proper management and use of the soil, is concerned chiefly with two problems in so far as the soils of the prairie areas are concerned. These are the control of soil erosion and the conservation of moisture.

## Control of Wind Erosion

The low precipitation over most of the prairie area resulted in the early adoption of the practice of summerfallowing one-third to one-half of the cultivated land each year in order to store moisture in the soil for use by the following crop. This practice, while of value in conserving moisture, increased the danger of erosion because of the large areas of bare land. A series of dry years, in conjunction with high winds, resulted in serious wind erosion over large areas, the damage being particularly severe in the areas of light soil. Public attention was focussed on this problem and experimental and research work was started to devise methods of control. Strip farming, which involved the dividing of the fields in alternate strips of fallow and cultivated land, was recommended. This practice had been initiated by the farmers in southwestern Alberta and proved partially effective, especially on certain types of soil. It was followed by

**Capital invested in farm land can be recovered only if the soil is fertile. Waste or loss of fertility is loss of capital. Soil conservation is therefore conservation of capital.**



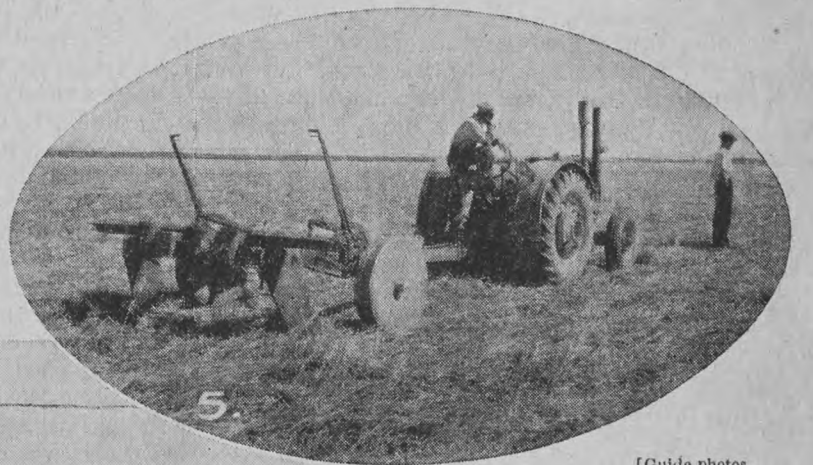
[Guide photo.]

*Cross-cultivation would have made this impossible.*

the adoption of the trash cover, which is the retaining on the surface of the soil, of as much as possible of the crop residue. The trash cover has proved successful whenever there was sufficient crop residue and where proper tillage methods were employed. The trash cover traps the moving soil particles and reduces the wind velocity near the surface, which prevents the increase of erosive material by abrasion and protects the surface crust formed on many soils.

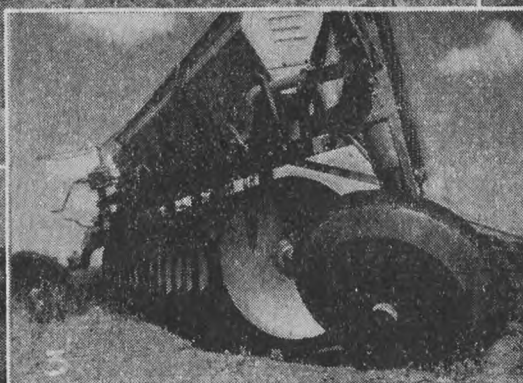
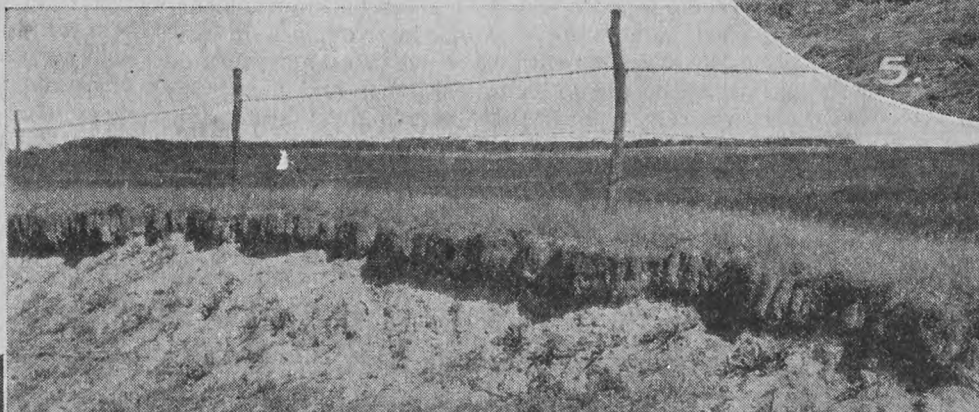
Tillage operations must be of such a nature that the trash is anchored to the surface and the minimum amount buried. The one-way disc has proved very

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[Guide photos.]

1. The top soil is almost all eroded away here.
2. Most of the prairie has a top soil layer about like this but of varying depth.
3. Tillage implements improperly used can hasten soil depletion.
4. Trash cover and ridged soil prevent most wind erosion.
5. The blade weeder is particularly useful for soil conservation under some conditions.





# SCOUTING AROUND

*With Guide Notebook  
and Camera*



## Self Help at Rycroft

**T**HE individual rural community is so small a segment of the entire agricultural economy of Canada, or of any one province, that its problems and its needs, its opportunities and its promise, its handicaps and shortcomings, are more than likely to go unnoticed unless people of the community themselves combine to improve conditions through self help. Governments may issue policies and individuals within a community may exert a guiding influence, but unless it is possible to arouse a large number of the people themselves to an appreciation of what can be done by self help within the community, its difficulties and its prospects are likely to remain unnoticed.

When I last visited Rycroft in the Peace River District, I was impressed by the community effort under way in this comparatively small and isolated community. First I talked with Harry Laurin, Manager of the Rycroft Co-operative Association, which, when chartered in February, 1937, had 52 members and \$6,150 paid up share capital. Membership had grown to 275 members, and store sales, which were \$29,381 in 1941, following a net loss of over \$400 in 1940, reached \$83,798 in 1943, and were expected to double that figure in 1944. It was then the largest

store in town, whereas it had been the smallest in 1941. A second store had been established at Spirit River, a few miles west, and after paying out \$6,762 in four per cent interest on share capital, and five per cent patronage dividend, there still remained a general surplus credited to individual members' accounts, amounting to \$4,232. This general reserve, after operating costs, interest, patronage dividend, was, as a matter of policy allocated to the credit of members on a patronage basis. It was not withdrawable, but if a member moved away, he could sell his share and must also sell his general reserve equity to realize on it. A credit in general reserve was regarded as a form of burial insurance, since members remaining in the community could not withdraw it, though it was paid to the estate in case of death.

From George Potter, station agent and secretary of the Rycroft Agricultural Society, I learned of two other community efforts. For a number of years the Society had held no fair, due to the cutting off of government grants. Even before that, the fair usually went in the hole because of liberal prizes and cheap concessions. A sports day with a baseball tournament and good band brought about improvement in revenues. The Society was able to put up an agricultural hall with the aid of volunteer labor and owing to comparatively free lumber, carrying no stumpage fees. Effort was being made to establish a young people's centre. Moving picture equipment had been operating for some time, and its \$2,300 cost was

expected to be cleared off within a year or so, after which it was hoped to make money to develop further improvements. As money is available, further improvements—showers, swimming pool, water pressure system—are in mind.

At one time the hall was rented freely to all comers, but community interests later demanded that the Society should control all dances. As a result, any local society could sponsor a dance (one was held every two weeks the year round), while the Society managed it and retained only the rental. An orchestra generally operated on a commission basis.

Some of the enthusiastic curlers in the community decided they needed a curling rink. They put up the necessary money, and this, aided by mostly volunteer labor, produced the rink, the entire roof of which, for example, was shingled in one day by 62 men, averaging 1,000 shingles each. After it was erected, the Agricultural Society took title to it, in order to maintain it, keep it insured and look after it.

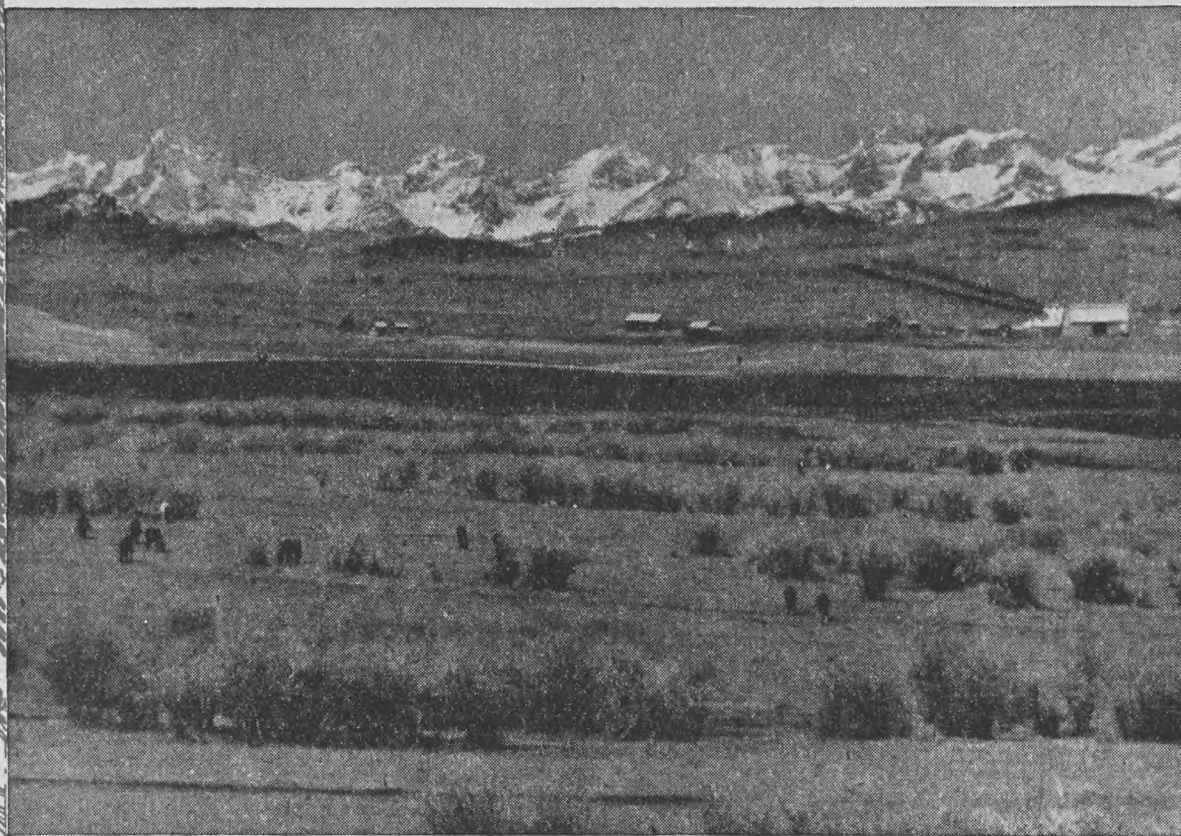
The community at Rycroft had not exhausted the possibilities of self help, and they knew it. They also knew, however, that they were headed in the right direction, and that what was done by the community as a whole could be done better, more rapidly and with more return to the community than if each individual operated on his own.—H.S.F.

## Growing Fruit at Erickson

**T**HOSE of us who must depend for our apples on fruit purchased in stores are inclined to think that the price of B.C. apples at, say, \$3.50 or \$3.75 per box, is pretty high, and that it is even more unreasonable at two pounds for a quarter. Not knowing very much about how this fruit is produced, or the cost of growing apples in commercial apple growing districts, this point of view seems entirely reasonable to the average consumer. Of course, there are always

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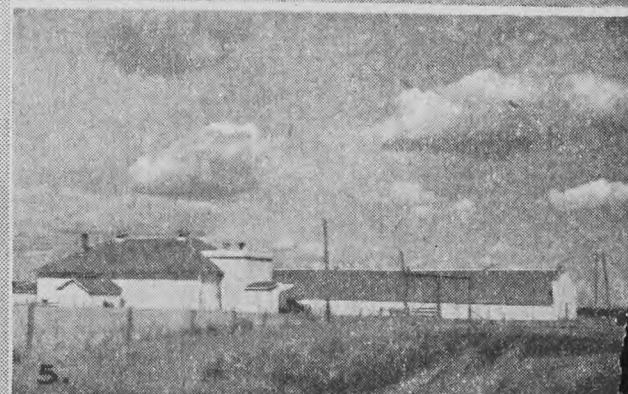
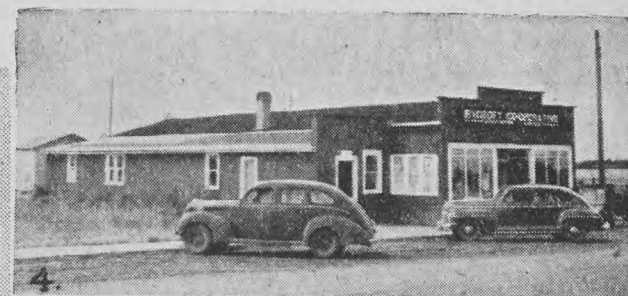
*Picturesque ranching country, showing headquarters buildings of the Alberta Ranch of F. E. M. Robinson, Pincher Creek, Alberta.*



[Guide photos.]



4. The co-operative store at Rycroft, Alta.  
5. Rycroft's agricultural hall and curling rink.



1. Looking across the Jack Hall orchard, Erickson, B.C. 2. Mr. Hall with mowing outfit cutting alfalfa. 3. Thinning evens the crop and increases size and marketability.





While the attention of the group concentrated on Mrs. Dunphy, a man came out of the bank carrying a small suitcase. Another man came behind him, walking backwards, facing the interior of the bank.

Illustrated by  
TOM SIMPKINS

## The story of a man who trained to hit a target in spite of distractions

**B**EHIND his mother's home, a scant mile from the centre of Carvel village, there was a high, sandy cut bank. Bullets fired into this sand buried themselves harmlessly; so against the bank Walter May had set up a revolver range. There was a two-by-four frame on which to fasten the targets, and markers at ten yards, and fifteen, and twenty.

At exactly half past four on a bright and beautiful afternoon in June, Walter brought out from the house the old suitcase in which he kept his revolvers and cleaning rods and ammunition. He had no respect for an automatic, since the recoil was difficult to control in rapid-fire work. He set this suitcase on a bench against the side of the barn, and then went into the barn and up to the mow.

There he moved mysteriously. He laid a long strip of light canvas across the mow floor to the window, which was flush with the floor. The canvas was about a foot wide, with a cord attached to the end of the strip. The cord dangled out of the window.

Upon this strip of canvas Walter arranged six or eight old one-gallon oil-cans, the heads of which had been split crosswise with a hatchet, rocks put inside, and the triangular tin flaps bent back into space again, so that the cans

emitted rattling sounds when they were moved. Walter set these cans upon the strip of canvas about six inches apart, in a neat file.

Then he went down the ladder and out of doors again. Immediately below the mow window, there was a penthouse with a steep slanting roof built against the barn. The cord dangling from the window hung over the eaves of this penthouse. Walter carried the end of this cord through a pulley against the side of the penthouse, forward to the ten-yard marker on his target range, through another pulley there, and up to a third which was fastened against the corner of the barn as high as he could reach.

Then he attached a brick to the cord. The brick dangled about seven feet above the ground.

He inspected his arrangements and was satisfied. To pull the cord about a foot would be to drag the end of the canvas out of the mow window, and allow one of the cans to fall. The can would strike the penthouse roof and slide or bounce to the ground with a jangling, horrid clatter; and for every extra foot the cord was thus pulled, another can or two would fall.

Content with this arrangement, Walter tacked a standard twenty-yard pistol target on the rack against the sand-

bank. He took from the suitcase his .32 special on a .38 frame, and loaded it. Then he set himself on the ten-yard mark, the revolver in his hand hanging at his side. He faced the target. He took out his stop watch, held it in his left hand; and with the third and fourth fingers of the same hand he gripped the cord so carefully arranged.

**H**E took a deep breath. He said aloud, in low, measured tones: "Go! One-two-fire! One-two-fire! One-two-fire! One-two-fire! One-two-fire!"

Jennie Luce, coming toward him around the house from the direction of the street, was not twenty feet behind him when he began to speak, but except for the word "Go!" she heard no word he said. For while he spoke, other things—noisy things—were happening. At the word "Go!" he pressed the stop watch and raised the revolver; at the word "one" he pulled the cord about a foot. An oilcan full of rocks fell out of the window, clattered down the penthouse roof, and struck the ground; and at about the same instant, the revolver exploded. Each time Walter said "one" he pulled the cord, the brick weight taking up the slack between pulls. Each time he pulled the cord, at least one can full of rocks fell with a banging and explosive tumult, close behind him. And

the revolver shots punctured the clamor at precise intervals.

As Walter squeezed the trigger for the fifth time, he pressed the stop watch and looked at it. "Nine and two-fifths!" he remarked aloud, and nodded with pleasure. Three-fifths of a second to spare. That was good.

Jennie Luce, behind him, said: "You absolute idiot!"

He looked around at her abstractedly. "Oh, hullo, Jennie!" he said, mildly pleased. "Didn't know you were there." He went to examine the target. One ten, two eights at two o'clock; a seven at three o'clock; and a five at one o'clock. Walter shook his head. "I'm pulling to the right," he said regretfully. "And I let the revolver jump pretty badly on that shot in the five ring."

**J**ENNIE came beside him. "Don't point that thing at me!" she warned him. "Walter, what in the world are you trying to do?"

"I shan't point it at you," he said in a patient tone. He had told Jennie the same thing so many times before. Then he added, grinning: "Unless I mean business! I'm trying to learn to shoot rapid fire in spite of distractions. As if someone were shooting at me while I was shooting at them, you see."

"Someone ought to!" she declared.

"Eh?" He was puzzled. "Ought to what?"

"Shoot at you," she told him with a sparkling venom, "and not miss, either!"

"Oh!" He grinned and turned back to the target to check his score. Thirty-eight, he reflected. That's not bad, of course, but I had a forty-one Tuesday; and without the cans to distract me, I've done forty-eight three times, and once I had a forty-nine. That's fine at rapid fire, five shots in ten seconds . . . And he said: "Of course, this is a cumbersome arrangement." His eyes lighted with inspiration. "See here, Jennie," he proposed, "why don't you be my distraction? You'd make a dandy! Stand close behind me and keep poking me while I shoot. Not hard enough to put me off balance, of course. I'd like to see what effect that has."

"You make me so darned mad!"

"Eh? Why?"

"Oh, popping away with a pistol all the time."

"Revolver," he corrected mildly. "And you know I only do it Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Not all the time."

"I know! I know! Tuesdays and Fridays you shoot your little pistol . . ."

"Revolver!"

"Pistol! And Mondays and Wednesdays you play nine holes of golf in summer, go skiing in the winter. And Thursdays and Saturdays you read the trade papers . . ."

"Just Thursdays," he corrected, chuckling. "Saturday afternoon and Sunday, and every evening, I keep free for recreation." He smiled cajolingly. "That is to say, for you, Jennie!"

"Well, I'm sick and tired of being taken in doses, like a tonic!"

"Tonics ought to be taken three times a day," he suggested, his eyes twinkling. "Now if we were married, that would work out all right. Breakfast, dinner, and supper. I always come home for dinner, you know."

"You always do everything you do," she agreed with some bitterness. "It's awfully monotonous! Isn't there anything you do just sometimes?"

"Well, I think there's a time for everything," he told her, as importantly as though this great truth were his own discovery. "I like to stick to schedule."

"But if you do something on the spur of the moment it's heaps more fun!" she assured him. A car sounded its horn from the road in front of the house and she caught his arm. "That's why I came, Walter. We're all taking our suppers up on Carvel Dome. Put away your pistols and come along."

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# THE Country GUIDE

with which is Incorporated  
THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM AND HOME.

Serving the Farmers of Western Canada Since 1882.

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No. 5

## Farm Machinery and Price Ceilings

The price ceiling is beginning to give. It has held pretty well and the war period saw a greater measure of economic stability than ever before in wartime. But the pressures of peace on prices are greater than the pressures of war. They may easily become explosive. If they do, and the country goes on an inflationary joy ride, it will end where many joy riders do—in the ditch.

The widest crack in the ceiling came with the announcement of the 12½ per cent increase in the price of farm machinery. The announcement was exquisitely ill timed. It came just when price control in the United States was battling for its life. It also came just when the farmers of Canada were beginning to put in the crop. The need for greater production, particularly of machine produced wheat, was never more clamant. This is no time to throw Stilson wrenches into the production of machinery.

In all previous war periods there has been inflation. All previous wars have been followed by collapse and depression. Following the collapse there has been recovery to a new plateau of price levels, higher than the prewar levels. Eventually prices after this war will hit a new plateau, higher than the plateau in the '20's after the inflation, collapse, and recovery of the first World War. The problem is to get on to that plateau without having to wade through a period of economic chaos: to get there without inflation and collapse.

Some talk of letting prices find their own level. Prices will find their proper level only when the market is in full supply. When the market is in short supply prices don't seek a level, they run wild. That is exactly what happened during and following the last war, though there was nothing like the scarcities that have existed during this war period. What happened then, and would happen again, is that prices didn't look for or reach a level, but a peak. Anyone who has looked at a graph showing the course of prices cannot have missed that point. When they reached the peak, they got dizzy and fell over. The result was that this and other countries were strewn with financial wreckage from side to side and from end to end. And that is just what will happen again if prices are again allowed to "seek their own level."

Canada made a good start at controlling inflation. She has made a good job of following that good start. Up until now price control in this country has been the envy of every other Allied nation, with the possible exception of Russia which thinks in terms and works a system peculiar to herself. The European peace is now a year old: Japan collapsed eight months ago. The Canadian fighting men are mostly home, out of uniforms, and into civies. There is still a great scarcity of many goods but the end of the scarcity in most essentials is in sight. If the price ceilings can be held for a few more months most lines of goods will be in full supply and the controls can be withdrawn.

Everybody knows these things. The trouble is that a lot of people want to see their own prices rise while everybody else's prices remain crouched under a ceiling. The manufacturers of marble topped tables want an increase in the price of marble topped tables but would kick like an outlaw broncho if their wives had to pay ten cents a pound more for butter. They all bring pressure to bear in getting the ceilings raised off

their own goods. If they all succeed, away goes the ceiling, prices skyrocket, and the cost of living shoots up after them. One result that would inevitably follow in this country is that it would plunge into an orgy of labor strikes like the one the United States is just getting out of, and goods, instead of becoming plentiful, would remain as scarce as, or become scarcer than ever.

The increase of 12½ per cent in farm machinery prices is disturbing. It hits directly at one class of people, the farmers. The effects of the blow can only be distributed throughout the entire population by an indirect counter measure and that is by raising the price of farm products. The prices the farmers are getting are none too high. In fact Canadian farmers have been pretty loyal and patient, considering that they have but to take a glance across the border and see how farm prices are ruling there. The price of farm machinery is a big factor in their production costs. The condition of their equipment is, to say the least, deplorable. Following the depression, when they couldn't afford to buy, came the war controls, when they were not allowed to buy. Probably 75 per cent of the farm machinery of this country is in urgent need of replacement or complete overhaul. On all this expenditure, amounting to scores of millions of dollars, they will have to pay a surcharge of 12½ per cent. They have no alternative but to demand that the rest of the population be required to pitch in and share the burden. They have no alternative but to reluctantly join in the chorus and demand an increase in the price of what they have to sell.

## For the Record

This is War, says a sheet published by the Canadian Information Service, which lists the following as some of the chief items of the cost of the last pre-atomic war:

The British Commonwealth had 434,885 killed and missing and 468,388 wounded. The United States lost 296,352 in killed and missing and 651,168 on the wounded list. The Russian dead totaled between 12 and 15 million civilian and Red Army personnel killed.

In Europe millions of Russians, Poles, Jews, Frenchmen and others were imprisoned in Nazi concentration camps, executed in horror chambers, or tortured for years. In China 84 million people were driven from their homes.

It would take years to compile a full accounting of the destruction of property. In little Greece 1,085 towns and villages were destroyed; in Russia, 71,700; in Great Britain every third house was damaged or destroyed; in Holland five years will be required to return to cultivation the land inundated by salt water; in Belgium damage to railways alone was over \$50 million.

Canada fared comparatively well but up to March 31, 1945, the war cost her \$15 billion. This would build an \$8,000 house for every second family in the Dominion; pay for house repairs up to \$210 for every other family; and in addition supply each Canadian family with a \$1,000 car, with \$950 left over to buy home labor saving conveniences and furniture.

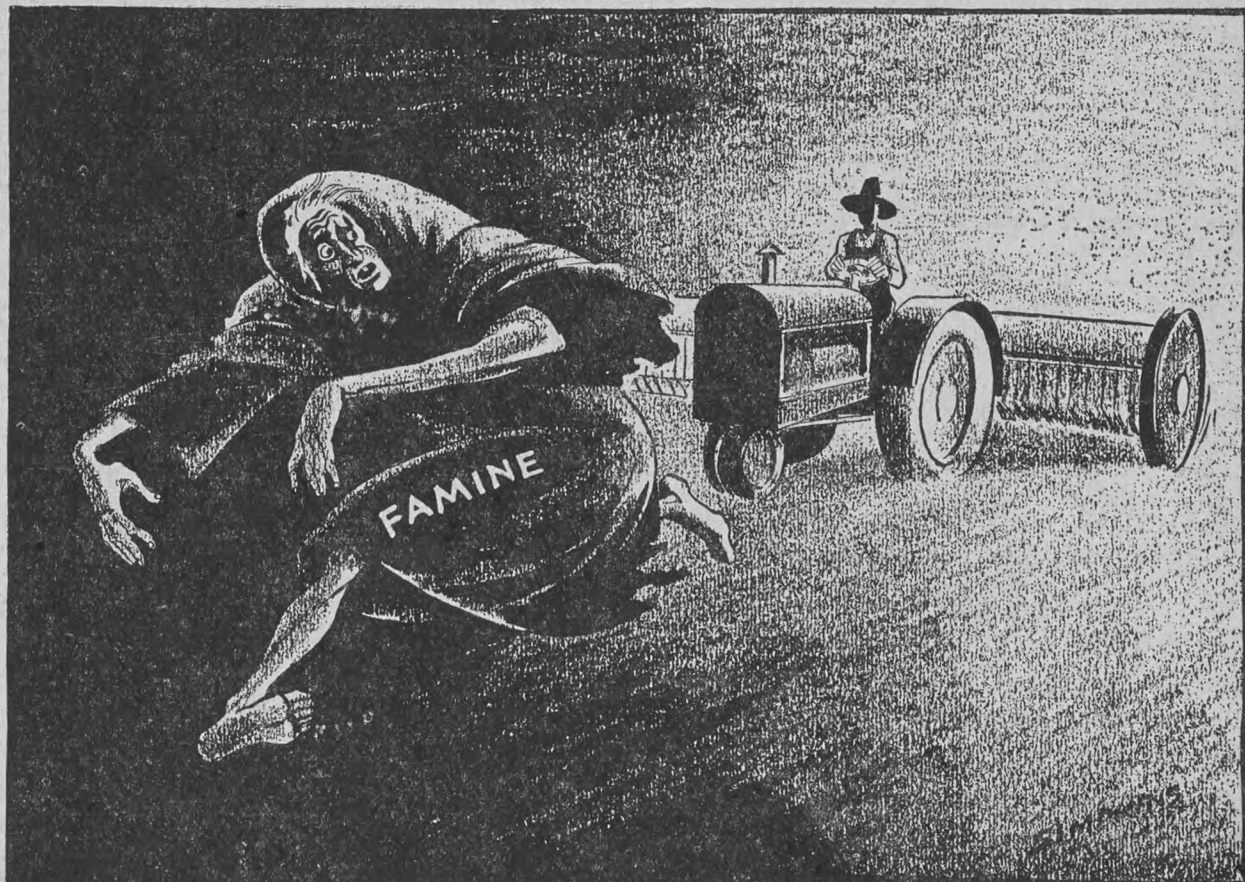
This is some indication of the cost of the last pre-atomic war. An atomic war wouldn't leave enough people alive to create much of a demand for \$8,000 houses, \$1,000 cars and household labor saving devices and furniture.

## Financing the Peace

Canadians have not fired a gun or dropped a bomb for a twelvemonth, but in this fiscal year, which has still eleven months to run, the Federal Budget will call for an amount so near to the \$3,000 million mark that the difference will not be worth bothering about. Mr. Ilsley has asked for \$2,769,349,815, but the supplementary estimates will bring the total up into the neighborhood of the more easily remembered figure.

Another year and the costs of running the Federal Government should be down close to the normal postwar level. The best authorities, or at least the ones who get their ideas published, figure that level at about \$2,000 million a year when all the social security plans are in operation, and some kind of Dominion-Provincial arrangement has been worked out. Of course, there are some compensating factors which should not be overlooked. When the state grants old age pensions, families are wholly or partly relieved of one responsibility. Under a system of state medicine there would be fewer and smaller doctor bills to pay. The baby bonus helps pay the grocery bills. If the present wartime income tax arrangement is continued the provinces will not be collecting that impost.

It is evident that at least one more loan, a rehabilitation loan, will have to be floated next fall. After that the Federal Government should cut its expenditures to fit its revenues. The national debt will be big enough. That debt is a mortgage which takes priority over all other claims on the national income. The present interest bill of half a billion dollars is big enough, but it may be closer to 600 million before deficit spending is over. Just how the money will be raised to provide the credits to other nations, dealt with on this page a month ago, is not at all clear. Assuming that the credits will be repaid, the money for them should not be raised by taxation. Perhaps it is planned to have the money advanced by banks or other lending institutions, though where the banks got all the money which they have already advanced to the government,



Putting the foe to rout.



is difficult for any but financial experts to explain, and it doesn't seem to be any too clear to them either.

The government's policy should be directed to getting the National Budget on to a strictly post-war basis as quickly as possible. It should turn a deaf ear to the clamor which is pouring in from all quarters calling for additional government expenditures. As matters stand all the revenue that can be raised is needed for running expenses.

### The Big Three

The shape of things to come is hard to foresee, but the shape of things as they are is not so difficult to discern. The United States has become a fully conscious and active world power. The Russian Empire waxes mightily. France can scarcely regain her relative position in world affairs in a generation. China, though impotent and torn by civil strife, enjoys world power privileges in the councils of the United Nations. Three great military and trading nations, Germany, Japan and Italy have become world liabilities.

Of all the United Nations Russia has suffered the most and gained the most. She emerges the world's greatest land power with 400 divisions still under arms. In Europe alone she has annexed 185,000 square miles of territory carrying a population of 24 millions and in Asia another 80 thousand square miles with half a million people. Excepting only Austria and Greece, Moscow influence now dominates eastern Europe to the Adriatic, with a population of 100 million souls outside of the new and expanded Russia.

In the United States the isolationists are isolated. They are reduced to a cult. With sea and air bases scattered from Iceland westward two-thirds the way around the earth, with the greatest fleet that ever plowed the seven seas, with the greatest air armada that ever grappled with an enemy in the central blue, and with commitments to the United Nations that are irrevocable, the full weight of that mighty nation's power and influence is now fully committed in the arena of world events.

The United States was not a member of the League of Nations. Russia was for a time an active member, with Litvinoff as her spokesman, but Russia was not then the power that she is today. The war, and the emergence of these two mighty powers in the arena of world affairs, has shifted the balance and affected the relative position of the Empire in that arena. The British Commonwealth has a population of about 70 millions of European origin, or about half the population of the United States and approximately one-quarter of the number who are tied in, in various degrees, with Moscow.

Whether or not the British are on the way out in India is not yet settled. Whatever degree of self government the 400 million people of that sub-continent can agree on they can have. Britishers, and many thoughtful people of other lands, would like India to assume the status of a self-governing member of the Commonwealth. The Hindus want a single, independent state. The Moslems demand a separate state, Pakistan, and will fight before they will submit to Hindu domination. Faced with the probability of civil war, both elements may choose to remain, with Commonwealth status. The departure of India would mean a loss to the Empire of four-fifths of the native people of the dependencies.

But even with the loss of India, the strength of the Commonwealth and Empire would still be at a high level. Its moral prestige was never higher. When, for a gruelling year and more, Britons held the line alone, the myth of decadence disappeared. Moreover, the British Commonwealth and the United States, who speak the same language, derive their institutions from the same source, and think in similar terms and values, are naturally found pulling together in the councils of the United Nations. On the whole, the balance of power in world affairs is about even. It may be well that it is until that organization, on which so much depends, becomes firmly established.

# Under the PEACE TOWER

OUR new governor-general is a great acquisition to Canada. I was lucky enough to be at the train when he arrived, and luckier still in being invited with the Press Gallery to Rideau Hall, when Viscount Alexander of Tunis had only been in the capital a few hours. Since this man is going to play a subdued, and yet at the same time, important part in our lives for the next five years, it occurred to me that Country Guide readers would like to know more about the new representative of the King in Canada.

First of all, I am not going to answer the negligible few who "don't believe in governor-generals and all that stuff." The fact is that the great majority of people in Canada want a governor-general, and deep down in their hearts, are glad that we have preserved this time-honored institution.

Viscount Alexander arrived in Ottawa on a brilliant, sunny day, his private car being picturesquely brought to a stop by a hand controlled airbrake in the arms of a Canadian National bigshot. The vice-regal special broke a coupler just outside Ottawa. So while glossy-hatted and striped-panted officials awaited on the red carpet at Ottawa, sweating railway men worked like mad to get a new coupler in place in time to keep the arrival of His Excellency on schedule. They say that the replacing of the coupler set up a new record in Canadian railway annals. But there wasn't time to make a proper air connection, and the train had to be handled with a long handled air brake control, like the conductor has on the caboose. By that efficient but inelegant means, the excited official, in correct clothes, slammed on the air just as the observation car was about to hit the carpeted dais a mighty bump.

Viscount Alexander stepped down, and the first thing I noticed was his eyes. If the band didn't play "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," they should have. His eyes were an unusual shade of blue, an Irish blue, in fact, and they had an intriguing Celtic twinkle to them you couldn't help liking.

What impressed me also was the way the man walked. Both when reviewing the army guard of honor at the station, and the air force ditto on the Hill, his step was quick and light. It had something of the restlessness of the panther in it. I imagine he would be a hard man to tire out.

Lady Alexander seemed extremely nervous, but very attractive. I gathered that Her Excellency was thrilled with it all, but would be delighted when the day was over. There were a couple of times when she had to stand alone, while the men folk went reviewing, or something like that. It seemed a shame at such a time, that there was no Mrs. Mackenzie King to take care of this situation. Lady Alexander is pretty, she is young, and well, what more can you say?

Where we really got the best look at the vice-regal couple, however, was at Rideau Hall. The Press Gallery was invited down for an informal visit. After we had been presented to both the viscount and viscountess, they made it a point to talk to everybody. Thus, a little circle would gather around the governor-general, and there would be some informal conversation. The Gallery boys talked to him as easily as they would to another newspaperman. During the course of the affair, His Excellency revealed a knowledge of, and interest in, trains. When a member of the Gallery indicated that he too, was a railway fan, Viscount Alexander, with a twinkle in his eye remarked: "I'm an engineer myself!"

What astounded the boys was the easy way he talked Russian to the two Tass representatives. This was something Alexander of Tunis had kept up his sleeve. Later, I asked Nick Afanasov how His Excellency's Russian was. "Good, very good," replied Nick.

Then he spoke French to the French Canadian section of the Gallery, putting himself in solid with them.

Her Excellency, looking radiant and fresh, and attired in a wine-colored dress, also chatted with the press. The western reporters asked her when she expected to come to the prairies, and she replied that she hoped she and her husband would be able to visit the west in 1947.

This induced one prairie newspaperman to recall

the first visit of Lord Tweedsmuir to the west. From the head of the lakes on, His Excellency was told that one man he would enjoy meeting was Archie McNab, lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan, and beloved figure all over the west. The former John Buchan could hardly fail to be interested in meeting a man by the name of McNab.

Meanwhile His Honor "Archie," a man as far removed from pomp and protocol as anybody could be was being groomed on the Correct Thing when he met Lord Tweedsmuir. Finally, the train pulled into Regina station. Tweedsmuir took a quick look, and said: "Hello, Archie."

Archie took a look too, and yelled back: "Hello, John."

That was the beginning of a beautiful friendship. I happened to remark to Her Excellency that Archie's son, Shorty McNab, was one of the heroes of the Battle of Britain.

Another scribe remembered that Shorty got the first Canadian D.F.C. of the war. It was also recalled—all in this same little group—that His Majesty The King when in Regina had met Archie, and got along with him like a house afire, and didn't forget him either. So, after pinning the Distinguished Flying Cross on Shorty, His Majesty called him back, suddenly, and said:

"Not Archie's son?"

"Yes sir," replied Shorty.

Then the King was interested more than ever.

I cite all this to tell the pleasant kind of party it was, and how informal everything was.

At seven, we all lined up to say our goodbyes to Their Excellencies. Protocol calls that they must leave the room first. The 60 minutes had been all too short, and I was sorry to see them go. My own personal feeling is that the Alexander regime is going to be one of the happiest we have had around Ottawa for a long time.

Meanwhile, they say that six-year-old Hon. Brian, has already thoroughly acclimatized himself to Ottawa. Staid Old Rideau Hall, which hasn't re-echoed to the slam-bang of youngsters for a long time, is going to ring once more with the voice of children, the stamp of their unfettered feet, the overtones of growing pains. As far as I am concerned, three kids at Government House are all right.

One last word about the personnel. Fred Pereira, permanent assistant secretary, has welcomed ten governors-general. We both seem to have been around Ottawa a long time, because I can recall ten G.G.'s myself, from the days of the Mintos' prancing sleigh horses down to now. Mr. Pereira is still on the job, courteous, helpful to everybody. There's a new departure in having a Canadian secretary, General H. F. G. Letson. Hitherto, all vice-regal secretaries have been "imports."

Altogether, this is an appealing, picturesque, post-war regime, from the ex-batman who drove the Alexander jeep up and down the Mediterranean, to Alexander himself, one of the Empire's greatest soldiers.

Mackenzie King told us newspapermen one day that when Alexander's name was first announced as the choice for governor-general, Winston Churchill said: "You couldn't have picked a better man."

I am inclined to agree with Churchill.





## NEWS OF AGRICULTURE



*Nature's Festival of Spring marks the breaking of the bonds of winter and a new freedom for all living things.*

### Drop in Cattle Prices

A FLURRY was created in Canadian cattle markets in early April when packers announced they would no longer pay cattle prices which they could not recover under the beef ceilings established by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. They would, in the words of one high official, revert to "sane buying" and proceeded to establish a top price of \$12 for choice heavy cattle, instead of \$13, which had ruled more or less generally on western markets.

Black market talk has repeatedly reared its head in eastern Canada during the war years, and since farmers resented the lower price level and held back from the markets, there was widespread comment about an imminent beef shortage. Such talk is unwarranted by the facts and was discounted by Donald Gordon, Chairman of the W.P.T.B., who also stated that publicity about black markets had been substantially exaggerated.

Quite a number of factors enter into the present situation which places farmer and packer at opposite ends of a tug-of-war, with the W.P.T.B. and the government refusing to budge on the beef ceiling, which prevents prices from rising. This refusal of the government and the price control administrator, constitutes the first and essential factor involved, since the whole function of price control machinery is to prevent inflationary rises in commodity prices. Gradual decontrol will come, but government agencies evidently hold the view that the overall cattle supply is adequate and that the beef ceiling, which now stands at the same figure throughout the year, instead of rising and falling on a graded basis as formerly, provides an adequate margin for the processor and a reasonable price to the producer.

Another factor is that grass fed cattle last fall sold at about the same level as grain fed cattle are now selling, with the result that those who have fed during the winter are incensed at what is regarded as an arbitrary action on the part of packers, which deprives them of any prospect of a reasonable margin for winter feeding. A third and related factor arises out of the early spring, making pastures available earlier so that farmers do not need to sell and can turn cattle onto grass with the prospect of a couple of hundred pounds additional gain during the summer, while in the meantime, market conditions may straighten themselves out. A fourth factor is also related to the second and third, in that farmers are now more prosperous than in prewar

years and in many cases have no compelling need to sell. Then, too, the announced increase in the price of farm implements at about the same time as the cattle market disturbances seemed to crack the farmer twice where he himself was doubtful about the wisdom of being hit once.

Still another factor, of course, was the abruptness with which the packers acted. Almost every season, when the run of cattle begins to slacken off, packers find themselves bidding against each other for more limited supplies and running up the price. Consequently it is almost an annual occurrence for packers to complain about losses in beef at this season of the year. It is probable that these losses are real, though to what extent they occur cannot be known to outsiders; and the logical and inevitable sequence to such losses is that when the heavy runs of cattle occur in the autumn months, a strong effort is made by the packers, who are probably all in pretty much the same boat, to make up these losses by buying fall cattle at lower levels than they could really pay.

Still another factor in the situation is the profitable market for canned meat from lower grades of cattle which packers have been enjoying in the last year or two in the export market. As a result of this influence, prices for canners and medium to poor cows have a tendency to be higher in proportion to quality than prices for choice butcher and heavy steers. Evidently beef ceilings hit the choice quality beef harder than canning beef, so that the old, old story continues to unfold and low grade beef brings more than it ought to bring on the market at the expense of choice quality produced by the careful breeder and feeder.

Still another factor has received some mention—namely, the disaster which struck the cover crop users in Alberta last fall, when extremely heavy and early snows forced thousands of head of cattle off cover crops to market, weeks before the normal cover crop season would have ended, and contributed to the extremely heavy run late in the fall which would otherwise have spread over the season.

There is, however, almost nothing in the contention that the supply of beef is dangerously short or even limited, though it is extremely probable that deliveries in the month of May, the busy seeding season, will be fairly low, especially in western Canada.

For the first 16 weeks of 1946, cattle sales on the Winnipeg market were 80,342 head, as compared with 84,587

head achieved in May, 1945. This year's figure, in fact, compares with only 74,365 head for the first 16 weeks of 1944. On the eight livestock markets of western Canada, including Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, total sales during the sixteen-week period were 194,863 this year, as compared with 195,893 in 1945, and 169,211 in 1944. These figures, incidentally, compare with only 102,581 in 1941, and 89,488 in 1940. Deliveries have been less this year, proportionately, in eastern Canada, since the total Canadian market cattle sales for the 16-week period were 299,267 this year as compared with 318,937 for the same period in 1945, a decline of something over 1,000 head per week in eastern Canada.

As long as the government stands firm on the beef ceiling, as it seems likely to do, the situation will gradually right itself in all probability. When farmers get ready to sell, they will do so, and when packers find their coolers so empty that they can no longer supply their regular customers, they may be expected to make strenuous efforts to get beef. Meanwhile, the situation is helped out somewhat, from the producers' point of view, by the small purchasers and order buyers who have been willing to buy at a point midway between the former 13-cent level and the packers' 12-cent objective, necessary if they are to stay under the ceiling.

### International Producers Meet May 21

A CONFERENCE which promises to be of much historical significance will take place from May 21 to 31 at Church House, Westminster, England, when representatives of agricultural producers from many countries will meet in international conference.

The conference arises out of the world tour completed about a year ago by a delegation from the National Farmers Unions of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. A proposal was submitted to representatives of organized farmers in each country visited, and the primary object of the conference is to set up an international farm organization so that world agriculture may reflect producer opinion and co-ordinate the work of primary producers in all member countries as fully as possible, with the important work of the Food and Agriculture Organization, first publicly discussed at the Hot Springs Conference in May, 1943.

The London conference was first scheduled to be held last October, but was postponed to May 21 of this year owing to circumstances which prevented an earlier gathering. It will be opened by the British Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tom Williams, who will preside

until a chairman has been elected. Sir John Boyd Orr, Director of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, will then outline the possibility of co-operation between F.A.O. and the new international farm organization, which is expected to be formed and which may be called the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Sir John will also define the relationship between agriculture and the great problem of improved dietary standards for the people of the world.

The British N.F.U.'s have been requested to prepare a draft constitution for discussion. It is proposed that any national organization really representative of primary producers in that country will be eligible to become a member of a new organization. Charter or foundation members will be those national organizations present at the May conference who agree to join. These will form a provisional council which may later admit other national organizations. It is probable that the provisional council will hold office for two years, at which time a permanent council would be formed, which would meet at least once a year as the governing body of the international organization, and consist of not more than six representatives from each country. The provisional council will probably choose the headquarters or seat of the new organization, and English, in all probability, will be the working language.

Representatives of national farm organizations in the following countries will be in attendance at the London conference: the United States, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia, and France. Other countries which will be represented, in some cases only by observers, are Kenya, Norway, Denmark, Brazil, Greece, and Liberia.

The Canadian delegation will consist of H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture; the two vice-presidents of the Federation, W. J. Parker, Winnipeg, President of Manitoba Pool Elevators, and J. A. Marion, Montreal, President, The Catholic Union of Quebec Farmers; W. H. McEwen, Moncton, N.B., Managing Director, Maritime Co-operative Services; and the following directors of the Federation: Alex Mercer, Vancouver, General Manager of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, Ben F. Plumer, Calgary, President of the Alberta Wheat Pool, J. H. Wesson, Regina, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, R. S. Law, Winnipeg, President and General Manager of the United Grain Growers' Limited, Winnipeg, and R. J. Scott, Belgrave, Ontario, representing the United Farmers Co-operative Company of Ontario.

In addition the delegation will include R. H. M. Bailey, Edmonton, President, Dairy Farmers of Canada; W. M. Drummond, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, economic advisor; C. G. Groff, Secretary, Canadian Federation of Agriculture; and Kenneth Betzner, President, Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

### Spring Livestock Auction

WELL over a million dollars has been secured for purebred beef bulls, horses and purebred swine at the spring auction sales held in western Canada during March and April. Purebred bulls alone numbered 1,708 at the combined sales in Kamloops, Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon and Regina, and averaged \$356.51 for a gross sale amount of \$608,927. In three bred-sow sales at Edmonton, Brandon and Regina, 163 sows averaged \$76.79, with Brandon achieving the top average of \$81.90 for 63 sows, and the top price of \$195 for the field.

More than half of the total number of bulls sold at general auction sales were disposed of at Calgary, where an average of \$392 was received for 953 bulls of the three breeds. Next in order were Kamloops with 124 bulls averaging \$371; Brandon, with 126 averaging \$353; Regina with 345 averaging \$287; and Edmonton selling 160 for an average of \$281. Kamloops, Calgary and Edmonton yielded the high breed average to Herefords, but Regina averaged \$335 for 19 Aberdeen-Angus, while Brandon built up an average of \$399 for 5 Shorthorns.



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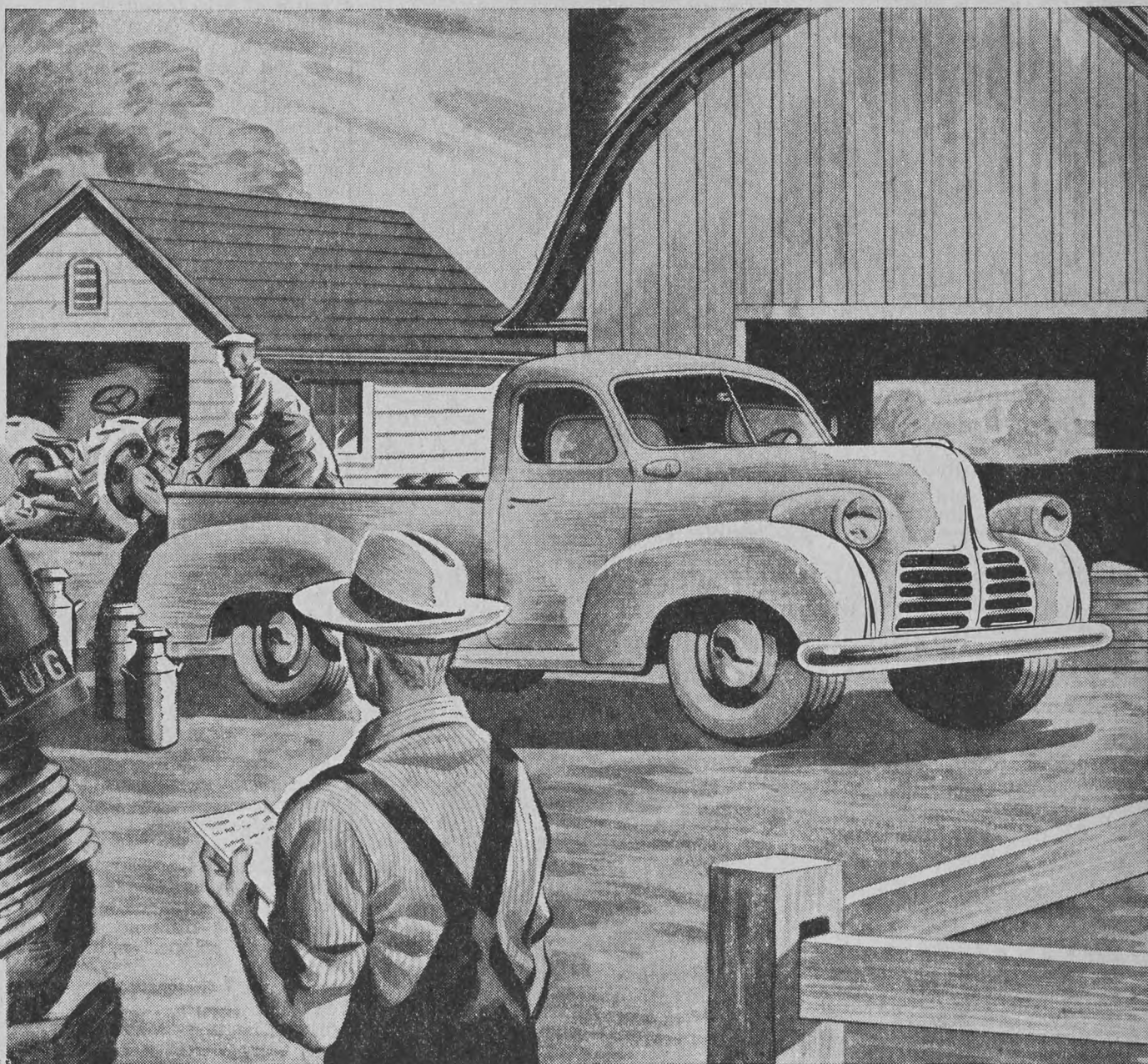
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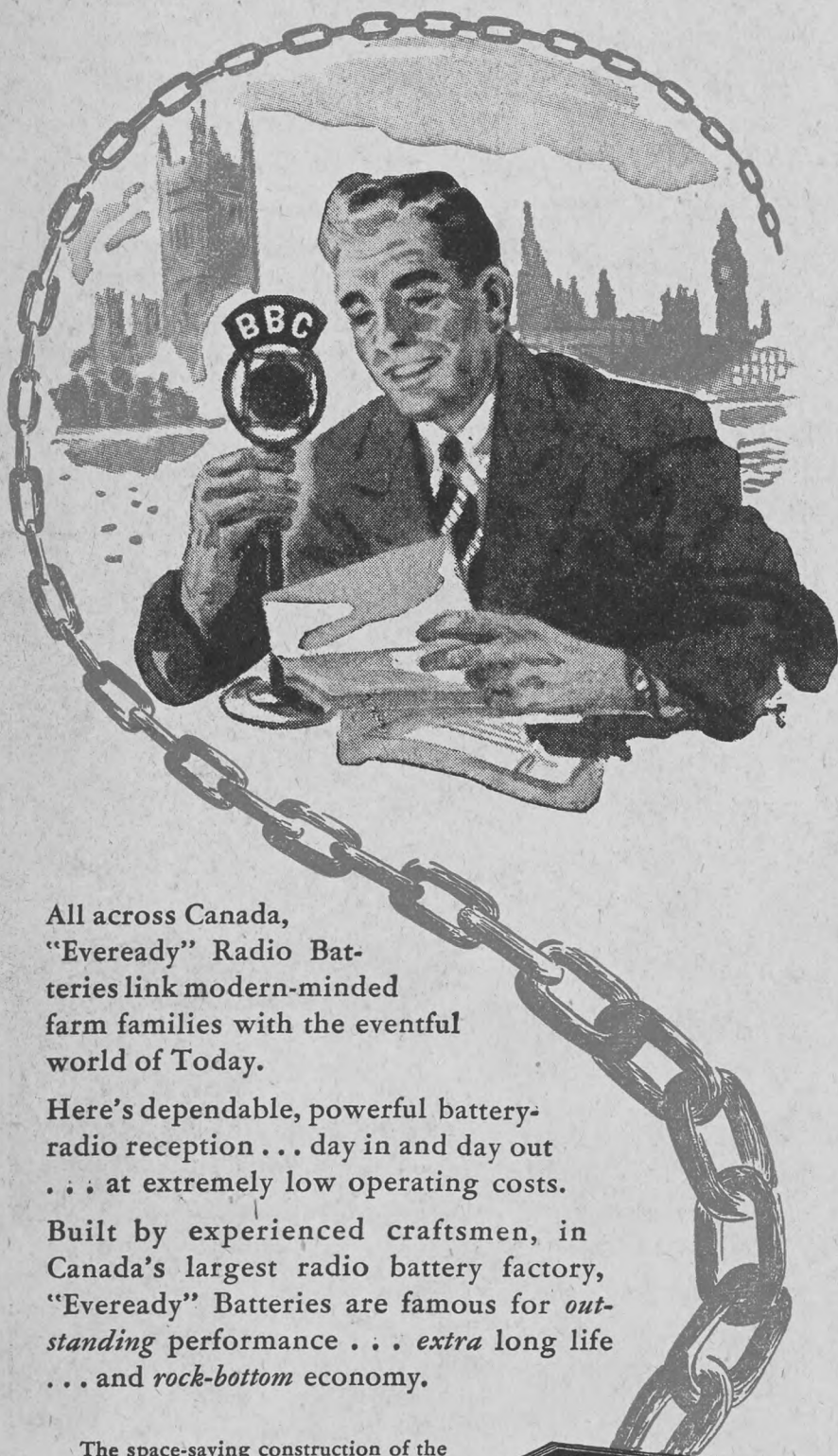
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# EVEREADY

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Of the total number of bulls sold at the five principal sales, 999, or more than 50 per cent, were Herefords; 492 were Shorthorns, and 216 were Aberdeen-Angus.

Six horse sales at Edmonton, Stettler, Red Deer, Calgary, and Lacombe in Alberta, and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, disposed of about 3,200 horses, of which approximately two-thirds were sold at the Calgary and Lacombe sales. Total sales amounted to well over \$200,000, and the average was approximately \$65 for all sales combined. At the Calgary sale, where 964 horses were disposed of, an average of \$69, top average among the six sales, was secured. Lacombe sold 1,033 to average \$64; Red Deer something over 300 for an average of about \$65; Edmonton 54 to average \$66; and Saskatoon 166 averaging \$58.

A considerable number of purebred females were disposed of at the sales, and some very good prices were secured for fat stock. At Edmonton 106 lots brought an overall average of \$19.35 per hundredweight, and at Regina 99 lots averaged \$17.52 per hundredweight, while at Brandon 70 steers and heifers averaged \$18.54.

### Butter Situation Will Improve

**N**OTWITHSTANDING that the Canadian butter ration, which was originally eight ounces per person per week, was cut first to seven ounces, then in December, 1945, to six ounces, and in February to four ounces per week, Canadians are still fairly well supplied with butter, as compared with the United States, Great Britain and other countries. On April 12, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced that the ration would be increased to 5½ ounces weekly on May 15, and that butter coupons good for one-half pound each will become valid on the following dates: May 2, May 13, May 23, June 6, June 13 and June 20.

Butter supplies have been extremely low throughout Canada. As at April 1, according to the National Dairy Council, total butter in sight from all sources in Ontario was only 1.9 pounds per capita; Quebec, 1.5 pounds; Nova Scotia, 1.25 pounds; British Columbia, 1.3 pounds; and New Brunswick, two pounds. With the consumer ration accounting for about one pound per capita per month and all commercial users, such as hotels, restaurants and bakers to be taken care of, there was evident need for a sharp reduction in the butter rations in February.

Nevertheless, the early mild spring, if it continues throughout May, will increase butter production sharply from cows on pasture. The prairie provinces, which are the surplus-butter-producing area in Canada, have also shown a decline in production since the first of the year, and some time will elapse before dairy farmers can respond to the increase in the ceiling price for butter which went into effect on April 1 as regards churning cream, and on April 15 for dairy and whey butter.

Total Canadian milk production in one year is close to 18 billion pounds, nearly half of which goes into the production of cream for butter manufacture. This means that if the average Canadian milk cow averages 4,500 pounds per year, about two million Canadian cows are engaged in supplying us with butter each year, because we consume practically all we manufacture, very little being exported.

During the period of comparative butter shortage, some Canadian dairy producers have feared a return of the agitation for the manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada. Fortunately for the dairy industry at this time, the supply of vegetable oils and fats from which oleomargarine is manufactured is more critically short than at any time during the war, and it would be impossible for oleomargarine manufacturers to obtain sufficient supplies of vegetable oils, in addition to the hundreds of millions of pounds required annually for shortening and other domestic uses, to engage in margarine manufacturing. What may happen later when oil supply becomes more generous, is another matter, and dairymen may be called on to defend their long-standing monopoly by energetic action on the part of the National Dairy Council, representing all branches of dairy

manufacturing in this country, and the Dairy Farmers of Canada, representing the producers. Though Canadian dairy farmers did not have to compete against oleomargarine, during the last war, the sale of margarine was permitted. In the United States for the last 59 years (since 1886) margarine has been manufactured and sold, both colored and uncolored, but has had to bear a tax of 10 cents per pound on colored margarine, and ¼-cent on uncolored. Manufacturers must pay a license fee of \$600 per year, and wholesalers either \$200 or \$480, according to whether they sell colored or uncolored margarine. The retailer's tax is either \$6 or \$48, and restaurants must pay the \$600 manufacturer's tax if they color margarine for their customers. In addition, more than half of the States have state laws tending to restrict margarine sale.

Nevertheless, nearly 600 million pounds of margarine is manufactured each year in the U.S., and civilian consumption accounted for somewhat more than 500 millions of this amount in 1945. Under the U.S. wartime rationing system, butter requires 24 points per pound, as compared with five red ration points for margarine.

Due to the scarcity of butter, some of the States have repealed their restrictive legislation so as to permit the freer use of margarine. American dairymen are aroused to the increasing competition from margarine, since survey figures show 61 per cent of American housewives using fortified margarine, as compared with half that percentage four years ago. In Wisconsin, the leading dairy State, more than 550 retailers sell margarine, whereas before the war not a single one applied for the \$25 license. Federal tax revenue from margarine in 1944 in the U.S. totalled more than \$4,000,000.

### More Chicks Hatched

**A** VERY substantial increase in the number of chicks hatched in 1946, as compared with 1945, has occurred, according to most recent report received from the Livestock and Poultry Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture. Up to March 31, the latest complete tabulation available, chick production is estimated to have increased by 35 per cent over the same date in 1945, when the number of chicks produced under hatchery approval was approximately 12¼ million, or 28 per cent of the total under hatchery approval for the year. Not all hatcheries reported in each province, but Ontario, with 59 per cent reporting, indicated a 56.7 per cent increase, or a total of 5,675,331 for the leading chick producing province. Nova Scotia indicated a 49 per cent increase, Prince Edward Island 39 per cent, and British Columbia 34.5 per cent, which is just under three million chicks, with 100 per cent hatcheries reporting. The prairie provinces showed 22.9 per cent increase in Alberta, 11.3 per cent in Manitoba, and 7.3 per cent in Saskatchewan.

### Critical Period For Food

**P**ROBABLY no single human being anywhere has a complete and accurate picture of the world food situation. So many forces have been at work creating a shortage of food, ranging from the destruction of war, through shortages of farm machinery, horses, feed, fertilizer and farm labor to black markets, unfavorable crop weather and selfishness, that a completely accurate picture is impossible.

Nevertheless, international agencies and all governments looking to the return of peace to the world, agree with President Truman of the United States, who recently described the present food shortage as history's "greatest threat of mass starvation."

Chester C. Davis, Chairman of the President's Famine Emergency Committee, has stated: "Never before in our time have so many people been living so close to death by starvation. In Europe and Asia the numbers who need help to stay alive run up into the scores and hundreds of millions. Right today in some countries of Europe, the average amount of food available per person is down close to 1,000 calories per day. (A thousand calories is equal to about



ten slices of bread without any spread, and it is less than one-third of the average food consumption in Canada and the United States.)

The Canadian government announced during the Easter holiday period that an additional five million bushels of oats and another 2½ million bushels of low grade wheat would be made available from Canada, while this country had proposed to the United States that both countries cancel commercial export permits for flour, except for urgent need.

#### Experimental Farm Changes

ONE Dominion Experimental Farm (Brandon) and one Dominion Experimental Station (Lacombe) will experience changes of superintendents this year. M. J. Tinline, who retired April 13 from the Brandon Farm with six months' leave of absence, after serving the Dominion Experimental Farms



**M. J. Tinline**  
Retired after 34 years of service with the Dominion Experimental Farms Service.

Service since April 11, 1912, and after 22 years as Superintendent of the Brandon Farm, has been the fifth superintendent at Brandon since the establishment of the Farm in 1888. He was preceded by Dr. S. A. Bedford (1888-1905), N. Wolverton (1906-1907), James Murray (1907-1911), and W. C. McKillican (1911-1924). He will be succeeded as Acting Superintendent by R. M. Hopper, Assistant Superintendent in charge of livestock and poultry since August, 1921.

Born in York County, Ontario, Mr. Tinline has lived in Manitoba and Saskatchewan since nine years of age when his parents moved to Elkhorn, Manitoba. He was a member of the first class at the Manitoba Agricultural College, graduating in 1911 and joined the Dominion Experimental Farms Service at Brandon after one year spent on the Agricultural College farm and in the College laboratories. Early in August, 1914, he was transferred from Brandon to the Dominion Experimental Station, Scott, Saskatchewan, as Superintendent, and a month later married Miss M. M. Evans of Saskatoon.

During the ten years Mr. Tinline spent at Scott, he experienced the bumper crops of 1915 and 1916, which were followed by three dry years, leading to special investigation into dry farming practices. Field days at Scott became popular, when a thousand persons in attendance was a common occurrence.

In 1924, he succeeded W. C. McKillican as superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, at which time also illustration stations were introduced into Manitoba and directed from the Brandon Farm. A supervisor of illustration stations and a specialist in forage crop breeding were added to the staff that year. The breeding of rust-resistant wheat varieties had been started a year earlier at Brandon, and some years ago the breeding of rust and smut-resistant barleys was undertaken, so that the Brandon Farm is now recognized as one of the main barley breeding centres in Canada. Two new strains of sweet clover, Brandon

Dwarf and Erector, have issued from Brandon, as well as a new strain of Barred Rock poultry.

Rust and weeds have always constituted problems for the Brandon Farm, and crop rotation studies for the control of wild oats and couch grass have resulted in valuable bulletins and pamphlets for general distribution. Early work in the control of leafy spurge included replicated chemical and cultural tests and resulted in a useful bulletin.

Since 1935, the P.F.R.A. and its work has brought additional opportunities to the Brandon Farm. New sub-stations for the control of soil erosion were added, and the development of two sections of abandoned land were included in the program. More than 20 agricultural improvement associations were organized in the southern part of Manitoba. With the coming of World War II, the Experimental Farms Service became responsible for the seeding of airfields under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, and 13,000 acres of land in Manitoba were transformed from dusty fields to sod-covered soil.

During his 34 years of association with the Dominion Experimental Farms System, those who have known him will agree that Mr. Tinline's work has always been characterized by a close and conscientious attention to duty. His approach to farm problems has been practical, and his scrupulous attention to economy in the expenditure of public money noteworthy. Throughout his life he has been a friend of the church and the community and an obliging neighbor. He will live in Brandon, within three miles of the farm where he spent so many of the useful years of his life.

R. M. Hopper, now Acting Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, is Manitoba-born and 50 years of age. He entered the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1912, went overseas in 1916 with the 196th (Western Universities) Battalion, served in France as a Lieutenant with the Canadian Machine Gun Corps, in the Third Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. On his return to Canada, he spent three summers as a field supervisor for the Soldier Settlement Board, and was graduated in Agriculture from the University of Manitoba in 1921. In August of the same year he joined the staff of the Brandon Farm as Assistant Superintendent in charge of work with livestock and poultry, which position he has since held. In December of the



**R. M. Hopper**  
Now Acting Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

same year, he married Miss Daisy Cuthbert, Winnipeg, and they have one daughter, now attending Brandon College. After a year at the University of Minnesota in 1932-33, he obtained his Master of Science degree.

Mr. Hopper has been active in livestock and agricultural organizations in Manitoba and the west, and last year was president of the Western Canadian Society of Animal Production. He has been president for two two-year terms of the Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association; he is a past president of the Canadian Club of Brandon; and is a member of the Dominion Advisory Council on Beef Cattle Production, the Manitoba Feed Board and the Manitoba Poultry Industry Committee.

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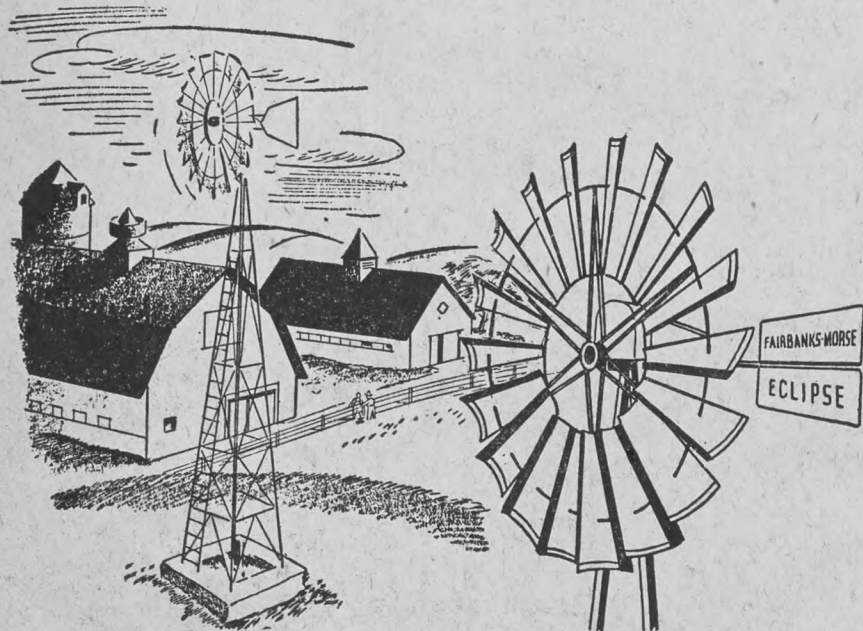
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## Franklin's Gull

Sometimes called the Prairie Pigeon, it is the farmer's friend

By R. W. SUTTON

**F**RANKLIN'S gull, know widely as the prairie pigeon or prairie dove, is a common and welcome sight to all who dwell on our western prairies.

Normally when we speak of gulls, we at once associate them with the sea and ships, but Franklin's gull is essentially a bird of the inland plains, and its name should more rightly be linked with the vast grain fields of the Great Central Plain.

Unlike many of their cousins, such as the herring gull and the ringbill, Franklin's gulls do not winter along the sea coasts of the northern hemisphere. Instead, as autumn comes, they leave their prairie nesting ground and migrate far to the south, wintering around the Gulf of Mexico and along the west coast of South America, sometimes covering a distance of over 6,000 miles. As the huge flocks of Franklin's gulls return in the spring, one is inclined to wonder just how and where they spent the winter. Did they spend their days feeding over the marshes of Louisiana or Texas, or did they, perhaps pass the winter months in Peru or Chile?

Franklin's is one of our loveliest gulls. It is small and of slim build, with pale slate blue upper parts, black and white wing tips, black head and deep red bill and feet. The underparts are snowy white, often suffused with a pale wash of pink, which occasioned its earlier name of Franklin's rosy gull.

In the spring the northward movement of the flocks of gulls is influenced greatly by the weather. In Manitoba Franklin's gulls generally arrive about the last week in April, when the sloughs and marshes are clear of ice.

Nesting begins in May. The birds form great colonies on the inland marshes, such as those at Delta and Netley in southern Manitoba. These two breeding areas have been estimated to contain some 25,000 nesting birds. Unlike most birds which nest in colonies, Franklin's gulls do not always return to their nesting grounds of the previous year. A marsh which one year contains thousands of nesting gulls may, on the following year, be passed up completely. Possibly much of this change in nesting localities is due to fluctuating water conditions.

The nests themselves, composed of reeds and rushes, are built on floating masses of vegetation, usually in one or two feet of water. Here the two to four eggs are laid, and here the downy young spend their first days, some dozing in the sun, while the more venturesome youngsters clamber about, exploring their island home. Occasionally one of the tiny balls of down will tumble into the water only to bob to the surface completely dry and not at all perturbed by the excited clamor of its worried parents.

As a friend of the farmer, Franklin's gulls cannot be valued too highly. In the spring these gulls follow the plow, wheeling and darting about the plowman as they wait for the juicy spoils turned up by the gleaming share. No sooner is the earth turned than the screaming birds drop down into the furrows, seeking out cutworms, grubs and larvae. All day long the birds follow the plow, reaping a plentiful food supply from the farmer's labors, and at the same time, repaying him twofold by destroying the insect pests on his land.

Later in the season the birds roam far over the upland prairies and grain fields, and there they consume enormous quantities of locusts and grasshoppers, thus again proving their economic value to man.

In Utah, many years ago, the early Mormon settlers found their precious crops threatened by a horde of black crickets. The situation appeared desperate, but the answer to the problem came in the form of huge flocks of gulls, who descended on the invading crickets and wiped them out. The service rendered by these birds was never forgotten, and to this day one may see, in Salt Lake City, a monu-



ment of stone and bronze, erected to the gulls in heartfelt thanks for the aid they had given.

When nesting is over, and autumn approaches, the gulls begin to assemble on the large sloughs and shallow waters of the prairies. Thousands upon thousands of these lovely birds gather together, spending their nights resting on the water, well off shore. Each day at sunrise they begin to leave their resting place, and it is a lovely sight as the swirling flocks rise from the water and set out over the prairie. The whole day is spent foraging far over the countryside in search of food. It is at this time of year (September and October) that the sight of Franklin's gulls becomes a pleasant and familiar one to country and city folk alike. No one can fail to be impressed by the great shimmering flocks as they whirl and soar high in the air, or, in compact lines rush swiftly across the open country, barely skimming the ground itself. In the evenings the gulls return to their roosting places on the lake. Flock after flock passes over in long silvery streamers, and it seems that the long undulating lines will never end. Even after night has fallen, one may often hear the faint whisper of wings in the sky that tells of some belated stragglers flying homeward through the darkness.

In flight Franklin's gulls are a poem of grace and beauty, and they may be observed at their best on calm evenings when they are feeding on the wing. The birds, wheeling and swooping high in the air in pursuit of their elusive prey never fail to evoke one's admiration at such a perfect combination of skill and loveliness. Often during these evening feeding flights, the gulls will indulge in aerial acrobatics. A bird will rise from the lake, winging upward in spirals until almost out of sight in the evening sky. Then, after soaring about for a few moments, it will suddenly close its wings a little and plunge earthward at a tremendous speed checking its dive just above the water, only to soar upward again and repeat the thrilling performance. As this stunt flying takes place in the fall, it can hardly be a courtship display, but seems to be indulged in simply for the thrill that the headlong plunge must undoubtedly give.

When the first frosts come, the frozen surface of the waters makes their resting places inaccessible, the Franklin's gulls take their departure from our prairies, to spend the long winter in more hospitable climes. But the countryman looks forward to the return of these lovely birds, who, in their way are at once a constant companion, and, in keeping his crops free of insect pests a constant benefactor.



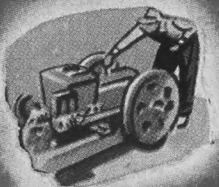
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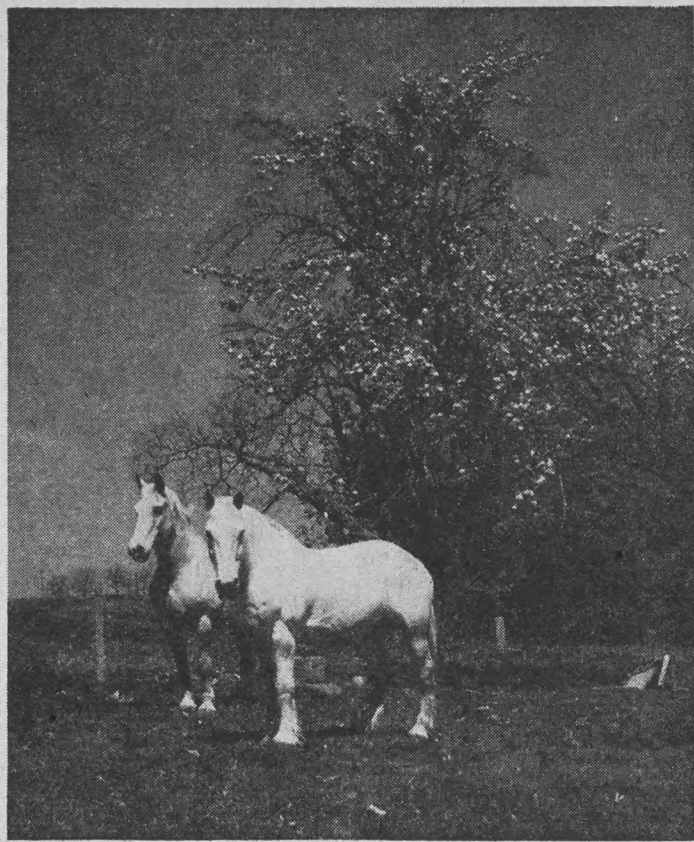
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## LIVESTOCK



[Myslis photo.]

Grace, contentment, strength and beauty, seen in this picture, contribute to the attraction of farm life.

## Ruptures and Ridglings in Hogs

By R. P. FORSHAW

**T**HERE are perhaps as many separate factors to be considered in hog raising as in any other branch of farming. While carried on mostly on the general or mixed farms in the Dominion, hog production is a relatively highly specialized business requiring the application of many skills if the project is to be successful. Looked at in one way, hog production consists in reducing to a minimum the many losses which can and do occur. The extent to which losses influence our profit is not generally appreciated, and among the more important losses which may be listed are those due to the following: 1, Sows and gilts failing to breed; 2, low prolificacy; 3, deaths during farrowing and nursing; 4, poor growth during the feeding period; 5, disease, and 6, hereditary unsoundnesses such as ruptures and ridglings.

The cost of these losses is, in too many cases more than sufficient to make the difference between profit and loss in the swine production program on many farms. Sound breeding, sound feeding and sound management are fundamental. Well bred hogs, properly fed and managed are certainly the most profitable under any set of conditions.

Marked improvement in the quality of breeding stock in Canada's swine herds has been brought about by the conscientious work of many Canadian swine breeders. This fact finds expression in such statements as the one made by Dr. R. D. Sinclair in his article, "We Need More Profitable Hogs" (The Country Guide, December, 1945), who states, "We have in our better herds, breeding stock which meets the fundamental requirements for a western Canadian bacon hog." Dean Sinclair continues, "Our real trouble lies in the fact that there are too few good performing lines of stock." After having done an excellent job of supplying seed stock to meet the vastly increased demands of wartime, the Canadian swine breeder must, in preparing for the postwar period, concentrate on still further improvement within the better strains of swine.

Unfortunately, even many of our better strains of hogs from the standpoint of performance and carcass quality, prove disappointing in that they are not as free as they should be of hereditary unsoundness, the chief of which result in ruptured and cryptorchid or ridgling pigs. Few strains would seem to be free of these unsoundnesses and the losses in all major swine-producing areas from these two causes are large enough to be somewhat alarming. Swine breeders in annual convention and else-

where have pointed out the general magnitude, but the elimination of these unsoundnesses from our swine herds has not received the attention it should have. The extent of the occurrence of ridgling hogs can be determined, because these hogs eventually find their way into the commercial channels where they are graded as ridgling. The losses from ruptures are more difficult to ascertain.

Rupture or hernia is the protrusion of part of the intestines or any other organ through an opening of the body wall. The opening through which the internal organ passes is called the hernial ring. A hernia is usually named according to the part of the body in which it is located. There are four types of hernia in swine: 1 and 2, inguinal and scrotal which are closely related, in which the intestine descends down the inguinal canal; 3, ventral in which the hernial ring is located in the lower part of the abdomen; and 4, umbilical or navel, in which the umbilical or navel opening is the hernial ring. Aside from being a condition which should not be perpetuated in our breeding stock, ruptured pigs in a herd present a problem at the time of castration. Special techniques are necessary to perform the operation properly. In many cases herniated pigs are destroyed when young, resulting in a definite loss. Others are allowed to go uncastrated on the herniated side and may be lost by strangulation of the bowel or are degraded on being marketed.

### The Loss From Ridglings

A cryptorchid or ridgling is a male hog in which one or both of the testicles fail to descend from the body cavity into the scrotum. In castration the descended testicle is removed and the other one remains in the body proper. These are found when the pig is slaughtered and result in the pig being graded as ridgling. Many of these are later condemned on account of sexual odor. The differential in price per hundred weight varies slightly with the market, but the paying price for ridglings is always below the price for B1 hogs. Assuming an average of 1/3 A and 2/3 B1, the loss per pig is approximately \$9 per ridgling hog marketed, taking into consideration the loss in market value plus the loss of the bonus paid only on A and B1 hogs. When calculated on the basis of total hogs marketed the losses taken by farmers each year amount to a very large sum of money. Based on 1945 marketings the calculations shown in the accompanying table may be made:



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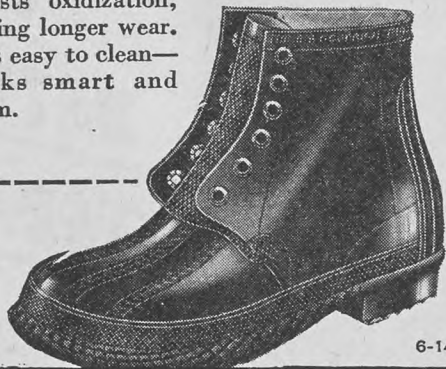


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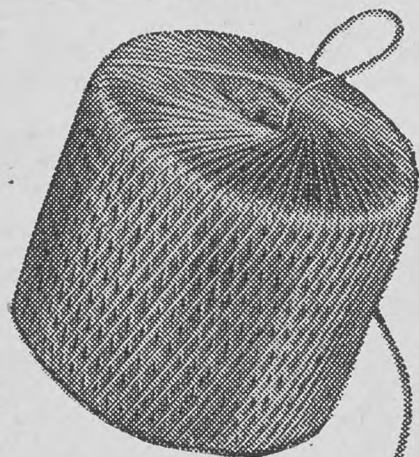


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### Numbers and Percentages of Ridglings, 1945

|                  | Total<br>Marketed<br>No. | Ridglings<br>No. | %   |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----|
| British Columbia | 34,622                   | 254              | .73 |
| Alberta          | 1,846,719                | 10,582           | .57 |
| Saskatchewan     | 890,399                  | 8,028            | .90 |
| Manitoba         | 453,428                  | 3,329            | .73 |
| Ontario          | 1,743,844                | 11,542           | .66 |
| Quebec           | 519,948                  | 2,192            | .42 |
| New Brunswick    | 31,901                   | 130              | .41 |
| Nova Scotia      | 12,582                   | 60               | .48 |
| P. E. I.         | 58,135                   | 343              | .59 |

Canada 5,591,578 36,460 .65

The losses incurred in 1945 by the presence of cryptorchid or ridgling pigs is of the following order for the five largest hog producing provinces: Ontario, \$100,000; Alberta, \$95,000; Saskatchewan, \$72,000; Manitoba, \$30,000; Quebec, \$19,000.

While a great deal remains to be done on the mode of inheritance of both of these defects, the tendency toward them seems to be inherited. The factors responsible for them are no doubt what are termed recessives. For that reason the factor may be introduced into a herd unsuspectingly and not brought to light until after it has become widespread. Until more is learned of the nature of the inheritance of both of these defects, at which time animal scientists will be able to be of more assistance to the commercial



[Guide photo.  
Ridgling pigs cost Western farmers  
over \$200,000 yearly.

breeder, the swine breeder will have to depend upon rigorous selection in order to keep the incidence of both unsoundness at a low level.

Continued selection from herds and strains proven to be as free as possible, should reduce the percentage occurrence of both ruptured and ridgling pigs over a period of time. Neither boars nor gilts from litters with either of these unsoundnesses should be saved as breeding stock. Large breeders should perhaps consider the practicability of mating a number of half-brothers and half-sisters from their herd boars, as a test. By this means they will be able to gain additional information to act as a guide in their breeding programs. The prevalence of either ruptured or cryptorchid pigs in the offspring from these matings would indicate that the sire should not be used further, while freedom from these conditions in the offspring would indicate that his continued use would be justified. Certain progressive breeders are finding that by rigorous selection against the condition, coupled with the use of sires from strains free from these unsoundnesses they have been able to reduce their losses to a point much below the average for their district and their province.

(Note: R. P. Forshaw is Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.)

### Size Is Not Enough

THERE is a very pronounced and understandable tendency on the part of farmers to increase the size of their operations, as they gain experience and accumulate some surplus capital. The tendency is based on the fact that, other things being equal, large farms return, on the average, higher labor incomes than do small farms. This fact is borne out by every survey of farm operations that is made, whether it be grain farming, dairy farming, or some other type of agriculture.

Nevertheless, size alone is not a guarantee of higher net returns. Good farming is not necessarily the same thing as large-scale farming; and on livestock farms, the number of livestock kept, even though of good quality, is no guarantee of success.

The point is illustrated by the results of a dairy survey made in the Edmonton district. From the accumulated data covering several years, farmers were sorted out as to their average labor income, and were grouped as to whether they were efficient in one or more of five important factors in farming success. These were livestock efficiency, crop, labor and capital efficiency, and size of business. It was shown, for example, that on 85 farms selling churning cream, there were eight farms that were not efficient in any one of the five factors. These had average labor incomes of \$15 less than nothing. On the other hand, there were five farms which were efficient in all five of these factors. Their average labor earnings were \$2,472, and the table shows, further, that the labor income progressively increased as the various groups were proficient in one additional factor. There were, however, among all these farms, two which were high in size only. They had average labor earnings of \$183 less than nothing.

In addition to a long-time tendency toward increasing the size of farms, there is a similar tendency toward specialization in agriculture. In western Canada, there is a tendency toward specialization in grain production, or in dairying, or beef cattle raising, or the production of hogs, seed grain or forage crop seed. It is the combination of these various specialties which often deter-

mines the labor income of the individual farm. They must "nick" with each other; and to be profitable, must combine so as to utilize labor and capital to the best effect.

### Plants Poisonous to Livestock

SOME of the poisonous plants found in western Canada are among those which make early and rapid growth, so that losses of livestock on spring pastures are likely to occur unless stockmen are careful to watch out for such plants.

One of the most poisonous of these, according to the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, is the death camas, sometimes called the yellow onion. This plant grows from a small bulb, producing from three to six flat, bright green leaves that show up readily among the dry grass. Heaviest stands are usually found in depressions on slopes and around the margins of sloughs, but may be found everywhere. They are poisonous during their entire life, but are more palatable during early growth. Sheep are very susceptible and very small quantities will produce poisoning. Cattle are seldom affected, but bulbs and seeds are poisonous to humans. Symptoms are slobbering, vomiting, increased rate of breathing, weakness and eventual collapse, during which animals may lie for hours or days without taking any food. They rarely recover and the only practical method is to remove the livestock from infested area until the middle of June.

Another plant stockmen are warned against is the arrow-grass which grows on salty flats and around alkali springs. It produces rush-like leaves, three to ten inches long, and a flower stock as tall as four feet, with numerous greenish flowers on the upper third. Growth begins in April, and the plant matures by August. Five pounds of this plant will cause the death of a cow, and it is poisonous during the entire growing period and as hay. Both cattle and sheep are affected, and show activity followed by depression and difficult breathing. Animals often recover and show no after effects. Livestock should be removed to other pasture until later in the season, because animals are attracted to arrow grass owing to its salty taste. A time of



danger is after harvesting when the arrow-grass makes a more rapid second growth than do the useful pasture grasses.

### Nanny a Sheep Killer

WE had always heard that it was good business to keep a goat with a flock of sheep. If one lived where coyotes roamed the range, the goat was supposed to be a guardian who was always on the alert, and who would do battle if the need arose. Other benefits were hinted at also.

Well, perhaps a Billy goat will act as father protector for a flock of sheep, but the Nanny goat we had with the sheep for a couple of months was a murderer, pure and simple. Without provocation and with unerring aim, this Nanny goat, who was as meek and mild as new milk when we were close and a fiend with horns and a tail when she thought we weren't, would launch herself at any of the sheep heavy with lamb who even approached the feeding ground before her hunger was satisfied.

Her favorite target was broadside, but anywhere she made a hit was okay with her. Two ewes died a result of her attacks and how many more were injured we do not know, but we removed the goat.

Both of the injured ewes became paralyzed and died within a few days. A postmortem showed the bodies covered with bruises and both would have had twins. Perhaps this would account, in part at least, for their inability to turn on a dime when a living projectile hurled itself at them.

So don't let a goat get your sheep.—M. E. Cinnamon, Whitford, Alta.

### Fall Freshening Pays Best

FAR too large a proportion of the dairy cows in western Canada freshen during the late winter and early spring months. This was evidenced during the past winter by the scarcity of fluid milk in our cities, which, while caused partly by the comparatively dry summer in 1945, and a shortage of feed supplies, was also due to the fact that plans, in many cases, were not made far enough in advance to build up reserves of feed supplies to carry cows on full milking throughout the winter months.

Records of dairy herd production in North Dakota lead authorities there to say that, "the records showed greatest production was obtained when cows freshened during September, October and November," and that, although yearly feed costs were slightly higher, for cows freshening in the fall, the income over feed costs were \$13 per cow more than for cows freshening from March to August.

Fall freshening permits a better distribution of farm work throughout the year; and in the prairie provinces, as in North Dakota, where the labor demand for cash crop production is greatest during the spring, summer and fall, fall freshening cows are dry during the hot summer months, when hot weather, flies and short pastures inevitably bring about a decreased milk production. It is during this period that the other farm labor incidental to the harvest is greatest. North Dakota authorities also point out that fall freshening provides calves which are of a size and age to make good gains and growth during the following pasture season. These rapid gains are lost when the cow freshens during the late winter and spring.

### Tankage for Bacon Hogs

OVER a long period of years, skim milk has proved to be the most satisfactory protein supplement for bacon hog feeding that has been tested at the University of Alberta. It provides nearly all of the elements lacking in the common feed grains, and has resulted in consistently good rates of gains, thrift and low feed requirements. During the same period of years, various skim milk substitutes, such as linseed oil meal, fish meal, alfalfa meal and tankage have been compared as protein supplements. Of all of these skim milk substitutes, tankage proved the most readily available, and the most economical.

Notwithstanding this fact, however, the University of Alberta has found that when these supplements are mixed, better results have been secured than when any single skim milk substitute has been fed alone. The advantage of such mixtures in feeding value has worked out to about 25 per cent more in money value per ton of mixed supplement than could be paid for any one of them alone, including tankage.

Tankage is a by-product of the packing house business, by which the meat or meat and bone residue is cooked, the fat skimmed or drained off, the moisture driven off, the solid matter pressed to eliminate as much fat and water as possible, after which the dry portions are granulated or ground into a meal. It is sold by nearly all feed houses and abattoirs, and comes in the form of a brown powder.

From the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, H. E. Wilson reports

experiments with four groups of pigs, numbering 84 in all, to which tankage was fed at various stages of growth, and other experiments involving 90 pigs fed tankage on pasture. Those receiving tankage when not on pasture were fed tankage in one group up to 110 pounds weight; in the second up to 130 pounds; in the third to 150 pounds, and in the fourth to a market weight of 200 pounds. In all cases, tankage was added at the rate of 12 per cent until the pigs weighed 110 pounds, and six per cent after this weight. In each group, tankage produced faster and more economical gains than where grain was fed alone. Even the group fed tankage right up to market weight made more rapid and more economical gains and more than paid for the tankage required.

With pigs on pasture, tankage seemed to exert no influence on the rate and economy of gain after an average weight of 150 pounds was attained. Up to a weight of 80 pounds, however, the feeding of tankage was highly beneficial, and we are told that "its special value on pasture would seem to be in its ability to get the young pigs away to a good start."

A further conclusion reached at Lacombe was that "pasture effects some saving of grain when no supplement is fed, and a slight saving of tankage when tankage-fed lots are compared . . . (but) . . . pasture is not necessary for growing and fattening bacon hogs where balanced rations are fed and suitable inside accommodation is available."



Soon the lazy, hot days of summer will come when cattle will lie indolently in the sun and horses rest while the crops grow.

[Guide photos.]

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## Something About Beef Cattle

FOR the period 1936-40, the world's cattle population is estimated at 722,300,000 head; while for 1945, the estimate is 710,900,000, a decrease of 11,400,000 or about 700,000 more than the cattle population of Canada, which on June, 1945, stood at 10,758,000 head.

Since 1936-40, or during the war period, increases have occurred in North America (about 16,500,000), South America (3,400,000), Australasia (300,000), and Africa (8,300,000). Decreases have occurred in Europe (27,100,000), and Asia (12,800,000).

In 1939, the last pre-war year, Canada's cattle population was 8,375,000, of which 4,694,000 were cattle other than milch cows; and Canadian cattle killings amounted to 872,574, of which 54.5 per cent originated in eastern Canada and 45.5 per cent in the West.

During the war years milch cows increased only about 8.6 per cent, but cattle other than milch cows increased about 44 per cent, so that in June, 1945, out of a total of 2,383,000 more cattle in Canada than in 1939, as many as 2,070,000 consisted of cattle other than milch cows. Cattle killings rose during this period from 872,574,000 to 1,814,000 last year, or by one hundred per cent; and of this greatly increased number of cattle killed, 1,107,418, or 61 per cent originated in western Canada, and only 706,722, or 39 per cent from the East.

To complete a rough background of the present day cattle picture, it is necessary to remember that in 1939 we were exporting live cattle to the United States. The average number exported per year for the 1935-39 period was 169,000 head. Since the end of 1942, no live cattle from Canada have reached the United States (only 20 head per year in 1943 and 1944). It is also important to note that figures on cattle killings that have been given refer to inspected killings—that is, killings in inspected slaughtering establishments. A packer's estimate of uninspected killings, based on the number of hides sold (A. G. Hall), places the number of uninspected cattle killings at 667,000 in 1944 and 691,000 in 1945. Also to be remembered is the fact that since 1940, the United States cattle population has increased by more than 13,563,000 head, or 19.9 per cent.

During the past three years Canada has had a market for all of the beef we could supply in the form of frozen beef for the United Kingdom, canned meat to U.N.R.R.A., and some European coun-

tries, including France, Belgium and Holland. This meat has been going forward as bone-in, boneless and canned beef, to the extent of about 434,800,000 pounds during the two years 1944 and 1945, which would be the equivalent of approximately 891,000 head of killing cattle divided about 300,000 in 1944 and 591,000 in 1945. There is a strong possibility that these export beef markets will continue satisfactorily for the next two and possibly three years. When the recent extension of contracts with the United Kingdom for bacon, eggs and cheese was announced, negotiations for an extension of the beef contract were underway, but assurance was given that Britain would continue to take all the beef Canada could spare for a period extending at least through 1947.

Canadian cattle producers, as pointed out in these columns several times, are now faced with a decision as to what they propose to do with our greatly increased cattle population. It is conceded that Canada can hardly compete with South America and some other countries in supplying large quantities of beef to the British market, once these other countries get back into normal cattle production. It is probable that the present Canadian embargo on cattle exports to the United States will be lifted again when the time seems opportune, but this is not likely to occur as long as the U.S. cattle population remains very high, while at the same time, the war torn countries of Europe and elsewhere stand badly in need of heavy import food shipments.

It seems very clear, however, that Canada will require to reduce her cattle population to some extent, and that even after this is done we will be faced with the necessity of exporting several hundred thousand head per year of live cattle, preferably to the United States, if a severe decline in the Canadian cattle industry is to be avoided. The situation thus continues one of responsibility on the part of the individual cattle producer, to make sure that during this present period of satisfactory current markets and future uncertainty, he puts himself in the best possible position to meet whatever situation may develop. The sound thing to do is to closely cull the cattle herds of Canada and to eliminate the undesirables, either for breeding or feeding, wherever they may be found.

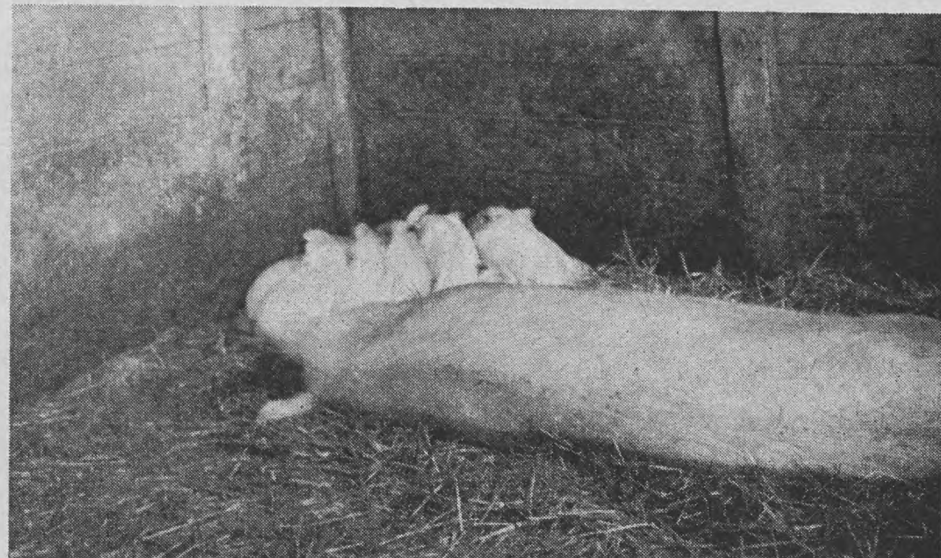
## Sheep Shearing Schools

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Canadian wool has gained in favor with wool manufacturers, wool substitutes are now providing a very real form of competition with wool. This means that Canadian fleece-wool producers must prepare to market what the Dominion Department of Agriculture calls "a more perfect natural wool fibre than has ever before been marketed."

To protect prices of Canadian wool, greater uniformity of fibre of the fleece, in length and diameter and as much tensile strength as possible will be necessary in order to compete satisfactorily with artificial fibres.

Sold against other wool, Canadian fleece wool must meet in the market some of the best prepared wool in the

world, and in order to assist Canadian sheep producers to shear and properly prepare wool for market, a series of sheep shearing schools has been arranged again this year, and will be held throughout Canada, beginning May 2 and ending June 8. Those to be held in western Canada after May 15 are as follows: Ladner, B.C., May 15-16; Sheep Pavilion, Edmonton Exhibition Grounds, May 21-22; Main Garage, Eastern Irrigation District, Brooks, Alberta, May 24-25; Exhibition Grounds, Cardston, Alberta, May 27-28; Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alberta, May 29-30; Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, June 4-5; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, June 7-8.



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[Guide photo]



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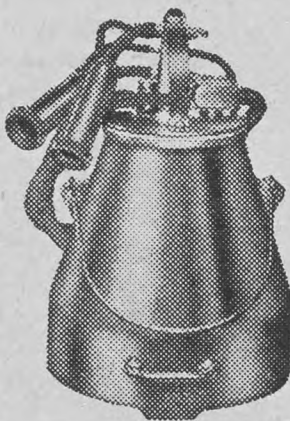
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# Ranching As A Vocation

Alberta rancher writes a book especially for veterans

AS far as I know, the history of grazing on the North American continent has not yet been adequately written. Whenever that important event occurs, it will tell the story of the westward movement of civilization and of the vanishing Indian and the buffalo. It would tell of the gold seekers of California, and of the accumulation of cattle there, which, due to increasing numbers, were pushed across the mountains into what is now Nevada and Arizona; and of Spanish conquests in the Americas, which led them north to what is now the United States, as far as Missouri, leaving behind them their long-horned cattle. Not only in what is now the great State of Texas, but along California's coast, the history, when written, will tell of how the eastern herds pressed out across the Mississippi River, fanning out northwesterly into the states of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana; and to the southwest, through Oklahoma, across the plains of Texas, to western Kansas and Colorado. It would also tell of the great Mormon expedition 99 years ago, which blazed an arduous trail almost due westerly through the centre of the unknown American desert, to Utah.

It will be an exciting history, redolent of new and verdant lands, exhaling the spirit of courage and enterprise, and pungent with bloodshed and violence. It will tell of greed and hardihood, of land exploits and of the colorful cowboy. It will be a great tale, full of sound and fury, but signifying the making of civilization in the new world.

From the time when (about 1783) the first commercial grazing in North America took place in Virginia, and from the still earlier times when the cattle of the Spanish Conquistadores roamed half wild and unimproved along the southern reaches of the continent, to the present day, when the northerly limits of cattle grazing have apparently been reached in the ranching areas of southern Alberta, there has developed a story which has brought the continent to a position of major importance in world affairs, and has brought ranching to a status of improved and skilled husbandry as far from the earlier condition of semi-nomadic exploitation of new grazing lands as the City of Winnipeg is today from the days of the early Selkirk settlers.

Now, at this particular point in the history of grazing in North America, millions of men are returning from war to civilian pursuits. What occupations they will follow is a matter of moment—not only to them as individuals, but to their fellow citizens and to the governments of Canada and the United States. Any worthwhile attempt therefore, to inform such of them as are interested, as to the possibilities of ranching as a vocation is not only timely but helpful. Russell H. Bennett, who, though a mining engineer with business headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota, makes his home at Shodree Ranch, Twin Buttes, Alberta, has written *The Compleat Rancher* primarily for returned men and others who may be thinking of ranching as a way of settling into civilian life. Mr. Bennett is a keen, shrewd man of business, with a long and deep-seated liking for ranch life, whom I met less than a year ago at a neighboring Pincher Creek ranch. The book has only recently been published, and the author, in advising me that a copy was forthcoming, wrote:

"I have received many enquiries from returning servicemen about ranching as a life career. This experience is, I know, common to many other ranchers. A lot of these boys are attracted to the life, but few know about its essential elements and how much capital and what qualities are demanded for ultimate



success. Instead of attempting to answer these enquiries individually, I have answered them collectively in this book."

Here is no handbook, or compendium of facts and figures which the would-be rancher should studiously ponder and keep by him for ready reference. Rather, it is in the nature of a long letter—though not so signed—in which one who knows and loves ranching sets out the advantages and disadvantages of this life in the open air for someone to whom he cannot talk face to face. I can imagine that most ranchers would themselves enjoy it, which would, indeed, be the most critical test

to which a book of this sort can be put. It is orderly, with enough disorder to make it interesting. It is factual, with sufficient everyday incidents and homely illustrations to relieve the monotony. Personally, I have no ambition to become a rancher, but I read Mr. Bennett's book with keen enjoyment, not to say avidity.

I suspect, from what I have seen and known of them, that among ranchers Mr. Bennett is unusual—and not only for the reason that he has written a most readable book. Take this, for example, though the difficulty is that one is tempted to quote so much: "Range country is lonesome country, and you will be alone much of the time. . . . It lies quietly in the sunshine or starlight, or it is boisterous with winds, rain or snow. . . . It is big and to use it for your cattle you must learn it, and there is little chance to learn it as you should unless you like it, for the learning process is long and you should be buoyed up by just being alive and in it." Or this: "A well handled drive travels about two miles an hour—slower if the herd consists of cows and calves. . . . When I first took that drive years ago, it was absolute, unadulterated boredom—a four-day ordeal. . . . I have just returned from it as I write these words. The same four days went by so quickly and pleasantly that I was sorry to see, shimmering on the far horizon, the dark line of the cottonwoods that marked the borders of the farm country." Or: "There are many ways of managing a ranch, almost as many, in fact, as there are ranches. . . . Underlying all ways there is one cardinal principle, live on good terms with the land. This in essence means that you must not abuse the grass cover."

The author has made ranching deceptively simple. This is not by reason of omission or understatement, but because his own ingrained liking for the life and his appreciation of natural surroundings have conspired with his own experience and his ability to express himself clearly and lucidly, to soften the harsh overtones of ranch life. As a result the factual information, of which the book contains a great deal, the comparative isolation and loneliness, the hard work and inclement weather and the responsibilities of management, are softened and subdued by their opposites, so that if you are one of those with "a measure of austerity in your soul," you may be inclined, after a reading of this exposition of ranch life, to regard the grazing of cattle for the filling of the insatiable mouths of hungry people as a "call" to this business and way of living. However this may be, one who believes himself fitted for and attracted to the open spaces, can certainly find in ranching a busy and productive life, in which there will be full outlet for his strength and ample scope for his intelligence.—H.S.F.

(*The Compleat Rancher*, by Russell H. Bennett—Rinehart & Co., New York, \$2.75. In Canada, Oxford University Press, Toronto, probably \$3.25.



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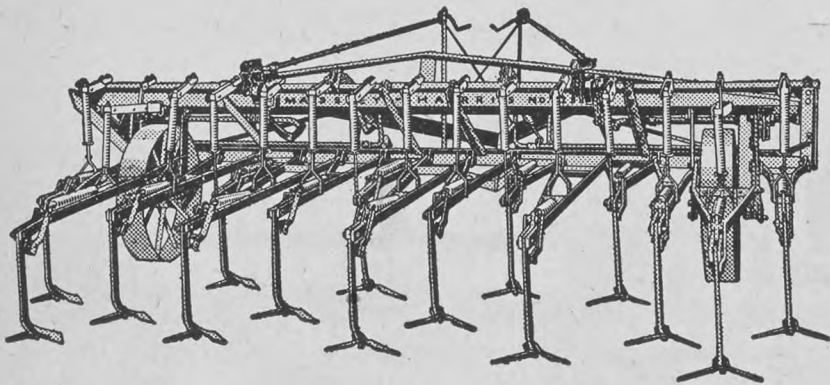




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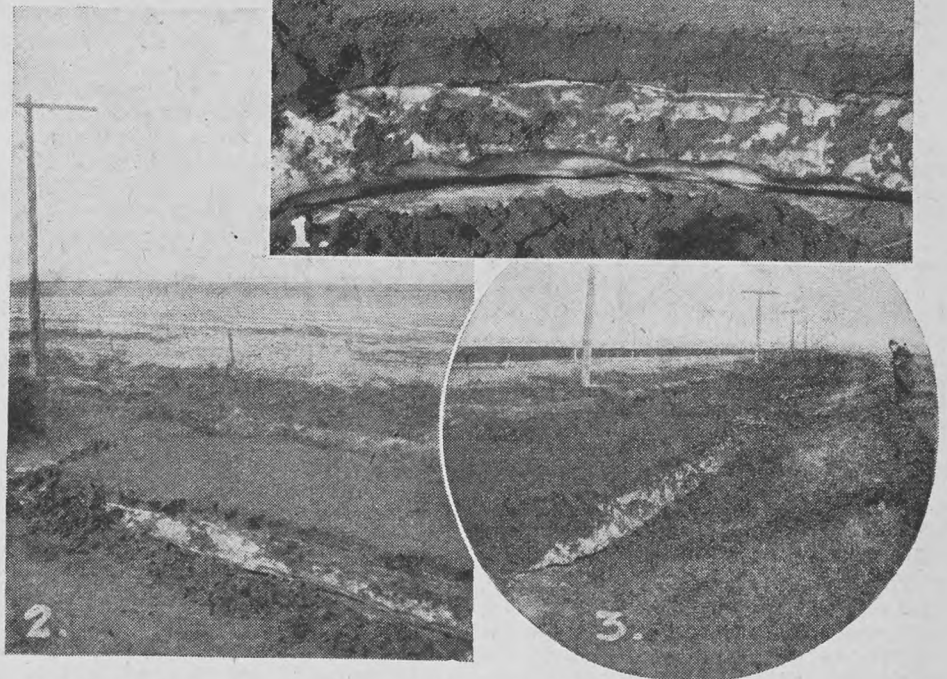
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## FIELD



1. Soil drifting in winter and early spring on rich black soil a few miles west of Winnipeg this year. A layer of from four to eight inches of soil rests on the snow lying in the ditch. 2. Looking northwest, the reason for the drifting is evident in the cultivation ridges which run directly into, rather than across the wind. 3. A half mile of drift containing probably 10,000 cubic feet of rich top soil.

## Probable Life of Farm Machinery

IN September, 1944, the National Committee on Agricultural Engineering requested that a survey be made to determine the probable demand for farm machinery in western Canada in the postwar period, and a report covering the three prairie provinces has recently been issued from the Economics Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The survey was made by the Division in co-operation with the provincial authorities, and arose out of the difficulty experienced by farmers in securing sufficient machinery and implements during wartime to maintain production at the high level required.

Delayed purchasing during wartime, plus increasing mechanization, promised a heavy backlog of orders when full-scale peace time production could again be resumed. One of the objects of the survey was to obtain information concerning the length of life of machines and the variation that occurs under different soil conditions and with different types of farming. The report referred to is based on records from 1,567 farms in Alberta, 1,736 in Saskatchewan and 533 in Manitoba—these numbers being more or less proportional to the number of farms in each of the prairie provinces.

An examination of the data as to the average life of different machines and implements, reveals the fact that in the case of nearly every piece of machinery, its lifetime is longer in Manitoba than in either Saskatchewan or Alberta. Also, in the case of most machines, it is longer in prairie Saskatchewan than in the parkland areas, and longer in Saskatchewan as a whole than in Alberta.

The average life of a Manitoba tractor, for example, is 16.1 years; in prairie Saskatchewan, 15.1 years; in parkland Saskatchewan, 14.5 years; and in Alberta, 13.8 years. In this survey, the probable average life of each machine was arrived at by securing the present age of machines on farms from which records were taken, and adding to this figure the farmer's estimate of the number of years of usefulness which, in his judgment, the machine still possessed.

In Manitoba, the longer life of machines is probably related to the average size of farm, which is smaller than in the other two provinces. When the Manitoba farms involved were sorted as to size, "it was found that with each increase in size of farm, there was a decrease in the average life of the machines, for each of the major machines studied. This is probably due to

the amount of work each machine has to do in a year."

The average combine has a shorter life than the average tractor, because of numerous parts operated at high speed and because of the vibration arising from a number of shaking parts. It seems natural, also, that Manitoba farmers should be able to use combines for a greater number of years than in the case of Alberta. Swathers, on the other hand, show a reverse situation, because Manitoba probably has more binders rebuilt as swathers than either of the other provinces. In any case, the average life between provinces varies only from 13 to 14.5 years, as compared with 10.8 years for combines in Alberta, 12.2 years for prairie Saskatchewan, and 13.7 years for Manitoba.

A thresher has a long life—22.2 years in Alberta; 25.2 in Saskatchewan; and 27.2 in Manitoba. Horse plows, rakes, wagons and grain seeders have a more or less similar length of life to threshers. Motor trucks and cars would appear to have a somewhat longer life than swathers and combines, the probable life of trucks varying from 13.2 years in Alberta, to 16.3 years in Manitoba, and of motor cars, from 12.3 years in Alberta to 18.3 years in Manitoba. It is interesting to note that in southern Saskatchewan, for example, where there are more farms using the one-way disc for all tillage of the soil, the average length of life is 12.1 years for prairie Saskatchewan, 13.5 years for parkland areas, 14.1 years for Alberta, and 18 years for Manitoba. A tractor plow, on the other hand, lasts 20.1 years in prairie Saskatchewan, between 18 and 19 years in the parkland areas and Alberta, and 21.2 years in Manitoba, while disc harrows last about 20 years in all of Saskatchewan and Alberta and 25.5 years in Manitoba. The life of a set of spring-toothed harrows is about the same as for disc harrows, but cultivators wear out a couple of years sooner in the parkland areas and Alberta than in prairie Saskatchewan.

Mowers show a still different pattern. Manitoba and prairie Saskatchewan each showing 25.3 years, parkland Saskatchewan 23.3 years, and Alberta 21.3 years.

A power binder seems to wear out about six years sooner in Manitoba than a horse binder—about four years sooner in Saskatchewan, and to last as long in Alberta. About seven years difference in probable life of a grain seeder is shown between prairie Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the latter figure being 24.35 years and the former 17.5 years. In parkland Saskatchewan





Down by the sea on Canada's East Coast.

# Picture Window . . . . . by Canadian Pacific

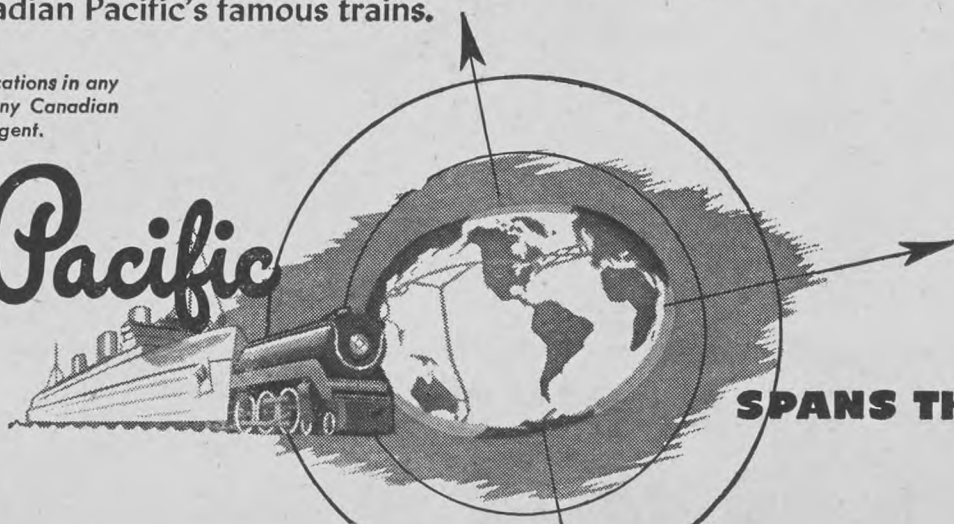
That window beside your seat on a Canadian Pacific train...it's a travelogue in technicolor. It's a window on natural grandeur...on horizon-spreading farm lands...on industrial vigour...it's a moving panorama of this great land of ours.

And it's the way to travel in Canada. The comfort way...the friendly way...the way tens of thousands of Canadians have learned to know their own Dominion better.

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## Canadian Pacific



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is on sale at Imperial Oil  
Service Stations everywhere  
you travel. It is called ESSO—  
and it is the finest non-premium-  
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**MAKING GOOD A PROMISE**—The day after the war ended, when gasoline restrictions were lifted, we announced that Imperial gasoline would quickly be restored to pre-war quality, and that eventually the quality would be improved to *exceed* pre-war standards. The first part of this promise was carried out all across Canada as rapidly as distribution could be effected—and now another important step forward has been made with the introduction of ESSO—the new gasoline replacing 3-Star.

**ADVANCE IN QUALITY**—This new gasoline ESSO has the highest anti-knock quality of any non-premium-priced gasoline ever sold by Imperial Oil dealers. It is on sale today side by side with our premium grade Esso Extra. It gives smoother performance, faster pick-up, more power on hills combined with quick starting, and great power. *Motorists who found it necessary to change to a premium grade gasoline during the war will find that this new gasoline,*

*ESSO, gives all the performance qualities they desire in a gasoline AT A SAVING OF 2c PER GALLON.*



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**IMPERIAL OIL DEALERS**

Everywhere



in Canada

and Alberta, a seeder lasts about 20 years. Along with other long-lived machinery, a manure spreader would seem to be a good investment, since it lasts 20.4 years in Alberta, 26.97 years in Manitoba.

A stationary engine lasts longer than a cream separator by about two years. The figures for cream separators in

Alberta is 16.4 years, 17 years in Saskatchewan and 20.9 years in Manitoba. No figures as to the probable life of milking machines are available, since there are not many of them, but it is interesting to note that in the next few years Manitoba expects to purchase nearly 2,500 milking machines and Alberta nearly 1,200.

## Perennial Weed Control

**A**N excellent, concise circular on the control of Canada thistle and sowthistle in Alberta, has been prepared by H. J. Mather, Supervisor of Soil Conservation and Weed Control for the Alberta Department of Agriculture. The circular not only explains the nature of perennial plants, such as these two long-time farm enemies, which are increasing rapidly and causing greater losses to agriculture year by year, but describes several methods of control.

The time-honored method of cultivation or summerfallow is said to be no more effective and more costly than other methods referred to in the circular, such as a judicious use of forage crops, or the use of competitive crops, including early maturing barley, green feed or fall rye. It is argued that the use of such crops, especially in areas where moisture is comparatively plentiful, can eliminate "not only the loss of a crop in the following year, but also a great deal of costly cultivation. What is equally important is that the soil is kept covered, thus helping to prevent erosion."

Control by the use of competitive crops, as in the case of other control measures, is based on the fact that Canada thistle and sowthistle, come into bloom between the first week in July and early August, and that the food reserves in the roots of thistles are lowest just as the plant comes into bloom. Control by any method must also be based on the fact that the perennial plant, if left undisturbed so it does not suffer too severe competition from other plants, stores up in the roots large supplies of food, which have been manufactured in the green parts of the plant. These reserves later assist the plant to withstand adverse conditions, such as the killing of the green parts above ground, by cultivation. Thus, repeated cutting off of the green above-ground part is necessary before the entire plant can be killed; and thus, too, frequent cultivation or severe competition from other plants, or a combination of the two, may prove to be the most

satisfactory method under specific conditions.

Where the fallow method is used, Mr. Mather states that the most common cause of failure to eradicate thistle, is neglect of the fallow field during and after harvest, since cultivation must be continued right through until freeze-up. Moreover, by the fallow method, new growth must not be allowed to remain above ground more than six or seven days between cultivations before the field is gone over again with the idea of killing every new shoot. Since the object is to eliminate above-ground growth, thorough surface cultivation is just as effective as plowing, but the shovels of a duckfoot cultivator must be sharp and have enough overlap to cut off all the weeds. The same necessity for sharp cutting edges on a one-way exists where this implement is used.

Where an early maturing barley, such as Olli, is used, it should be seeded early, seeded heavily, and fertilized, if possible, so that it will be ready to cut before many thistles go to seed. The barley should be cut on the green side and removed from the field as soon as possible, after which cultivation should start immediately and continue until freeze-up. In severe cases it may be necessary to continue this method for two consecutive years.

Green feed, it is pointed out, can be used instead of barley and will work almost as well, if handled in the same way. If fall rye is used, it can be seeded after a crop of wheat, oats or barley is taken off, if moisture conditions are favorable for germination. It should not be seeded in Alberta, however, later than the first week in September. The method recommended is to fallow the field until August 15 to September 1, and then seed to fall rye, using at least 1½ bushels per acre. As soon as the rye is ripe, it should be harvested and the land cultivated until freeze up the next year. It is not advisable, however, to pasture fall rye which is being grown to control weeds.

## Timeliness in Farm Work

**T**IMELINESS is a matter of primary importance in many farm operations. This is due to the fact that the farmer is working with Nature, and, since Nature runs her own show, deciding when growth shall begin in the spring and when rain shall fall and when crops shall ripen, the farmer who is ready to do a job when it needs to be done secures, on the average, higher yields and better quality crops.

An illustration of the importance of timeliness comes to hand from the Research Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which with the Oklahoma Experiment Station has studied soil tillage over a 13-year period on heavy soils, and for a 24-year period on sandy soils. These experiments in the Southern Great Plains have included the use of various tillage methods and many kinds of tillage equipment, such as moldboard plows, listers, discs, one-ways, basin listers and chisels. But the conclusion is that early tillage in that area, which, as in western Canada, regards soil moisture as its number one problem in growing wheat, is more important in growing wheat, than the type of tillage or machine used.

On both types of soil for the period mentioned, only small differences resulted from various tillage methods, but soil preparation soon after harvest was almost invariably advisable. The later the preparation, the lower the yield of wheat. With early preparation, the average yield was 17.8 bushels per acre, which was 6.2 bushels more than from late tillage. The conclusion was, that "the wheat grower who does a good workman-like job of preparing a seedbed early in the season, regardless

of the method used, stands to gain much more than the man who delays such work." The principle of getting the job done on time is universally applicable, even though the correct time may vary as between different districts, or the crop may be spring wheat instead of fall wheat.

Timeliness in the after-seeding cultivation for the control of annual weeds, or in the beginning of haying so as to capture the higher feeding value of properly cut hay crops are additional instances of the value of timeliness in farm work, which are almost invariably translated into values in dollars and cents at the end of the season. Timeliness has been difficult to achieve in recent years with the scarcity of sufficient experienced farm help, but it is a factor of primary importance in farm management which exerts its effect in many different directions.

One of the indirect effects of the lack of timeliness, is to be found in the difficulty which some farm operators have of getting the odd jobs of repair or clean-up done about the farm, which are usually possible only in some more or less slack season. If the principal jobs about the farm, such as tillage, haying, harvest, are done when they ought to be done, there is generally time to do the odd jobs, but if the bigger and important jobs are delayed and the work gets behind, the odd jobs, in many cases, do not get done at all. The consequence often is, that perhaps one, two or more years later, some very heavy bill of expense is incurred, because buildings were not repaired or painted when they should have been looked after. Being ready to do the farm



work when it ought to be done, and getting the job done on time, are, in nearly all cases, marks of a successful farm operator.

### Seeding of Stubble Land

**W**HETHER much wheat will be seeded this year on stubble remains to be seen. The acreage so seeded in excess of normal amounts, will depend on how much increased wheat acreage is to be seeded on individual farms. The Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current reports that experiments show highest average yields when stubble seeding is delayed until all other land has been seeded.

Naturally, the amount of stubble seeded to wheat will depend not only on the kind of stubble available, but on available moisture supplies, prospects of grasshopper damage, and the seriousness of the sawfly menace. Where grasshoppers are anticipated from the forecasts of entomologists, it is not advisable to seed stubble land to wheat. Also, where sawflies are serious in an area, wheat should not be sown on wheat or spring rye stubble. If seeded early enough, barley, oats, and in some cases flax, can be grown satisfactorily on stubble.

Water lying in the fields does not necessarily indicate the amount of moisture in the soil. In some areas, good rains during the fall and plenty of snow during the winter seem to have provided sufficient moisture for stubble fields. But, if by digging down to see how far the moisture has penetrated, it is found that there is less than 18 inches, it would be better not to seed any stubble land. If, on the other hand, there is more than two feet of wet soil on the average in a field, the chance of obtaining a crop on such land may be considered fairly good.

### Watch for Cutworm Damage

**L.** A. JACOBSON, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Lethbridge, recommends that farmers of southern Alberta should be on the alert for the Pale Western Cutworm in 1946. The same warning will apply to all areas where cutworm damage is common, not only from this variety but other kinds of cutworm; and, according to J. L. Eaglesham, Supervisor of Pest Control for the Alberta Department of Agriculture, especially in districts which received less than the normal amount of rain last fall.

Cutworms lay their eggs in loose, dusty soil in August and early September, and crops seeded in summerfallow that was not crusted last August, may be damaged this spring. The newly hatched cutworms can be starved out if all their food supply is destroyed after they have had a brief feeding period. Thus, Al-

berta authorities recommend that where cutworms are expected to give trouble, the land should be well cultivated as soon as annual weed growth has reached the height of about three inches. Seeding delayed for ten days after this cultivation will starve the tiny worms. If by any chance the grain crop is destroyed by cutworms so as to require re-seeding, it is recommended as inadvisable to re-seed until the worms mature, which will be about June 15. Also bearing on the question as to whether wheat and other cereal crops should be seeded in stubble, the practice is not recommended in land infested with cutworms.

Mr. Jacobson recalls that the Pale Western Cutworm has not been a serious grain pest for several years. It normally reaches serious proportions during periods of near drought, and since precipitation in most areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan have been below normal since 1942, damage from this cutworm has been more serious in the drier districts during the past two seasons. The area expected to receive damage this year will probably be larger than during the past two years.

### Alfalfa for Perennial Weed Control

**I**N western Canada there are tens of thousands of acres of light sandy land that have been abandoned to sow thistles, Canada thistles, blue lettuce and other deep-rooted perennial weeds. Last summer I saw a big tract of such land northwest of Buffalo Lake, near Mirror in my own province. The ridges are all more or less eroded from soil drifting already and if the farmers went in and started to work this land sufficiently to kill out the thistles, these fields would soon all be hopelessly ruined. So they are just left to grow more densely to weeds each year and to furnish clouds of seed to pollute good land dozens of miles away.

I would like to urge all farmers who have such land on their farms to try sowing it to alfalfa. If necessary, experiment on just a few acres at the start. Keep at it till you get a good stand and then keep mowing it twice a year for hay. You will be surprised how the weeds are held down and reduced in numbers by this treatment. The alfalfa roots go deep and compete underground with those of the perennial weeds. The snipping off of the top growth in June and again in August or early September saps the strength of the weeds and also prevents them from going to seed.

Much of this sandy land has a high water table and is ideal for alfalfa and in a few years will become a money maker instead of a community menace and a dead loss. On low land that is subject to flooding, other grasses such as brome and reed canary should be sown to provide hay and pasture and hold down the weeds at the same time. —R.J.R., Reist, Alta.

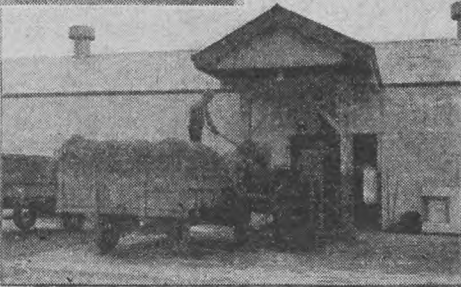
### Varieties of Fibre Flax

**S**EVERAL varieties of fibre flax have been tested in Manitoba. Among these, Liral Dominion, though growing about two inches shorter than Liral Prince, has been consistently good as a producer of fibre straw, and is, moreover, highly resistant to rust.

[Guide photos.]



1. This lush grass at Buckersfields, Sumas Prairie, B.C., is ideal for dehydrating. 2. Harvester cuts and elevates the grass into a companion truck alongside. 3. The fresh cut grass is hauled to the nearby dehydrating plant and unloaded. 4. Dried as it blows through a huge cylindrical drier, carried at high heat, the dried grass after being chopped fine, is bagged here.



## Great Things are Coming in the FARMALL SYSTEM

**ALL - PURPOSE POWER**  
in a flash of RED.

*On the dark tilled fields  
in the spring.*

*Against the green of the  
growing crops.*

*In the gold of the  
harvest fields.*

That's FARMALL power, symbol of success in farming. The Farmall System — the 4 Farmall Tractors and the broad range of McCormick-Deering Farmall equipment — has gone a long way toward making farm work easier and more profitable.

*But there's much more coming!*

You have heard and read about all these: Self-Propelled Combines . . . One-Man Pickup Hay Balers . . . Fluid Manure Spreaders . . . Farmall

Cub Tractors and Tools . . . Dry and Green Hay Choppers . . . Power Loaders . . . Smaller Balers, Combines, Corn Pickers . . . Cut-Off Corn Pickers . . . Sugar Beet Harvesters . . . Home Freezers . . . Touch Control.

These are some of the new products now being prepared for Canadian farmers by International Harvester engineering and productive skills. *Many of these machines will not be ready for many months to come.* All of them are dependent on plant capacity and availability of men and materials.

Your point of contact with the new equipment that is coming is your International Harvester Dealer. Keep in close touch with him.



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# Save Those Crops!

FROM

INSECT PESTS  
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and WEEDS



**GREEN CROSS now brings you a revolutionary new line of modern pest control products.**

Your costs in materials and labour for seeding, cultivating and fertilizing will largely be wasted if pests, disease and weeds destroy your crops.

First to bring you DDT "Green Cross" now offers a complete line of outstanding new pest control products for fruits, vegetables, field crops and flowers.

These "Green Cross" products include the very latest discoveries in entomology, plant pathology and chemical research including many new ingredients as spectacular in action as DDT itself but only just released from war priorities. Here are some of the Green Cross line:

- ✦ Micronized\* 50% DDT Powder Concentrate for Barn & Livestock Spray
- ✦ Mulsoid (Micronized\* Wettable Sulphur)
- ✦ NNOR Rotenone Spray
- ✦ Daylite\* Dust
- ✦ Calcium Arsenate
- ✦ Basi-Cop\* Dust
- ✦ Basi-Cop\*

and some twenty other "Green Cross" special and general products for the farm, orchard, greenhouse and garden.

"Green Cross" products are backed by the manufacturing and research facilities of the largest organization of its kind in Canada. Their quality and effectiveness is guaranteed for the purposes recommended. Look to "Green Cross" for modern pest control.

\*Reg'd trademark

**Green Cross\*** INSECTICIDES  
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THE CANADA PAINT  
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OF CANADA LIMITED

It yields between nine and ten bushels of number one seed per acre in Manitoba, which is somewhat higher than it has produced in other flax growing areas. It is the first variety of fibre flax to be registered by the Canadian Seed Growers Association, and is the first variety of which foundation stock has been produced.

About 160 pounds of foundation stock of Liral Dominion has been supplied for increase in the Portage la Prairie area this year by the Cereal division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where intensive breeding of fibre flax is carried on in order to secure higher yielding, disease-resistant fibre flax varieties. Among the varieties that have been tested in Manitoba also, are Gossamer and Cirrus, together with others now practically off the market. Most varieties, however, have shown lack of uniformity in length of straw in practically every commercially grown stand.

## Practical Control of Couch Grass

**C**OUCH grass is generally regarded as a bad weed, difficult to eradicate. M. J. Tinline, Superintendent of the Dominion Experiment Farm, Brandon,

urges that in order to destroy areas of well established couch grass, it is advisable to commence tillage early in June. The first step is to remove the top growth, and to cultivate barely three inches deep. At Brandon, it has been found that couch grass sod, well worked, has produced crops of grain yielding considerably in excess of that obtained from land that has been kept under cultivation. At the time the first crop of grain is grown on couch grass sod, the stubble should be disced thoroughly, or cultivated right after cutting, so as to destroy any young seedlings which may cause reinfestation of the soil.

The root stocks die below three inches of top soil. This fact alone simplifies the destruction of couch grass with modern power equipment, since the solid sod of well established couch grass is much more cheaply destroyed than new infestations that are growing vigorously. It is also suggested that in some cases it will be more profitable to sow fields badly infested with couch grass to tame grass, in order to hasten the formation of a solid sod which, after a period of three years, can be brought back into grain production.

## Good Seed Basic For Farming

**T**HE fact that the annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is to take place this year in Winnipeg on June 20-22, brings to mind the importance of seed production to Canadian agriculture. The prairie provinces are particularly interested in seed production, owing to the fact that so much registered seed grain and forage crop seed is produced in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. During recent years, the northern fringe of the prairie provinces, especially the grey soil areas, have increased production of leguminous forage crop seed to the point where this area has become to a considerable extent the mainstay of alfalfa and other forage crop seed production in Canada.

The growing of high quality seed is a highly specialized business. It has the advantage of being a reasonably profitable cash crop proposition, but is dependent to such an extent on the character of the season that the yield is often disappointing, and harvesting sometimes difficult. In recent years, there has been a good demand for most kinds of forage crop seed and prices have been favorable. Some men may have been tempted to increase forage crop seed production too rapidly, with the possibility that they may find too many eggs in one basket. After all, seed production must take its place on the farm just like any other crop, and care must be taken to see that the farm economy does not become unbalanced. Ample supplies of feed for livestock probably mean as much to farm income as a profitable seed crop, taken year in and year out.

Investigation made by the Alberta Department of Agriculture indicates that losses of forage crop seed at harvest time are much greater than is generally supposed. In the Westlock district last fall, an investigation conducted by B. T. Stephenson, of losses occurring during the combining of alsike, alfaswede and alfalfa showed that in one instance the seed was lost to the extent of 60 per cent—or about \$100 per acre. Machine losses were very much smaller than were shattering losses, which indicates the necessity of

harvesting alsike clover, in particular, earlier than is often done—even if it is necessary to windrow quite early and pick up the windrows by combine. Alfaswede clover and alfalfa do not suffer the same shattering losses as alsike.

The market for alfalfa seed and for some of the clovers still continues very strong. This also includes some of the newer varieties of sweet clover and brome. Crested wheat grass does not seem to be in as great demand as formerly, nor is there likely to be a strong demand for the older types of sweet clover. The principal reason for the good market prospects for forage crop seed lies in the increase of hay and pasture crops in the United States. There, recent years have witnessed strong efforts toward increased soil fertility and, under the inspiration of United States Soil Conservation Service and all co-operating state institutions, the increased use of grasses and legumes for the control of soil erosion. Because these crops contribute to greater economy in farm operation generally, it is also being realized gradually in Canada that forage crops are the only safe basis for a permanent agriculture, because they help to maintain soil fertility and provide a basis for a sound livestock industry.

Fundamental to all sound agricultural cropping practice is the use of good seed. Canadian seed growers are unique in the fact that they have organized under their own control a national association for the maintenance of seed quality, and have co-operated closely with the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture in maintaining high standards for seed of various grades. There is very little wrong with the system of providing ample quantities of good seed in this country, but there is much to be criticized in the extent to which many farmers are content to use uncleaned, weedy, poor quality seed of nondescript character, rather than make use of seed of guaranteed quality provided by Canadian seed growers, operating under Dominion seed laws.



These trees were on an abandoned Saskatchewan farm and were filling up with drifted soil. It can happen again.—Scott Exper. Stn. photo.





# OUTPOST OF HUMAN AID . . .

President Truman, Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Mr. Fiorella la Guardia (the head of UNRRA) have all in recent radio broadcasts appealed to the farms and homes of their countrymen to do everything in their power to help bridge the gap between now and harvest in order that millions of human lives may be saved from starvation and the ravages of famine.

Their appeals will not go unheeded by those to whom they are more especially directed and whose combined efforts can mean so much by way of practical assistance to those in need.

United Grain Growers Limited as a farmer-owned Company has also drawn public attention to the grave food famine that has stricken the world. This Company now renews its appeal to all who can do so to co-operate in the present famine situation by conserving needed foods so that every bushel and every pound may be made available to the war-ravaged lands whose people—human beings like ourselves—are today in such terrible need of our help.

This country, its farms and homes, its citizens, are at this time very literally outposts of Human Aid. Here we can and will plant and harvest every bushel of needed wheat and millions of pounds of other foods. But, however vast our co-operative efforts, and however bountiful the harvest, only the most spare and thin distribution of our bounty will be possible among the millions who are in need. None will get sufficient. But millions will be saved from death and slow starvation. *The conservation of sorely needed food supplies is, therefore, of vital importance.*

**CONSERVE FOOD — AVOID WASTE — RATION VOLUNTARILY**

*United Grain Growers Limited*





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Remember, fire can happen anywhere—at any time. Build Fire-Protection into *your* home. Insist on GYPROC Fire-Protective WALLBOARD. Sold by Builders' Supply and Lumber Dealers across Canada.

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The current demand for GYPROC Wallboard is greater than the supply. If your dealer cannot supply you promptly, the fault is not his. He is doing his best to serve you as fast as he receives supplies.

2-G-46

## The Lady Rode First-class

By WM. BLEASDELL CAMERON

"ALL aboard, gents!" At Old Man Skinner's bawling injunction, said Colombo Att, the big Sandfly rancher, we men scrambled to our places on the three-seat democrat. "And lady!" He gathered up his reins as she emerged from the stage depot. "You'll be settin' alongside me, too. Pre-ferred position. Always reserved for members of the genteel species, that spot. "Specially good-lookers," he added as an after-thought.

He helped the school ma'am up, continued the rancher, and mounted to the boot of the stage beside her. The popper of the curving lash exploded with a bang like a Colt .45, the six dancing horses threw themselves into the collars and the lunging stage swung out and off on the first leg of its two-day run from Alexis Creek to Williams Lake in that great hinterland of Canada's northwest wilderness, the Cariboo.

The fare was seventy-five dollars, Att went on, an amount altogether out of proportion to the distance, and before we left the Creek Skinner approached to collect it.

"This trip's goin' to be mighty tough and chilly," he imparted, with an ominous shake of his head. "Takin' any stim'lant along?"

No, I had no stimulant.

"Well, for three dollars I ken git you a pint of sure-'nuff firewater," he pursued beguilingly. "Rum."

He got the three dollars but I got no rum. Later I discovered it stowed snugly under his armpit with a rubber pipe affording a convenient avenue of communication with his mouth. I seized the opportunity when we halted at a small creek to water the horses to ask for the flask. He surrendered it after an elaborately feigned search and I swallowed what was left—a few thimblefuls.

"It plumb beats me," he commented brazenly, "how the stuff'll leak out when you figure she's shut so tight a hair makes a bulge in the cork. Well, anyhow, you got one good drink. That keeps your innards het to the b'ilin' pint quite a while. You sure was lucky she didn't all go."

We jogged on until he had drummed up another topic for discussion.

"I hear some o' these dudes from the East askin' at the bar for aqua pura and it's got me guessin'. What is this stuff, anyhow, pardner?"

"Aqua pura? Why, water—just water." Then recalling my lost rum I went on viciously: "Ever hear 'em ask for aqua pecuria? Now that's different, Whiskey."

He seemed to ruminate over this. I heard him muttering to himself several times as we went along. At last he turned to me and asked: "Aqua pura— aqua pecuria. Is that right, old-timer?"

I assured him he was letter perfect.

The stage stopped for the night at a roadhouse and after the horses had been taken care of we all drifted into the bar and ordered drinks. "Aqua pecuria's mine," Skinner announced loftily. "And gi' me a leetle aqua puro to take the sting out of her."

The dispenser stared. "What's this guff you're handin' me?" he snapped. "Where d'y'u get this 'aqua peculiar' stuff? This ain't no Waldorf Astorian."

Skinner snorted contemptuously. "Don't you savvy nothin', George?" he inquired bitingly. "Here you been livin' amongst Mexicans for nigh onto forty year and you ain't ever learnt even a few words of their lingo yet."

As we rolled along early next morning, Skinner remarked to the school teacher so that all of us could hear: "You're sure in luck, lady, that you bought a first-class ticket on this stage."

She looked at him wonderingly. "Why, have you more than one charge for this trip?" she asked. "Have you different classes? The seats all look alike to me."

"Lady," replied Skinner, "wait a mite. There's a hill ahead. Wait till we come to it; then you'll see. There's a heap o' difference."

The stage rattled on to the foot of the mountain Skinner had called a hill. "Whoa!" He pulled up. Then in a stentorian tones he barked:

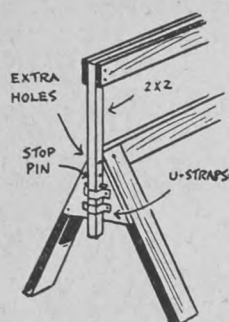
"First-class passengers keep your seats! Second-class passengers get off and walk! Third-class passengers, get off and push!"



# A Few Suggestions for the Handyman

Both for inside and outside use

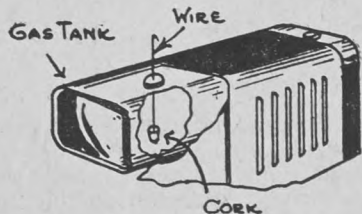
## Saw Horse Extension



The extension is upward to make a convenient table on which to work. Note that at each end two U-straps are nailed or screwed to the end of the horse and that holes through the upright, with pins which rest on the upper U-strap, regulate the height. The extra height is frequently needed for different kinds of jobs and this is a simple way to provide it.—D.C.R.

## Gasoline Gauge

This is a diagram of a homemade gasoline gauge that anyone can make and install. Drill a hole in your gas cap, put a small wire through it, fasten a cork on the end of the wire, and bend



the wire on top so it cannot slip through the hole. When tank is empty, the wire will go to bottom. This simple but effective gauge will work fine on tractor and stationary engine tanks, where the filling cap is over the lowest part of the tank; but not on many cars, where the filler cap is not directly over the tank.

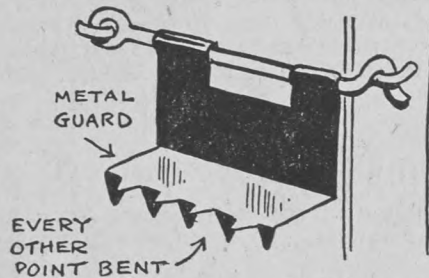
## For Small Loose Papers

A block of wood with a small spike driven through it makes a handy gadget to keep small papers, like grocery bills, or cream or check stubs which gather around the home. The nail can be filed to a long point. First run a small gimlet through the block to prevent splitting.—M. Lambert.



## Safety Device

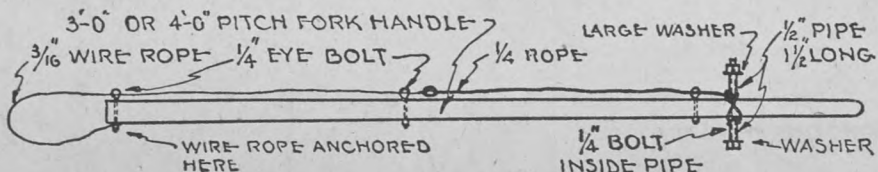
Stock often acquire a habit of nosing a gate hook open. The habit can be effectively cured by attaching a metal



guard on the hook as shown. The bottom edge of the metal is serrated and every other point bent down.—A. S. Wurz, jr., Rockyford, Alta.

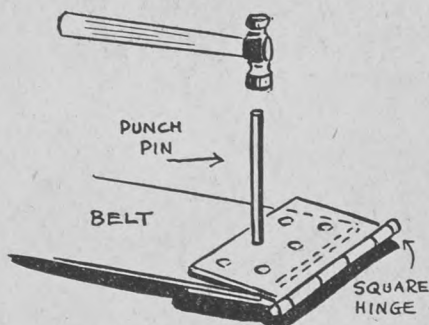
## Pig Catcher

Ever make a pig catcher? This one is made from an old fork handle and bit of wire rope—that is what a clothes line is. The rope is anchored to the nut end of a 1/4-inch eye bolt and runs through three eye bolts on the other side of the handle. At the upper end of the handle a 1/4-inch bolt, long enough to take 1 1/2 inches of 1/2-inch pipe on each side of the handle, is used to wrap the other end of the clothesline on when you have snared your pig.



## Belt Punch from Hinge

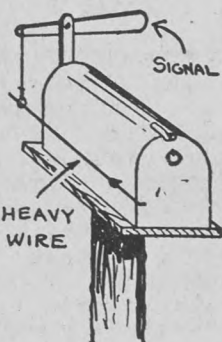
A handy belt punch can be cheaply made by drilling two or three additional holes into a common door hinge. This punch needs no wooden base as the



bottom flap is drilled so that the top and bottom holes line up. Place the belt between the flaps and use a common straight solid punch to drives the holes.—A. S. Wurz, jr., Rockyford, Alta.

## Mail Box Signal

The sketch shows a handy mail box signal which saves us many trips to the mail box. It operates automatically. The wire running parallel with the bottom of the box is drawn forward when the door is opened, and the signal arm being then released drops down by its own weight. The arm is reset when the mail is removed. Quite a help when the housewife is busy and the box is a distance from the house.—I.W.D.



## Handy for Melting Babbitt

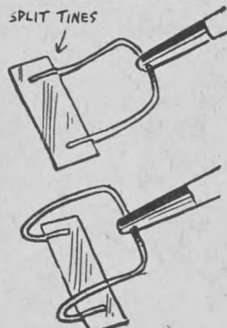
If you ever have necessity to do a job of babbitting in the field, or even around the shop, and are short a blow torch or forge to melt it in, here is a suggestion for a handy temporary melting pot. I have used it several times myself and have found it very useful. Take a five-pound syrup pail and fill it half full of ashes. Punch a few holes around the tin just at the level of the ashes to facilitate draft. Then pour a quantity of coal oil or distillate over the ashes to form a fuel reservoir. Next touch a match to the ashes and they will burn until the fuel is exhausted, furnishing plenty of heat to melt even the harder types of babbitt.

Ordinary dry dirt can be used in place of the ashes although ashes seem best.

A further improvement to the pail is two small rods inserted an inch or so below the top of the can. The purpose of these rods is to offer support to the babbitt ladle while the babbitt is being melted.—Roy E. Stokes, Coronation, Alberta.

## A Home-made Light Hoe

A light hoe can be made from an old manure fork. It can be either the usual garden hoe or a push hoe. The tines are heated, cut to length and shaped and then allowed to cool slowly. They can be split with a hack saw or drilled. The blade is made from an old scythe, or a piece of the blade of an old buck saw serves the purpose. It is either riveted on or forced into the hack saw cut.—Charles Richardson, Douglas, Man.



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## HORTI- CULTURE



[Dom. Dept. Agr. photo.]  
1. The paper, or canoe birch with its early growth and fine foliage turning yellow in autumn is a desirable ornamental tree. 2. The pembina, or highbush cranberry is native to the prairie provinces and its red autumn leaves and clusters of creamy-white flowers help to make the farmstead attractive.

### Year-round Beauty On The Farm

By M. A. RALPH

IN beautifying their home grounds, many Manitoba farm families have received inspiration from the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden. There, government horticulturists have transformed monotonously bald prairie by cultivating attractive trees and flowering shrubs. Three of these which provide year-round beauty to the home grounds are the highbush cranberry, paper birch and Colorado spruce, says C. R. Ure, Assistant in Horticulture at the Morden Station.

Native to the prairie provinces where it flourishes in moist soil under partial shade, the highbush cranberry has been admired for its ornamental color from the days when it was known only to the Indians. To this bush they gave two names, now contracted to pembina (meaning summer berry), as the fruits with their bright red blobs of color, vivid in the depth of winter, reassured the redmen of summer's return.

Not only in winter is the pembina colorful. In autumn, its three-lobed leaves turn red and its fruits appear only after they succeed large clusters of creamy-white flowers. Nor is the pleasure of cultivating the pembina as a decorative shrub exclusively visual: after the first frosts, the pembina becomes highly aromatic.

The pembina can be transplanted from the woods in the spring and Mr. Ure reports that under cultivation at Morden it flourishes both in the sun and under partial shade, better than under natural conditions. Usually, this

bush is most successfully transplanted in the spring with a large ball of earth around its roots, but well-rooted bushes from a nursery are transplanted even more favorably than the forest-dug stock. Selected varieties, when spaced eight to twelve feet apart, yield larger than average fruits which may be left on the bush to give color all winter long or plucked for jelly and pies.

Because it, too, is common throughout the West, the paper or canoe birch does well in most farm groves. Beginning its growth early in the spring, it is one of the first trees to put forth catkins. Later, its fine foliage gives this birch a neat, trim appearance which is emphasized in the autumn when the leaves turn yellow or yellow-bronze. Even in winter when its foliage has disappeared, the bark of this tree stands out in white contrast to the brown of younger growth and sets off surrounding evergreens.

Of all evergreens grown at Morden, one of the most striking is the Colorado spruce. A tall pyramid of blue, this tree provides a pleasing contrast of color and texture to native spruces. Apart from its ornamental beauty, the Colorado spruce forms a sturdy shelter belt when planted in mass.

Farm home owners seeking to make their grounds more attractive, have their choice of numerous shrubs and trees of which few, however, provide more varied and continuous beauty than the three described by Mr. Ure.

### A Handy Garden Marker

A NEAT garden, rows straight and evenly spaced is always more attractive than one where rows are crooked and too far apart or too close together. Yet it takes extra time to make a garden neat and time is valuable in planting season. But there is a homemade garden marker which will not only mean straight, well spaced rows but will speed the planting as well. So go out to that old pile of lumber and see what you can find for the job.

Materials needed are a one-inch board, six feet four inches long and at least four inches wide, a two-by-two or similar piece for a handle. The length of this can best be judged by your own height, but it should be long enough to give a good grip without bending one's back too far. Also needed are a couple of old broom handles.

In the long board bore a hole two inches from each end. Every twelve inches down the length of the board bore another hole. That will make seven holes, all twelve inches apart. The holes should be just large enough for the broom handles to fit into tightly. Next cut a triangular piece of wood to fit just behind the centre hole. Secure this to the board with the thick edge to-

wards the outside of the board. Cut the broom handles into lengths. Six inches long will be about right. Whittle one end of each piece so that it will be more square. The shape of a harrow tooth is about right but don't make the points too small. Wedge these pegs into the hole in the board having the pegs stick about a half-inch to one inch above the top of the board so that they will not fall out when in use. The harrow shaped ends will mark the rows. With a draw knife trim one end of the two-by-two or other piece to be used for a handle, until it fits the hand comfortably without sharp edges. Place this crosswise of the board in the exact centre and fasten in place, nailing both to the front of the board and at the back onto the triangular block. This will give the handle a slant like a hoe.

By walking once across the garden pulling the marker you will have seven shallow trenches ready for small seeds. When the trenches need to be deeper for larger seeds a weight can be put on the marker. By removing every other peg, rows will be two feet apart. For potatoes, cabbage, etc., leave only the centre peg and one at each end. This will mark three rows, each three feet apart. By drawing the marker across



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the garden in one direction and back across it in the other direction and planting at each point where the lines cross you will have rows an even three feet apart in both directions. For the woman who wishes to do her own gardening and may find this marker too heavy to pull, a smaller one could be made 4 feet 4 inches in length but when used for larger plants would only give rows two feet apart. Here is a wish for good gardening, for all, this year.—Madge Anderson, Peace River, Alta.

**Sweet Spanish Onions From Seeds**

A RECENT article dealing with the raising and storage of onions has inspired me to add a few experiences of my own in raising these odiferous but delicious bulbs.

Two years ago, I decided to grow some sweet Spanish onions, so planted the seed in flats in the house, transplanting them to the open ground when danger of severe frosts was over. At the time of planting out, they were quite small, not more than five inches tall, and for some time didn't seem to grow very fast. However, once they started, they made phenomenal gains, and by fall quite a number tipped the scales at a pound apiece and in flavor were on a par with imported onions.

As it takes quite a heavy frost to injure these vegetables, I left them in the ground as long as possible, then pulled and dried them in the sun. They were stored in a dry cellar and were still good toward spring.

Due to dry, unfavorable weather last summer, the bulbs weren't as large, but the quality was as good.

And here is a remedy for those troublesome maggots. Simply add one tablespoon turpentine to one gallon of water and wet the plants thoroughly in the row. Repeat if necessary. This looks like an oily mess to put on plants, but doesn't hurt them, and is the most effective remedy I ever tried for these little pests.—Mrs. J. L. Easton, Picardville, Alberta.

**Damage From Snow Mold**

LAWN and other grassy surfaces, such as golf courses and bowling greens, sometimes take on a very patchy appearance in the spring after growth begins, as a result of damage from snow mold. These bare spots, according to Dr. W. C. Broadfoot, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, University of Alberta, follow the appearance of a cottony, web-like mold growth, which causes irregular patches of grey, dead turf in the spring.

Chemical treatment apparently is of no value. Lawns so affected can be brushed with a table broom or wire brush so as to break up the mycelium of the mold, and then after growth has started, note the patches where the grass has died out. Rake in seed and top dress with not more than a quarter of an inch of good soil. These spots should then be kept moist, but not wet, and so some of the damage may be overcome. In the fall, it is possible to treat the earth with a mixture of equal parts of mercurous chloride and bi-chloride of mercury, spread over the

lawn at the rate of four ounces per 1,000 square feet of turf. It is more readily distributed by mixing with dry sand. The chemical is poisonous, and this should be remembered.

**Vegetables for the Family**

THE farm vegetable garden serves the double purpose of providing a year-round vegetable supply at low cost, and of securing food of high nutritional value for the family. Size of the garden ought to be such as to provide an adequate allowance per person for the entire year.

Extension Service nutritionists of the North Dakota Agricultural College have calculated the quantities of various kinds of vegetables required to serve the needs of the farm family during the year: thus it is suggested that plans be laid to harvest from 120 to 180 pounds of potatoes per person, 66 pounds of green or yellow vegetables to be eaten fresh, 25 quarts of green or yellow vegetables to be canned, and 81 pounds of other vegetables fresh and eight to ten quarts canned. About 30 pounds of fresh tomatoes per person and 20 quarts canned are also suggested. Where fruit for the family is produced at home, about 130 pounds of fresh fruit and 30 quarts of canned fruit per person is estimated as a liberal allowance for nutritional purposes.

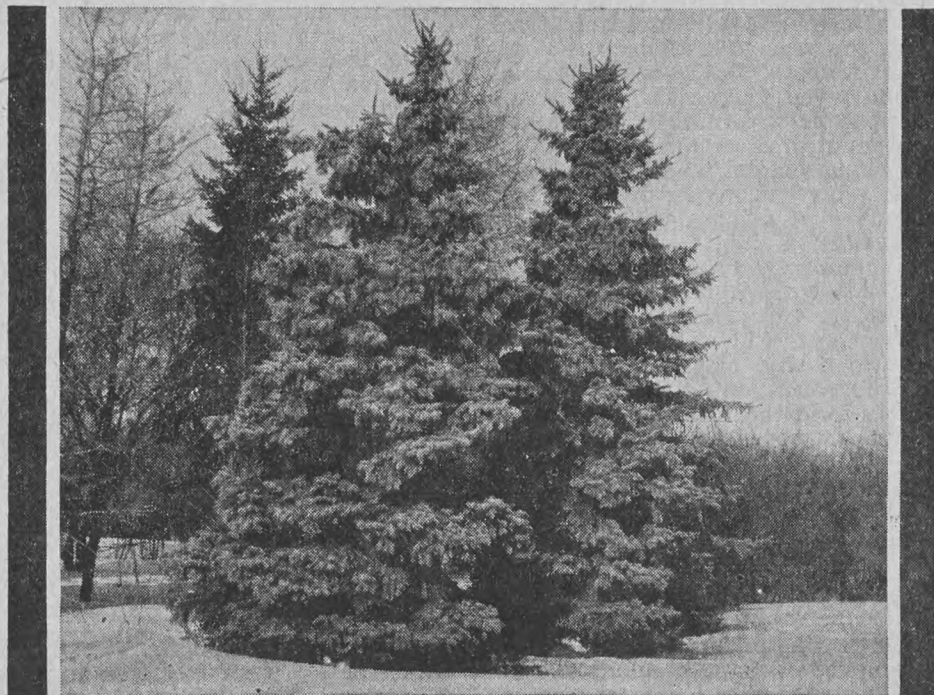
These quantities work out to from three to four pounds of potatoes, three to four pounds of green or yellow vegetables, the same amount of other vegetables, from three to four pounds of tomatoes and four to five pounds of fruit on a weekly basis.

**Promising Apricot Seedlings**

SOME of the most promising fruit breeding work conducted in the prairie provinces has been done with apricots, in an endeavor to secure hardy varieties of satisfactory fruit size and flavor. A considerable amount of this work has been done at the Morden station, where, in 1945, the fruit of 40 selections was subjected to cooking tests and critical examination.

Two of the 1945 selections were outstanding, and came from a cross of Scout and McClure. One of these, again, is considered to be the finest quality apricot so far selected at Morden, and was rated as excellent by Professor W. H. Alderman of the University of Minnesota. The fruit of this selection measured 1 7/8 inches in diameter, which is very large for a western grown apricot. The color is medium golden yellow, which becomes darker and reddish when the fruit is fully ripe.

Two other apricot seedlings were given retest numbers M 602 and M 603 in 1945. The tree of M 602 is moderately vigorous, somewhat spreading and rounded in outline. It is probably the least hardy of the three seedlings. The fruit is large, nearly round and slightly smaller than M 604, with a skin color greenish yellow to lemon, and faintly mottled. The flesh is firm, meaty, and medium orange in color, with a smooth, juicy texture. The flavor is fine and the skin medium thick. Cooking quality is unusually high.



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[Dom. Dept. Agr. photo.]

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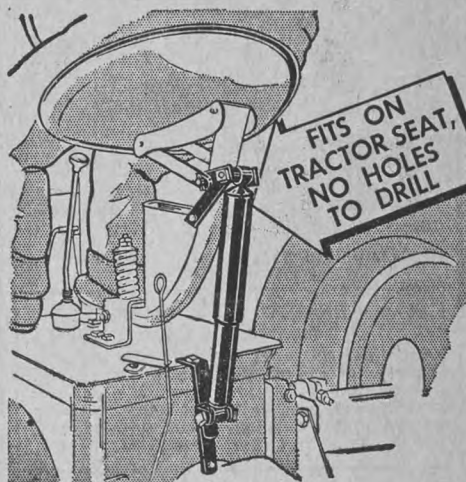
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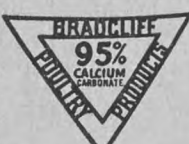
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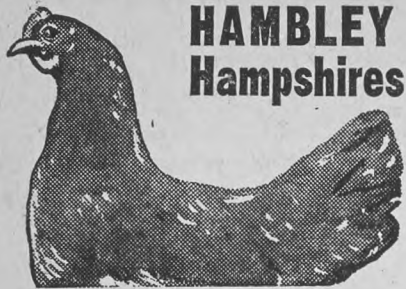
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Write today for illustrated detailed catalog of Burnside Farm and Hatchery.

|                                      | After May 15th | Prices per 100 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| R.O.P. Sired Leghorns                | Unsexed        | Pullets        |
| Approved Crossbreeds                 | 13.00          | 27.00          |
| Approved Hampshires and Barred Rocks | 14.00          | 26.00          |
|                                      |                | Per 100        |
| Heavy Breed Cockerels                |                | \$8.00         |
| Crossbreed Cockerels                 |                | 5.00           |
| Leghorn Cockerels                    |                | 3.00           |

## Burnside Poultry Farm

A. E. POWELL

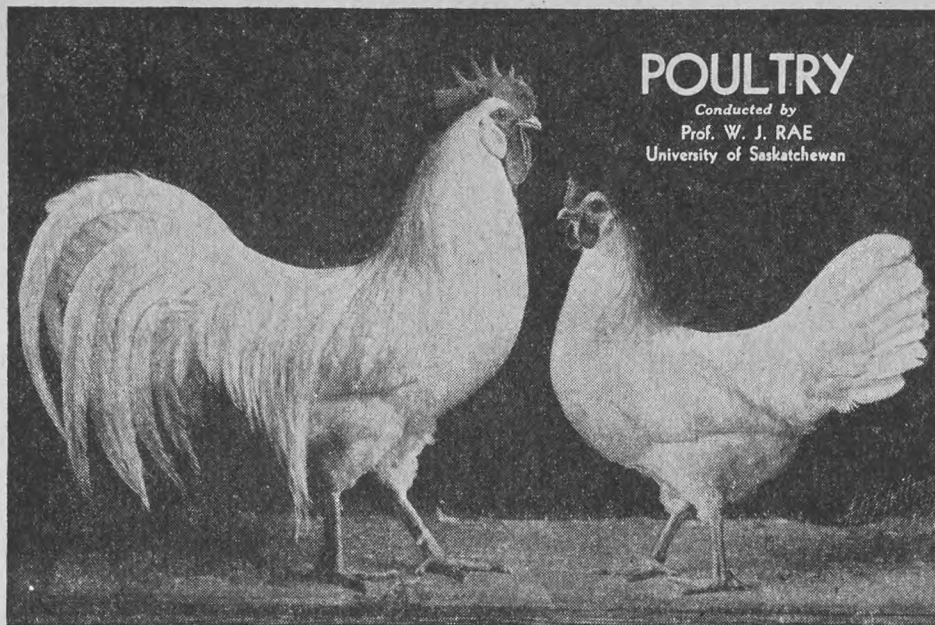
HAMMOND, B.C.

## TAYLOR-MADE CHICKS

May Prices XXX Profit Approved  
Light Sussex, \$18.75; Buff Orpingtons, \$18.75;  
White Rock, \$17.75; White Wyandotte, \$17.75;  
Barred Rock, \$16.75; New Hampshire, \$16.75;  
Rhode Island Red, \$16.75; White Leghorn, \$15.75;  
Black Minorca, \$17.75 per 100. \$1.00 less per 100 for June. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Send \$5.00 deposit per 100, balance later. Barred Rock Pullets, \$27 per 100.

## ALEX. TAYLOR HATCHERY

362 Furby St. Winnipeg, Man.



## POULTRY

Conducted by  
Prof. W. J. RAE  
University of Saskatchewan

There are aristocrats of Poultrydom. White Leghorns of show-ring distinction—which is probably why they look proud and disdainful.

## About Capons

A CAPON is an unsexed or castrated male chicken. It corresponds to the steer in cattle or the gelding in horses. The art of caponizing has been known for a long time, but the practice has not become universal, not because the operation is a difficult one, but because capon production has not been sufficiently remunerative. Until such time as there is a substantial premium paid for capons, it is not likely that many farmers will do much caponizing.

Any of the heavier breeds of chickens, such as the Barred Rocks or New Hampshires, can be used for capons. If a good market develops for a lighter weight bird, no doubt Leghorn cockerels could be profitable as capons.

It is possible to operate when the chicken is only a few days old, but the general practice is to delay the operation until the bird is six to eight weeks of age, the weight of the bird should be about a pound or a pound and a half. It is not a good idea to wait too long, because the sexual characteristics may have begun to develop and "slips" are more common.

There are various kinds of instruments used in the operation and these can be obtained from any poultry supply house at a reasonable cost. Electric removers are also used by some poultrymen, but they have not become very popular.

Before attempting to remove the sex organs, starve the bird for 25 to 36 hours. After the operation, place the birds in a clean well-ventilated pen and keep them confined for ten days. Avoid high roosts. Give them growing mash and a little grain to eat. If wind puffs appear, they should be punctured to let the air escape. The feeding program for capons is similar to that recommended for other growing chickens.

## Cost of Production Factors

IN a report of a survey recently released by the University of British Columbia, some very significant facts appeared as a result of the observations made in a Farm Survey of the Lower Fraser Valley and on Vancouver Island, during the year 1943. Under the heading of "Factors Influencing Returns," we find seven factors set forth which seemed to be important in determining the amount of labor income a poultryman might obtain. These factors are: 1, High production per bird; 2, high percentage of culling; 3, low cost per dozen eggs; 4, high pullet-hen ratio; 5, low mortality; 6, high average price per dozen eggs; 7, high salvage value received for cull chickens.

It was pointed out, further, that a poultryman who attained better than average returns was one who received benefits from the majority of the factors listed above. In our own experience, the number of eggs laid per hen has been found to be the most important single factor affecting costs of production.

## Good Range Conditions

OF the many systems of raising chicks and rearing pullets and cockerels, is the practice of using a colony brooder house equipped with a brooder stove, to raise the birds until they are about six

to eight weeks of age, after which they are moved directly into range shelters scattered over a good, grassy pasture. The ideal range is a light, well-drained soil, with no low, wet spots and covered with grass, alfalfa or green oats. A little natural shade is desirable, but the important point is to make sure that the young chicks are not subjected to infections of disease or parasites. The organisms causing most diseases are voided in the chickens' droppings and become lodged in the soil. A good rule to follow is never to pasture growing chicks on the same piece of ground two years in succession.

## Green Ducks Are Not Green

THE term "green duck" does not refer to its color, but has reference to the tender juicy meat found on a young, well-grown duckling at the age of about twelve weeks, at which time they should weigh about five pounds dressed. Duck farming is a specialized branch of agriculture. It is a business which is very limited in its scope in western Canada, but there is no reason why a greater number of nice market ducks should not be coming on our markets during the summer months. You can rarely find a duckling offered for sale at any butcher shop except in the fall. Most farmers keep their ducks too long before getting them off to market. The object of green duck production is to grow the ducks as quickly as possible and market them when the long wing feathers have just completed their growth. If ducks are kept after this period, they will soon start eating their heads off.

White Pekin ducks are an excellent breed for green duck production. This breed is easily raised and is quite popular. When the duck eggs hatch, the ducklings may be brooded with hens, or by artificial means. Raise them on good grass or alfalfa pasture, but do not allow them to wander too far. Shade should be provided during very hot weather, and do not let them swim until they are six to eight weeks old. In fact, very fine ducks can be raised without allowing them to swim at all.

The feed consists of a crumbly, wet mash fed four to five times per day, up to two weeks of age; after that, only three to four feedings per day are necessary. Plenty of fresh, clean water should be available at all times. The mash is made up of ground grains and about 10 per cent of meat meal and a little ground limestone. Sand or grit should be kept before them at all times. At the start, a little finely cut green feed added to each feeding of mash is recommended. No whole grain is fed to ducks grown for market. The wet mash feeding has given excellent results. The secret of good ducks is to let them eat all they can eat while they are small and sell them when they are about twelve weeks old and weighing about five pounds each.

It is interesting to note also that duck meat has a very high energy value. In the chicken, the light and dark meat are considered to be about equal in energy value per pound, but in the duck, the leg meat is higher in value than the breast and is almost equal to pork chop.

PRAIRIE QUALITY  
CHICKS

ALL HATCHES NOW HEAVILY BOOKED  
TO BEGINNING OF JUNE

But you can still take advantage of the good market outlook for eggs and poultry by ordering fast-growing PRAIRIE QUALITY chicks. . . . Order them one month before they are wanted. Enough eggs will be set to produce orders booked in advance.

Leghorn Cockerels are still available from several choice hatches in May and June. Order them right away . . . they will provide an important source of food . . . \$3.00 per 100; \$2.00 per 50.

- Guarantees: 96% accuracy on pullets. 100% live arrival.

Jamesway coal brooders and Peat for poultry available for immediate delivery.

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All hatching eggs come from R.O.P. breeders whose flocks are inspected regularly by Government Inspectors. We sell at regular competitive prices, and are now booking May and June orders, at reduced prices.

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## It will pay you to buy BABY CHICKS

this year. The war is over but not food production. We must produce more food in this initial post-war period than during the war years. The reason—while we must continue to feed the folks here at home and to some extent our original allies, we are going to have to do something about starvation conditions in the occupied countries. This will mean more exports of food we need at home. It also means that pork and beef are going to be scarce for a long time. The farmer who has poultry meat to sell will find a lucrative market in the years ahead. It will pay you to buy more baby chicks this year and raise another bumper crop of roosters and build a better laying flock of fresh young pullets. Start with Top Notch chicks. Send for illustrated catalog today.

## TOP NOTCH CHICKERIES

Guelph

Ontario

## We're prepared for the rush

of spring chick orders, but advise you don't delay with your May-June orders, for what you want. Choice breeds and crossbreeds available, like B.R., N.H., N.H.xB.R. For immediate delivery we've a limited supply started chicks. Get your order in, with second choice if possible. We'll try and meet your delivery date.

## BRAY'S HATCHERY

1441 Pacific Ave.

Brandon, Man.

## Raise Turkeys the New Way

Write for free information explaining how to make up to \$3,000 in your own backyard. Address  
NATIONAL TURKEY INSTITUTE  
Dept. 118  
Columbus, Kans.

THINK!  
Order REGINA  
New Hampshires

for BIGGER EGG  
PRODUCERS  
for EARLIER EGG  
PRODUCERS  
for MORE PROFITABLE  
CHICK RAISING AND  
FLOCK OWNING  
Send payment in full and state  
date required.

## New Low Prices

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ASSURED.  
Effective May 27

| Regina "RR" | Approved |      |            |       | Regina | Approved |    |  |  |
|-------------|----------|------|------------|-------|--------|----------|----|--|--|
| 100         | 50       | 25   |            |       | 100    | 50       | 25 |  |  |
| 15.75       | 8.35     | 4.45 | N. Hamps.  | 14.25 | 7.60   | 4.05     |    |  |  |
| 27.00       | 14.00    | 7.25 | N.H. Pull. | 24.00 | 12.50  | 6.50     |    |  |  |
| 11.00       | 6.00     | 3.25 | N.H. Ckls. | 10.00 | 5.50   | 3.00     |    |  |  |
| 15.75       | 8.35     | 4.45 | B. Rocks   | 14.25 | 7.60   | 4.05     |    |  |  |
| 27.00       | 14.00    | 7.25 | B.R. Pull. | 24.00 | 12.50  | 6.50     |    |  |  |

Guaranteed 100% live arrival. Pullets 96% acc.

Regina "RR" Approved are from Pedigreed Sired Matings.

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When you order Bolivar Chicks you get the benefit of 34 years' experience in breeding, hatching, and handling chicks.

#### WHITE LEGHORNS

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

#### BARRED ROCKS

#### LEGHORN-HAMPSHIRE CROSS

Illustrated folder and prices on request.  
Prices reduced for May.

There are more Bolivar chicks sold than any strain in B.C.

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A modern sanitary hatchery supported by a breeding farm operated under Government supervision.



## PRINGLE QUALITY CHICKS

### R.O.P. Sired and Approved

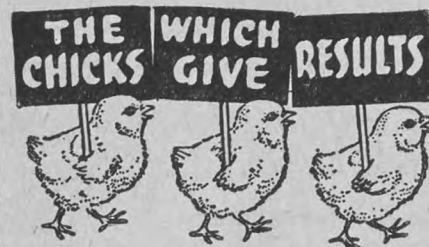
Orders for Pringle Chicks this season have again broken all records. To avoid disappointment we strongly advise all who want May or June delivery to place their orders without delay.

### 1946 Alberta Chick Prices

| Per 100—May 18 to End of Season | R.O.P. Sired | Approved |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| W. Leghorns                     | \$14.00      | .....    |
| Leghorn Pullets                 | 28.00        | .....    |
| N. Hamps., Rocks, Reds          | 16.00        | \$15.00  |
| N.H., Rocks, Red Pullets        | 26.00        | 24.00    |
| Leghorn Cockerels               | 3.00         | .....    |
| Heavy Cockerels                 | 9.00         | 9.00     |

For B.C. prices write our Chilliwack Hatchery. Our 1946, Fifteenth Anniversary Year, Catalog and Flock Record Book mailed on receipt of order or on request.

**PRINGLE ELECTRIC HATCHERIES**  
Calgary, Edmonton. Chilliwack, B.C.



These famous chicks in ever increasing quality have been raised by successful poultrymen for over 25 years.

They are again available in the following breeds: White Leghorn, R.I. Reds, Barred Rocks and New Hampshires.

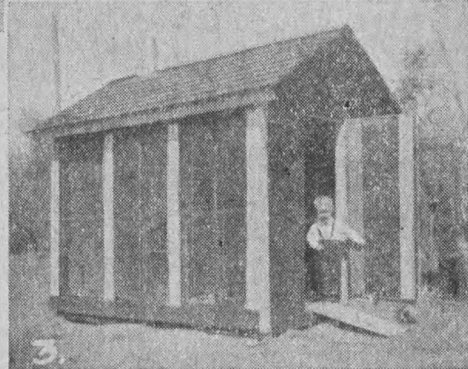
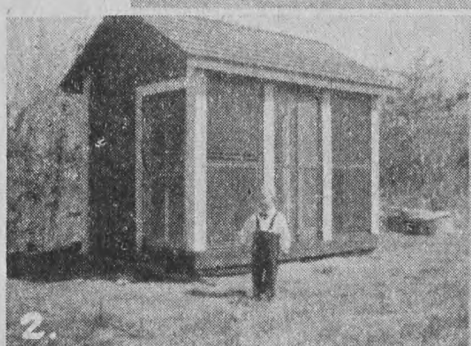
A letter will bring full particulars and prices by return.

Order now and remember

"IT'S RESULTS THAT COUNT"

**Rump & Sendall LTD.**

Box G Langley Prairie, B.C.  
Branch Hatchery:  
Box G Vernon, B.C.



1. A range shelter made by Edward Taylor, Holmfild, Man. 2 and 3. Two views of the home-made brooder house used last year by Mrs. L. Bell, Bounty, Sask., and made from materials on hand.

### Modified Range Shelter Plan

IN one issue of your paper you showed a plan for building a range shelter for growing poultry. I used the principle of your plan with a few improvements. I found that, instead of putting the slats on each end, it is much better to run the end studding from the 2x8's up to the end rafters—roosts placed from side to side. Another feature is to put the side (18-inch) studding only ten inches apart and nail the roosts six inches down from the plate on the studding with the plate. (This is enough distance and accommodates more birds.) This allows eight inches for the birds to roost right up to the eave. Also, a longer door with less climb up for the birds. The last change I made was to use lath (1 3/4 inch apart) for walls and gable, as this makes a better windbreak. The overhang being 12 inches also serves as a windbreak or protection from driving rain.

I found the cost of this shelter to be \$35, less the skids. I am enclosing a snap of this shelter ready to move.—Edward Taylor, Holmfild, Man.

### A Satisfactory Homemade Brooder

THIS homemade brooder was constructed by utilizing materials on hand and proved very satisfactory in 1945.

The house dimensions are six feet by eight feet—walls five feet high—roof one-third pitch. The building was lined with waterproof paper—floors as well—before nailing on boards. This kept out drafts. The south wall and part of the west, were constructed of storm win-

dows which were put up with the ventilating holes at the top, so good ventilation was easy. The door is on the east side.

A small heater (Derby Oak 15) was put in the centre and a thermometer placed in a corner on the floor. When the 100 baby chicks arrived at noon on May 4, we had the house warmed to 94 degrees and after giving each chick a drink we put them in the house with chick starter, gravel and water. At six o'clock we put the chicks in the box they came in and brought them into the kitchen, putting them on a table.

We kept a fire in the kitchen all night, putting the chicks out in the brooder house as soon as it was warm enough and the sun starting to come in the south windows. We brought the chicks in each night until they were two weeks old. After that we put them in a large wash tub each night, covering it with a large piece of cardboard with holes in it the size of a dime. They stayed in the brooder without the fire, as they generated enough heat to keep themselves warm.

By this time they were able to run in and out of the brooder and we kept no fire after 9 a.m. unless they day was cold or wet, when the chicks had to stay in. As soon as they were old enough to roost, we put low roosts in, gradually raising them as the chicks grew.

The floor was covered with a layer of soil and was cleaned out frequently. This brooder is portable and can be moved as required. We raised all the chicks and found the cost small—a few lumps of coal or some wood kept the house warm, especially on sunny days.—Mrs. L. Bell, Bounty, Sask.

### Stop Wasting Feed

LESS than a year ago, Canada was at war, her production programs geared to a war economy. Today, we are in the transitional period from war to peace, a period which brings its special problems. Probably one of the important problems is that of production of food.

Eggs and poultry are both important food products. Eggs are especially important in the diet, because of their health-promoting properties. However, poultry and eggs are relatively high-cost foods and they may not be entirely suitable for the immediate relief of famine areas, whereas wheat and other cereals can be easily transported without deterioration. Therefore, those of us who are raising chickens and turkeys should remember that our birds are eating feed that might be needed by humans. Now is the time to give serious consideration to the most efficient use of the wheat stocks at our disposal.

On many farms, grain is wasted, perhaps unknowingly. For instance, there may be hens in the flock which do not lay enough eggs to warrant providing them with feed of any kind. Starting now, every flock should be checked regularly each month until fall. As soon as the average production of a flock of hens falls below 65 per cent, that is five and a half dozen eggs per day per 100

hens, the flock owner should handle immediately every hen in his flock and those birds which are found to be not laying should be disposed of. Perhaps the difficulty is that he cannot recognize the hen which does not lay. Well, she is the hen with the dried up comb, whose pubic bones are close together and with lots of yellow color in the beak and legs.

Feed can also be saved by providing the growing chickens with a good commercial chick starter for six weeks, and then give them a growing-mash mixture, that is, chop with some commercial concentrate added, until they are mature. The aim should be to grow the chickens as rapidly as possible.

In the United States, poultry raisers have been asked to reduce the amount of feed used for chickens by 20 per cent. In Canada, a recent order has gone out which reduces the amount of protein in concentrates prepared for poultry feeds. These facts are mentioned simply to emphasize the seriousness of the situation.

There are other ways of preventing waste, such as getting rid of the male birds after the breeding season; in fact, this is a good practice every year, because egg quality is greatly injured in the summer months if the male birds are allowed to run with the flock.

## R.O.P. SIRED

White Leghorns — Barred Rocks

Approved

New Hampshires and  
Leghorn-Hamps. Crosses

Late May and June Chicks still available at reduced prices.

Write for our Annual Catalogue and 1946 Price List

**J. H. MUFFORD & SONS**  
Box G MILNER, B.C.



### We may not have the best

chicks in the world, but the same old customers keep on buying them year after year. We've been hatching chicks for 21 years and have learned that the customer is always right. So we give him what he wants, big, husky, healthy chicks that will live, grow and lay, and isn't that the only kind that will pay off next fall? Read what Mr. Hildebrandt of Fortier, Manitoba, has to say—"Am enclosing an order for 500 Barred Rock day-old chicks. Was well satisfied last year. The pullets started laying at 5 months and at 6 months 50% were laying. Sold the cockerels at six months to the Batan Company at top price ungraded. They said they were the best birds they had seen for a long time. I am looking forward to still better results in this coming year." Send for free catalog and reduced price list for May. Our catalog gives you full information regarding Tweddle time tested chicks.

**TWEDDLE CHICK HATCHERIES Limited**  
Fergus — — — Ontario

### R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS

All Stewart Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and New Hamps. are **Special Quality R.O.P. sired**. . . . Reduced prices after May 15: Leghorn, unsex, \$14; Rock, Red, Hamp., unsex, \$16; Leghorn Pullets, \$28; Rock, Red, Hamp. Pullets \$26; Leg. Cockerels, \$3.00; Heavy Breed Cockerels, \$9.00. Hear Melody Mustangs Tuesday nights, 7:00 and Old-Time Music, Friday nights, 9:30, M.S.T., over CFCN, Calgary, 1010 kc.

### STEWART ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

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CALGARY, Alta.

### COLES' QUALITY CHICKS

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Write today for a Price List. White Leghorns, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, Light Sussex, Black Australorps and Austra-Whites.

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P.O. Box 188 CLOVERDALE, B.C.



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● Opportunities open up for you with the increased demand for eggs. Get started now with Soubry's Chicks. Their quality, high livability, early maturity, means the extra production of eggs needed for export . . . the extra profits for you. Order Today!

|             | 10% Deposit | Books Order | Approved | R.O.P. Sired |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| W. Leg.     | 100         | 50          | 100      | 50           |
| W.L. Pull.  | \$14.25     | \$7.60      | \$15.75  | \$8.35       |
| W.L. Ckls.  | 29.00       | 15.00       | 31.50    | 16.25        |
| B. Rocks    | 3.00        | 2.00        | 4.00     | 2.50         |
| B.R. Pull.  | 15.25       | 8.10        | 16.75    | 8.85         |
| N. Hamps.   | 26.00       | 13.50       | 29.00    | 15.00        |
| N.H. Pull.  | 15.25       | 8.10        | 16.75    | 8.85         |
| Heavy Ckls. | 26.00       | 13.50       | 29.00    | 15.00        |
|             | 10.00       | 5.50        | 11.00    | 6.00         |

Guaranteed 100% Live Arrival. Pullets 98% acc. Write for 16-page catalog.

**SOUBRY'S HATCHERY**  
551 ARCHIBALD ST. - ST. BONIFACE, MAN.



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IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST**



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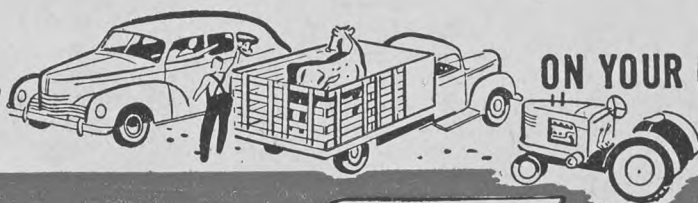
Only a proven record of long, dependable service can account for the fact that for the 31st consecutive year, "More People Ride . . . More Tons Are Hauled . . . On Goodyear Tires Than On Any Other Kind". When you need new tires, see your local Goodyear dealer, without delay.

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- 1.** Diamond All-Weather tread for four-way traction and cooler running.
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Yes, Mr. Farmer—Cyanogas will exterminate all those farm pests. This amazingly effective powder kills rodents by forming gas in a confined area.

Just place a large spoonful down as far as possible in the burrow, fill in opening completely — and those ground-hogs, gophers, rats, moles, are done for!  
**1 lb. Cyanogas A-Dust fills 20 holes.**  
 Sold by leading Drug, Hardware, and Seed Stores... 1 lb. \$1; 5 lbs. \$4.15; 25 lbs. \$18.50; 100 lbs. \$45.00. (Prices in West slightly higher).  
 Directions on tin.

Write for free 28-page illustrated hand-book to

**LAURENTIAN AGENCIES**  
 Dept. 5, 429 St. Jean Baptiste St.  
 Montreal, P.Q.

## CYANOOGAS

**A-DUST**



## KEEP THEM CONTENTED.

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Healthy livestock are bringing top prices — keep your's healthy and contented with the aid of Pearson's Creolin — the perfect disinfectant for the farm. It has a hundred uses around cattle, horses, hogs and poultry. It's death on germs, that's why it is the perfect thing to use for treating sores, wounds and injuries, as well as skin diseases. Used at birth and at castration it repels infection, sprayed on animals (diluted) it keeps them free from flies, fleas, lice and ticks. Evaporated in a pail of hot water it is good for influenza, catarrh and colds.

For explanatory folder write to Pearson's Antiseptic Co. of Canada Limited, 45 Ann Street, Montreal, Quebec. Creolin can be bought at drug and hardware stores.

15

## PEARSON'S CREOLIN

**DISINFECTANT**

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**Hudson's Bay Company.**  
 INCORPORATED 2nd MAY, 1670

### W. D. Albright Dies

**W. D. ALBRIGHT**, founder and first Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, Alberta, died at his home in Haney, B.C., on April 29, and was buried at Beaverlodge, Alberta, on Saturday, May 4.

Born August 16, 1881, at South Cayuga, Ontario, the late Mr. Albright lived a busy and useful life. He grew up on a fruit farm in the Niagara Peninsula; attended the Ontario Agricultural College for two years, winning the Governor-General's prize for general proficiency; was for a time herdsman on a dairy farm east of Toronto; became Editor of the Maritime Farmer in 1903, Associate Editor of The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario, in 1905, and Managing Editor in 1908. Married in May, 1908, he resigned in September, 1913, and migrated to the Peace River region in Alberta. Beginning his experimental work co-operatively the following year, with seed supplied by the Dominion Experimental Farms, the Dominion Government recognized his services financially in 1915 and each year thereafter. By 1919 he had become superintendent of an experimental area rented to the government. In 1940 his half-section farm was purchased by the government and a Dominion Experimental Sub-station established, which was converted into a full Dominion Experimental Station in 1941.

His long period of untiring service in the interest of Peace River agriculture forced his retirement on account of ill health on March 31, 1945; and in



**W. D. ALBRIGHT.**

October last year, almost exactly 32 years since he arrived at Beaverlodge with his wife and infant daughter, he completely severed his connection with the Beaverlodge station and moved to Haney, B.C., where he believed the more temperate winter climate would be better for him.

No aspect of farm life and no phase of northern development was without interest to the late Mr. Albright. In his more active days, no distance was too far for him to go in order to meet a group of farmers and discuss their problems with them. That this sympathetic interest and untiring service was recognized by the people of the Peace River district was evidenced about the time of his retirement by the organization of a committee for the establishment of the "W. D. Albright Scholarship Fund" in recognition of his services, not only as Superintendent of the Beaverlodge Experimental Station, but as a Canadian Peace River citizen.

The late Mr. Albright was a forceful personality, energetic, independent, a prolific and excellent writer, always interested in public causes and a firm and lasting believer in the future of the Peace River area. A Fellow of three scientific societies, a prime mover in the extension of the Edmonton-Dunvegan-and-British Columbia railway to Hythe in 1928 (at which time a neighboring station was named for him), member of the Canadian committee of the International Geographical Union, and prominent in a multitude of local activities, W. D. Albright exemplified the work by which faith is made a living force.

Deeply religious, he was yet unorthodox for conscience' sake. His passing so soon after retirement will be an occasion for deep regret on the part of his many friends and acquaintances.

## He's a lucky man

### WHO OWNS A JOHN DEERE COMBINE

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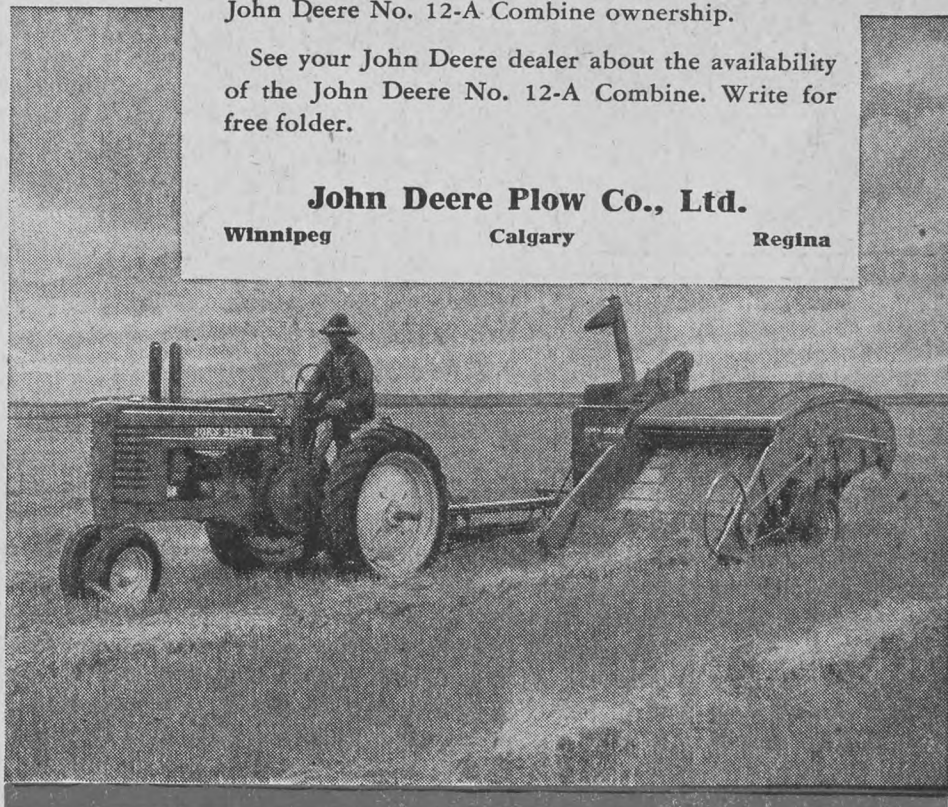
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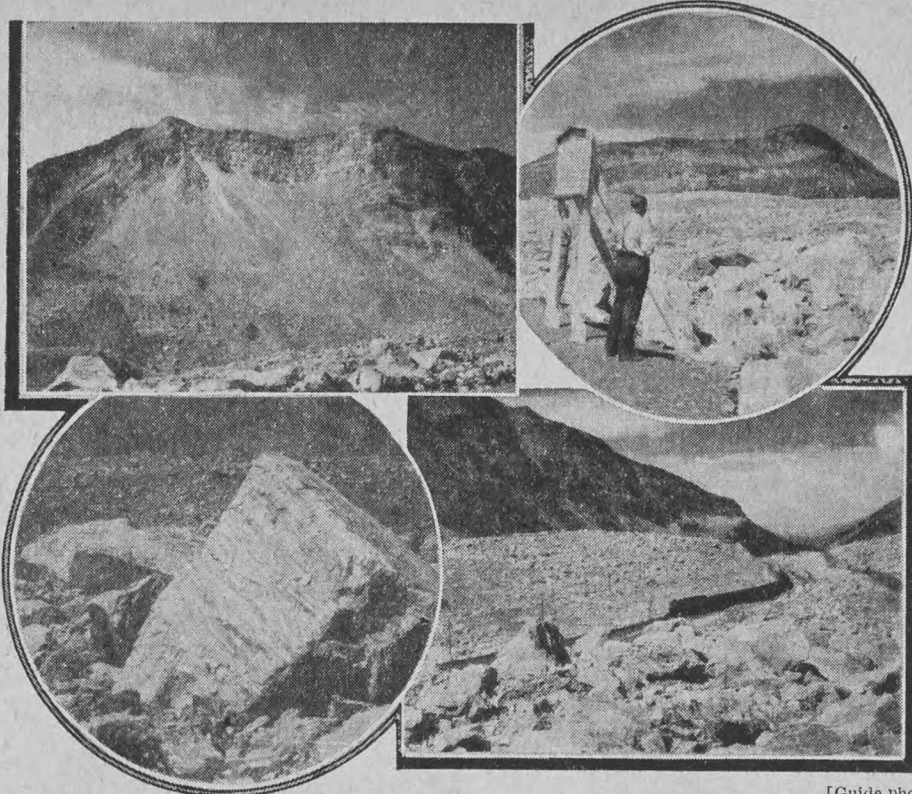
Kralinator Products Limited, Preston, Ontario

## KRALINATOR

**OIL CONDITIONER**



## The Frank Slide Today



[Guide photos.]

The Frank Slide, near Pincher Creek, Alta., in 1945. Top left: As seen from the highway about a mile away. Top right: Another mile of rock from the opposite side of the highway. Bottom left: Huge boulders adjacent to the highway. Bottom right: A freight train crawling through the valley among the broken rock of the fallen mountain side.

UNTIL four o'clock in the morning of April 29, 1903, there existed deep in the foothills on the eastern slopes of the Rockies, about 20 miles northwest of Pincher Creek, Alberta, the little mining town at Frank. At 4.10 o'clock on that morning, a huge wedge of limestone, 1,300 feet high, 4,000 feet wide and 500 feet thick, broke away from the side of nearby Turtle Mountain, and within approximately 100 seconds crashed down and across two miles of valley with the force of 70 million tons of rock, and covered about 3,200 acres of fertile land to a depth of around 100 feet.

Frank was a little mining town, but the fall of rock obliterated both town and mines, and cost 66 lives. The pic-

tures herewith were taken with the Guide camera last summer, 42 years after the disaster, from a point just a little to one side of the highway which has been built through the rock-strewn valley, and eastward to the railway line which has likewise been cleared and reconstructed among the rocks. The face of Turtle Mountain from this point, approximately a mile away, looks almost as fresh and unweathered as it must have looked the morning after the great disaster. Near the camera were huge chunks of rock, a few of them as large as a small cottage, which had been hurled by the force of the slide nearly a mile from their original anchorage. — H.S.F.

## A MATTER OF TIMING

Continued from page 11

"They're revolvers," he reminded her stubbornly. "And I can't come yet. I always practise shooting till half past five on Tuesdays and . . ."

"I know! For heaven's sake quit telling me the things you always do. Bring your pistols along if you want to and shoot at the moon. It's full tonight. You couldn't miss!"

He smiled. "You'd need a spotting 'scope to see your hits and I haven't one with enough power. You all go along and I'll join you up there."

"You can stop this shooting for one afternoon, surely. What's the sense in it, anyway?"

"Well," he said seriously, "every man ought to know how to use a revolver. Bandits wouldn't be so bold if they knew their victims would be armed and able to shoot. And I handle the pay roll every week, you know."

"But you never carry a pistol when you go for the money!"

"I don't need to, in Carvel. We don't have bandits here. A small town like this, where so many men can shoot, and shoot straight, the bandits stay away."

The car in the street blew its horn again, impatiently. She protested, a little troubled now: "But the sensible thing to do in a holdup is to do exactly as you're told, not try to fight or anything. Walter May, if I thought you would be such an idiot as to try to . . ."

"Worry you, would it?"

"It would make me mad," she said.

He chuckled. "I believe you're worried right now, just at the thought of it; afraid I'd get hurt. Jennie, if you're going to worry about me all the time, you might as well have the game as the name. Why don't you . . ."

She checked him, smiling. "Hush! Remember your principles! There's a time

for everything; and you never propose to me till after dinner!" And she urged: "But seriously, Walter, promise me if some robbers or something ever do come along, you won't go and get yourself shot." The horn blew again. "Come with us now, won't you?"

"You run along! I want to practise till half past five. You've wasted fifteen minutes of my time already."

"I think you're a fish!"

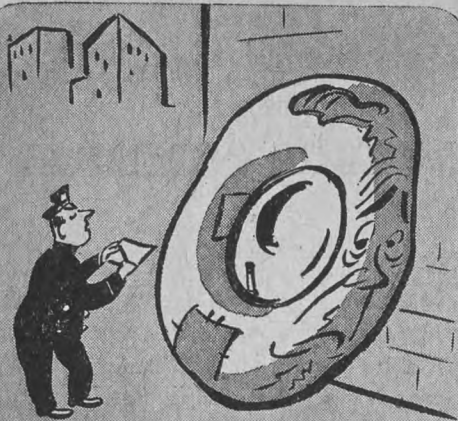
He grinned. "I think you're great! Run along. I'll get there by six."

"If you get there at all it will be too soon!" she assured him spitefully. "Goodbye!" The word was vehement. Jennie stalked away.

Walter grinned after her; but he wasted no more time. He gathered the cans, carried them up to the mow, rearranged them there, and presently, to that measured: "One-two-fire!" the cannonade resumed.

THE projected robbery of the Carvel National Bank would no doubt have gone off without any serious hitch if Mrs. Dunphy had been a little more skilful in handling her car. The affair occurred a little before eleven Saturday morning. Saturday presumably was chosen because on that day the pay rolls for Carvel's half-dozen small industrial plants are made up, so that there is more than the usual amount of cash in the cages in the bank, and it is in conveniently small denominations.

Walter May, as always, came up from the power company's offices to the bank at exactly ten forty-five; he went to Joe Mower's window and handed in a check and a memorandum of the number of bills of each denomination and the amount of silver required. He and Joe were old friends, tried and trusted.



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Walter asked how Fanny was, and Joe said Fanny was fine and the baby was thriving, and Walter reported that he had scored a forty-two with cans falling around his ears the day before; and Joe said he would come over and try target practice himself some day.

"I've had a pistol under my counter for two years, but I couldn't hit a barn if I was inside it," he said.

"That's worse than not having one," Walter warned him. "If you can't hit what you shoot at, don't shoot! Because the other fellow probably can!" And he said: "I'll go get my mail while you're getting that together."

He left Joe sorting bills with rapid fingers and went across the square to the postoffice. Behind him a car containing three men pulled across the street from the bank door. The car parked and two of the three men got out and went inside.

Mrs. Dunphy—this was her only participation in the episode, but she would boast about it for years and stubbornly insist that what she did was premeditated—had an errand in the drug-store next to the bank.

"It was a prescription for Mr. Dunphy," she always explained in telling the story. "He'd had a sort of indigestion for two or three days and I told him bicarbonate was all he needed but he hates the taste of it, so he was bound to go to Doctor Jones . . ."

The tale as she told it—her observations of the strange car, her deductions, her impromptu plan of action—was a long time in the telling; but what actually happened was simply that she tried to back her car into the somewhat restricted space behind this strange machine and hooked bumpers completely and effectually.

The man in the waiting car got out in haste and in a sort of panic to try to free his bumper and he spoke feelingly to Mrs. Dunphy about her ineptitude, and Mrs. Dunphy gave him a loud piece of her mind.

Meanwhile, Walter May came out of the postoffice and returned toward the bank and saw the two cars entangled, and joined the group of spectators.

While the attention of the group was concentrated on Mrs. Dunphy, a man came out of the bank carrying a small suitcase. Another man came just behind him, but this man walked backward, facing the interior of the bank. Both had pistols in their hands.

**T**HE man with the satchel saw what was here afoot. No one of the spectators had yet noticed him. He said, sharply, to catch their attention: "This way!"

Everyone turned and saw his weapon, and everyone—including Walter—with-out further command held up his hands. The man with the satchel spoke over his shoulder to his ally in the door of the bank:

"Hold 'em in there a minute more, Ed!" And to the driver of the car: "Break it loose, Joe! Make it snappy!"

Joe could not free his car. The hooked bumpers were stubbornly tenacious. Then Jennie Luce and Emily Dean, in Jennie's old touring car with the top down and Jennie driving, came around the corner; and Jennie jammed on brakes just in time to avoid a collision with the entangled cars.

The man with the satchel shouted: "Grab that car, Joe! And the dames! Ed, come on!"

They began to get into the car. Jennie saw Walter May and cried beseechingly: "Walter!" Walter started forward, but Ed fired a shot and Walter felt the bullet finger his ear; and he stopped still.

Someone inside the bank shouted hoarsely: "He's dead!"

The man with the satchel thrust Emily, squalling and scratching like a cat, into the rear seat of the car; he himself got in beside Jennie. Joe and Ed scrambled into the rear seat and held Emily across their laps like a shield, and their guns menaced the crowd.

And the man with the satchel yelled at Jennie: "Step on it, kid! Straight ahead and no fooling!"

Jennie called to Walter, furiously: "You're a fine one!" But she obeyed. Gears clashed and clashed. In high she

began to gather speed. She hated Walter May! After all his boasts, to stand supinely and let her be thus abducted! She was not afraid, but she was mad!

Emily, in the seat behind her, kicked and screamed.

The elapsed time since the man with the satchel emerged from the bank had been, say, forty-five seconds; certainly not more than a minute. But when Jennie put her car under way and left the group in front of the bank behind her, the street ahead was almost deserted. Those still in sight were taking cover.

Hatrick's hardware store was a block from the bank, ahead, a little upgrade. Jennie saw Dan Hatrick run out of the store with a shotgun in his hands.

But Emily was a vociferously unwilling screen for the men in the rear seat; and the man with the satchel crouched against Jennie here. If Dan shot, he must hit either her or Emily!

Yet—just beyond where Dan stood, there was a telephone pole in the gutter by the curb. Jennie saw it and set her teeth. At the exact moment, bracing herself for the shock, she swerved into the pole, head on. The car may have been going as much as thirty miles an hour. The impact threw them all forward forcefully.

The results were comprehensive. In the front seat, the man with the satchel was hurled against the unyielding windshield. His head hit it and a spiderweb of cracks appeared in the glass, and he collapsed. Jennie at the last moment had leaned sidewise, half behind him. The crash slid her down almost under the wheel; his body helped to cushion hers. Emily was thrown bodily forward over the back of the seat and came down on top of Jennie and the man with the satchel. Her nose began to bleed.

Of the two men in the rear seat, Joe was thrown hard against the robe rail and felt bones crack in his elbow, and squalled in a panic of pain; but Ed, a little quicker, had seen the crash coming and reached for the door latch, and when the car hit and the door opened, he tumbled out head over heels.

The car struck the post with a tinny detonation. Then there was a moment's silence; then Emily's screams began again, and people emerged from doorways and ran either toward the spot or away from it. From under the crumpled hood, curls of smoke appeared.

Will Payson, the old policeman on traffic duty at the corner there, ran—unarmed—toward where Ed sprawled. Ed on hands and knees fired, and old Will seemed to trip and go down. Ed darted across the street—Dan Hatrick on the other side of the wrecked car was too busy to see him go—and scuttled up the stairway between Ike Lowell's periodical store and the Frisbee grocery. Roy Howard's barbershop was up there, on the second floor, overlooking the corner. A moment after Ed disappeared, Roy in his white coat and with a razor open in his hand, and Clyde Clements with a towel around his neck and lather on his face came tumbling down the stairs.

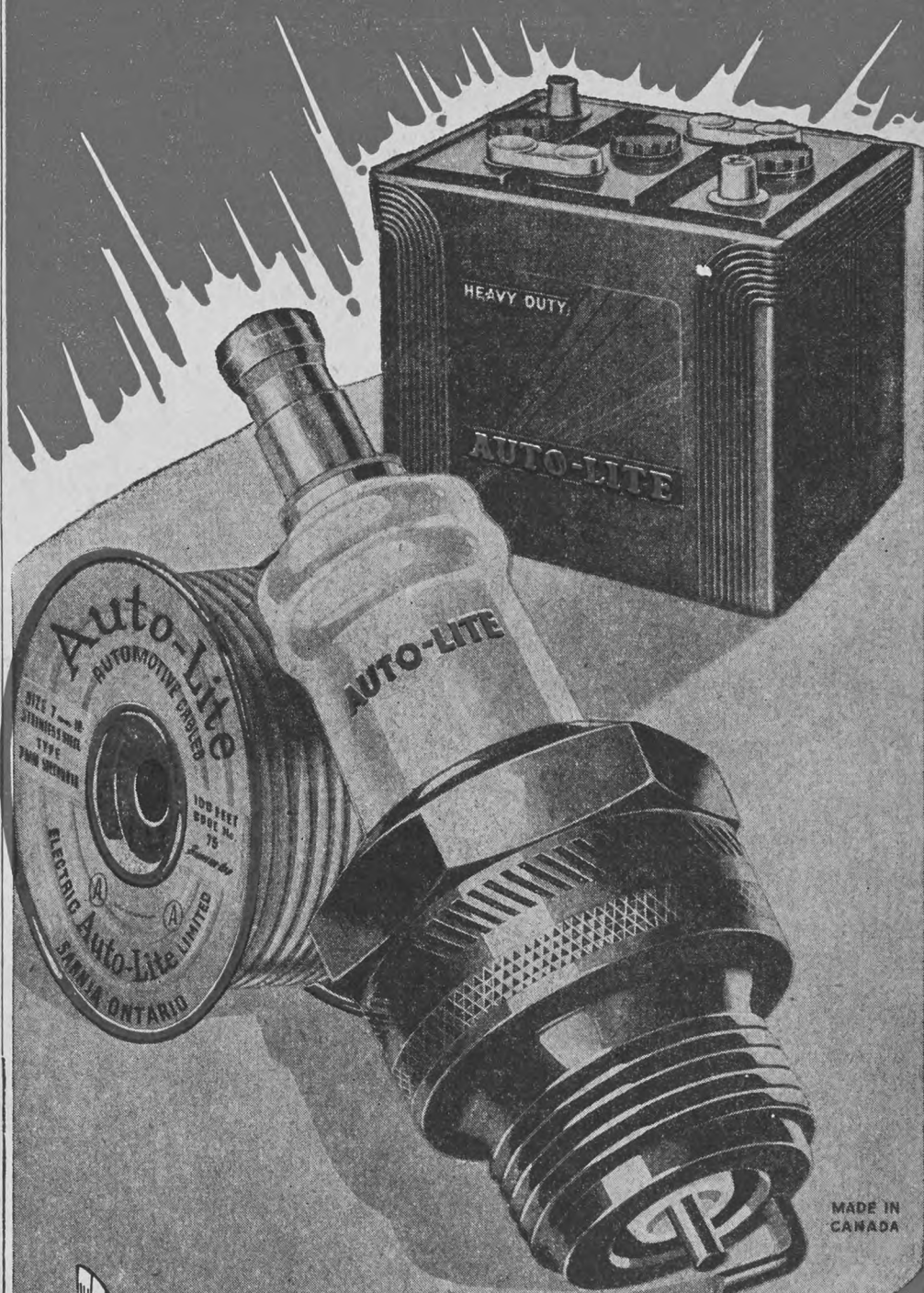
"He's in my shop!" Roy shouted.

**A**ROUND the car, with smoke pouring from under its hood, there was activity. Joe was howling with the pain of a shattered elbow, no fight in him. Dan Hatrick's shotgun summoned him out of the car and marched him into the hardware store. There Emery Lloyd, Dan's clerk, promptly trussed him up with an awkward violence that made Joe howl the louder. But at each howl, Emery drew the ropes tighter; and Dan returned to the doorway. Lee Matthews dragged Emily free of the wreck and told her to quit that fool yelling and carried her into Miss Daily's music store; and Miss Daily protested hotly: "Emily Dean,



"Come on over Peewee! we're just having scraps!"

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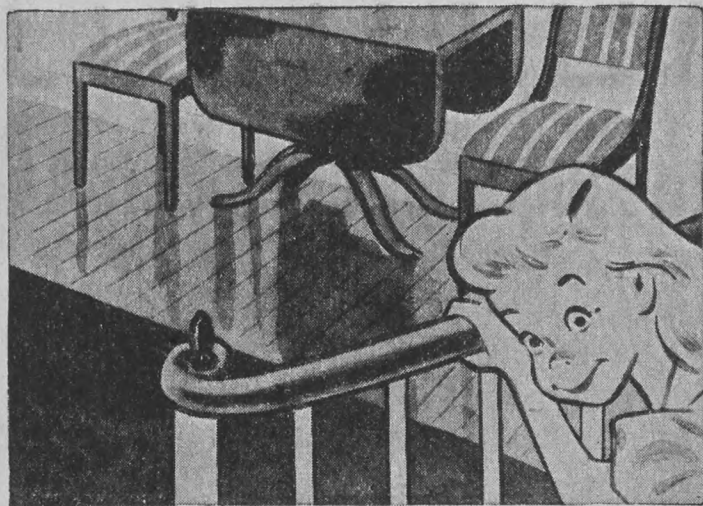






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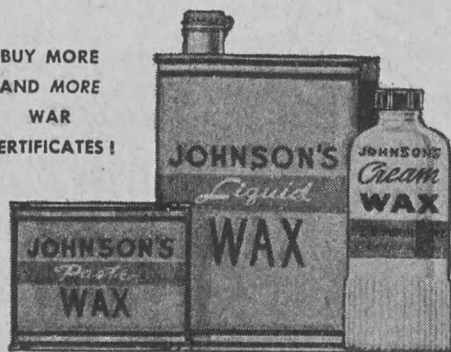
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you stop dripping blood all over my floor!"

Lee said: "Darn it, can't you see she's hurt! Telephone Doctor Jones!"

It was Walter May who lifted Jennie out of the car. Her eyes were closed; she was limp. He carried her into the hardware store where Joe, his bonds irking him, was bawling for mercy. The windows of the barbershop across the street looked fairly into the hardware store; so Walter laid Jennie down on the floor behind the nail bins.

Dan Hatrick, in the front door, watching the windows of the barbershop, his shotgun ready, shouted: "Get the other one out of the car before he burns up!"

So Roy Howard put his razor in his pocket, and he and Mat Powell carried the man with the satchel—to which he no longer clung—into Mat's fish market around the corner and secured him there.

Behind them, in the rear of the store, Walter May wet his handkerchief under the tap and bathed Jennie's face till her eyelids flickered open and quickly shut tight again.

"All right, Jennie?" he asked.

"I guess so. What happened?"

"You ran into the telephone post."

"I know. I did it on purpose."

"You darned fool!"

She looked at him. "You're a fine one!"

"Why?"

"Stood there like a signpost and let them take me away!"

Walter May spoke in heat. "You make me sick!" he declared. He walked toward where Dan Hatrick crouched beside the door, vigilant eyes on the barbershop windows. Dan said over his shoulder:

"Get down! He'll pot you!" Walter got down. "Jennie all right?" Dan asked.

"Sure! Crazy as usual, that's all!" said Walter resentfully. "Where is he? In the barbershop?"

"Yeah!"

Emery, crouching on the other side of the door, said: "He killed Joe Mower, Walter."

Walter May looked across to him. "Killed Joe?" he repeated, through stiff lips. He was thinking: Joe had said Fanny was fine and the baby was thriving, and Joe had a pistol under his counter, and Joe was coming out some day to learn to shoot it, and Joe was dead and the man in the barbershop had killed him.

"Yes," said Emery. "Joe took a shot at him and this guy cut him down."

Walter crawled back behind the counter. Dan asked, without turning: "Where you going?"

Walter said: "I'm borrowing a gun."

"Help yourself."

"Have you got a thirty-two special on a thirty-eight stock?"

"In the boxes under the counter."

"Never mind, this forty-five will do. Better, probably."

He took the forty-five and a box of ammunition. He went toward the rear of the store, past Jennie Luce. She opened her eyes and asked, "Going down in the cellar, hero?"

"Shut up!" said Walter May.

Walter May stalked up the alley behind the store, toward the postoffice. There were people in the alley, excited. He seemed to be looking for something. At the head of the alley, he found what he sought. The cornerstone of Masonic Hall was a granite block with an inscription on it. He backed away five or six paces, aimed at the letter "o" in the inscription, said aloud: "One-two-fire!" The heavy revolver roared. People shrieked and scattered; and Walter May inspected the results.

"High and to the right," he observed. "I'll hold a little low and to the left."

He emerged from the alley into Post-office Square, crossed the street to the bank. There were many people inside, and a woman was crying. Walter went on, keeping close against the front of the buildings, to the stairs that led up to Roy Howard's barbershop. He was vigilant for any movement in the windows above him, but there was none. He turned in at the foot of the stairs and went up, quietly, but without hesitation, the revolver in his hand.

Dan Hatrick and others saw him. The street became very still.

The barbershop door was closed; but Walter had expected this. It was presumably locked, perhaps barricaded too.



she was rubbing and scrubbing at grey towels. Today she used FOR-ALL (formerly Chor-all) and whipped through the laundry with the help of this safe bleach. She uses FOR-ALL for sinks and bathtubs too . . . to remove ugly stains and disinfect. Her friends have told her that FOR-ALL is an excellent antiseptic to be used as a gargle or to sponge cuts and wounds.

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But the upper half of the door was of frosted glass, allowing some light to penetrate to the hall where he stood.

He considered the glass with satisfaction; then he moved away along the hall, looking for something.

He found a fire bucket full of water, satisfactorily heavy. He came back with it, moving on tiptoe, and stopped to plan exactly what he meant to do. The thing must be timed just right. Timing was everything. He would have to throw the bucket with his left hand, keep his balance, and step instantly thereafter into position to fire. Close to the door, he decided; so that through the hole which the bucket would make in the glass he could see as much of the barbershop as possible.

And he thought: Low and to the left. Low and to the left.

And he thought: This one killed Joe. He set the bucket down without a sound and in dumb show rehearsed what he meant to do, counting to himself.

He timed the count on his wrist watch. Just six seconds. Ed would presumably be crouching near one of the windows, trying to watch the street without showing himself. The bucket would hit the glass at the count of four; so that Ed would really have only three seconds in which to turn, aim, and shoot. Walter had tried that manoeuvre himself, many times. If he stood with his back to the target, aimed, fired, he knew that any time less than three seconds made for inaccuracy. And Ed was probably on his knees, not standing. That would slow him down.

Walter May was perfectly calm. He made sure his feet were rightly placed, then lifted the bucket. And thereafter, all proceeded according to plan. Ready, forward, back, then with a splintering crash the bucket burst through the glass.

Five. Right foot forward, raise revolver.

There was Ed, behind the barber's chair, firing at him. Ed was peering around the side of the heavy chair, all of him concealed except the right side of his face and head. Ed was the one who had killed Joe.

Six was "aim." Low and to the left.

There was no hurry. Ed fired again. Tin cans full of rocks were clattering all around Walter May; but that was routine. He had accustomed himself to ignore distractions.

Seven was "make sure."

Eight was "fire." Ed threw no more tin cans.

JENNIE'S attitude afterward was even more irritating than before. There was, save for a bruise or two, nothing seriously the matter with her. "You make me perfectly furious!" she told him hotly. "Walter, he might have killed you. It wasn't your business! Why do you have to be such a fool?"

He said resentfully: "It's a pity you didn't get a crack on the head. Might have knocked some sense into you. You aren't even consistent! First you warned me never to fight back at big bad men; and then when I didn't, you were sore

because I didn't; and now when I do, you give me fits because I did."

"There might have been some sense to it when they were kidnaping me! But afterward it was just silly. You did it at the wrong time!" She said derisively: "And you're the one who always says there's a time for everything!"

He hesitated, and his anger faded. After all, she had been brave, and she was bruised and shaken, and—suppose she had been badly hurt! His throat filled and he said almost tenderly:

"You're such a darned fool! Busting into the telephone pole that way! You need someone to take care of you."

Her eyes twinkled. "Are you proposing to me?"

"I've a notion to spank you!"

"I dare you to."

"Which?"

"Ask me to marry you."

"Oh, all right! Call it that, if you want to!"

"There!" she cried triumphantly. "You never proposed to me before supper before! For once in your life you've done something at the wrong time. Just for that—I think I will."

## DON'T WASTE SOIL CAPITAL

Continued from page 9

effective for one operation, but, if used a second time, may bury the trash to such an extent that its trapping effect is lost. The blade weeder, an implement developed by the farmers of southwestern Alberta, is of particular value in creating a desirable type of surface when soil conditions are favorable for its use. No definite sequence of cultural operations can be outlined, because of variations in the condition of the soil at the time of working. The farmer must choose the proper implement and operate it in such a way as to produce the desired type of surface.

Certain areas such as knolls and sandy areas, where the soil is very susceptible to erosion, should be permanently seeded to grass, which is Nature's way of preventing erosion. Following a dry year, when there has been insufficient growth to provide sufficient material for a trash cover, methods of emergency control must be adopted. The farmer must keep in mind the fact that it is easier to prevent erosion than to stop it after it has started. Analyses have shown that the soil material carried by the wind is finer in texture and higher in organic matter than the field average. Thus, prolonged erosion by wind will produce a soil of coarser texture, with a lower water-holding capacity and decreased productivity.

### Rainfall, Evaporation and Erosion

The foregoing remarks have dealt entirely with erosion by wind, which has been of the greatest importance in the prairie area. Although the annual precipitation is relatively low, there are occasional storms or heavy showers that



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—one size inflation handles all breeds of cows, so that if you have mixed herds there is no need to change inflations.

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These are only two of 15 distinctive advantages of the

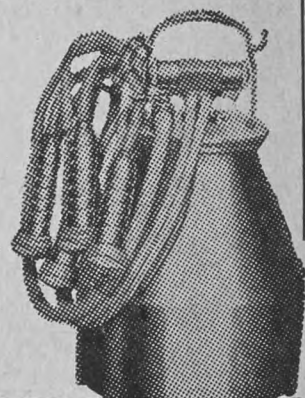
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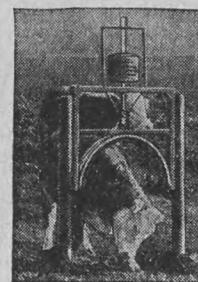
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cause considerable run-off and erosion by water in certain areas. It is indeed fortunate that the trash cover recommended for the control of erosion by wind is also very effective in preventing erosion by water.

Moisture is the first limiting factor in crop production in the prairie area, and as years of low rainfall are of frequent occurrence, it is essential that the farmer make the maximum use of all precipitation. The usefulness of the fallow in storing moisture in the soil for the future crop was recognized at an early date. Experiments have shown that moisture conservation depends almost entirely on weed control, for the amount of moisture stored in the soil is approximately the same, irrespective of the cultural treatment, provided the weeds are controlled to the same extent. Thus any cultural operation that is not necessary for weed control does not increase the amount of moisture conserved. Water that penetrates five inches or more into the soil is relatively safe from loss by evaporation and is removed from the soil only by plant growth. Weeds are as efficient as the cereals in the use of soil moisture. In other words, a crop of mature cereals or weeds will have used all the available moisture to the depth of root penetration, which means three to four feet for most crops.

As man is not able to control the rainfall, he must plan his cultural operations to make the most economical use of the available moisture. Cultural experiments have shown that, on the average, four inches of water can be conserved by good summerfallow practice. This is approximately 26 per cent of the precipitation during the fallow period. One inch of water stored in the soil is of more value for crop production than one inch of rain, be-

cause a large part of the latter will be lost by evaporation.

### Importance of Cultural Practice

The trash cover recommended for erosion control is also of value in moisture conservation, for the trash-covered surface will hold more snow than a bare fallow and there will be less loss by run-off following the spring thaw or after a heavy rain. The partial shading of the soil and the reduction of wind velocity near the surface both reduce the loss by evaporation. Thus the surface condition most favorable for erosion control is also the best for the conservation of moisture.

Erosion control and moisture conservation have been particularly stressed because they are considered of most importance to the prairie farmer. Cultural practices that will leave the crop residue on the surface of the soil are recommended as the most effective means of controlling erosion and aiding in moisture conservation. Weed control is essential for moisture conservation and in this case the maximum control with the minimum amount of cultivation is advocated.

These new concepts in regard to tillage may involve the purchase of new machinery to permit of economical and effective operation. Such machinery may not be available at the present time, but this condition will be changed in the not too distant future. Farming is a business and must be conducted in a business-like manner, which necessitates putting aside certain funds for the replacement of worn-out implements.

(Note: Dr. J. L. Doughty, author of this article, is Soil Specialist in charge of the Soil Research Laboratory, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.)

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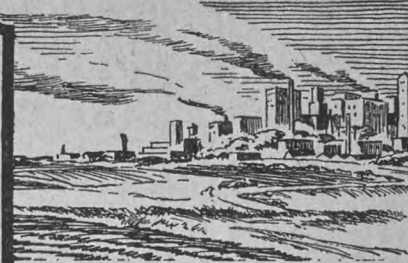
*"The Bank for You"*





# Food Scarcity Still Gives Concern to Whole World

A page of Monthly Commentary furnished by United Grain Growers Ltd.



The seeding program now under way in western Canada is being watched throughout the world with greater interest than has ever before prevailed. Similarly the progress of the crop from the time seeding is finished until harvest begins, will be a matter of daily concern. World wide food shortages will again be acute if this country is not able to make a large contribution to the world's food resources.

The present acute food situation, however, will be relieved temporarily at least, within a few months, as the first products of this year's harvest become available. Present distresses and immediate dangers exist because last year's food production has been almost entirely consumed, along with such reserves as had been carried forward from earlier years. A new harvest will for a short time enable every country to get along on its own resources. After it is gathered, experts will begin to calculate how many months will elapse before emergency conditions recur, and how severe they are likely to be.

Consequently present campaigns to ship foodstuffs are concerned with what can be got overseas before the end of July.

It was for that reason that when the Dominion Government instituted a special income tax concession in the hope of accelerating wheat deliveries the program was limited to the three months of April, May and June. Farmers delivering wheat up to the end of June 30 may, instead of taking cash for the initial payment, obtain an emergency wheat receipt which they could cash at any time up to the end of 1948, thus deferring both the receipt of taxable income and the incurring of income tax liabilities.

A corresponding program announced shortly afterwards in the United States went farther. Farmers delivering wheat were given the privilege of delaying receipt of cash, and also guaranteed the prevailing cash price, whatever it may be at the time they elect to receive payment. The response, in the way of increased deliveries, to the plan was limited. Consequently, the United States Government later announced that it would pay a bonus of 30 cents a bushel for all wheat delivered up to May 25. That plan was expected to bring out another 100,000,000 bushels of wheat during the month. At the same time the United States Government offered to buy 50,000,000 bushels of corn at 30 cents a bushel over the prevailing ceiling price. No date limit was set but presumably the bonus will go to the farmers sharing in delivery of the first 50,000,000 bushels, and that is expected to speed up deliveries.

The Hon. Mr. MacKinnon, minister of trade and commerce, issued a statement at Winnipeg just before Easter in which he emphasized that continuation of wheat exports from Canada depended largely upon the rate at which farmers would deliver remaining wheat left on farms. His figures indicated that additional deliveries of 42,000,000 bushels were expected before July 31 and that it was expected that the farm carryover at that time might be down to 10,000,000 bushels. Mr. MacKinnon pointed out that the exportable surplus of Canadian wheat, including flour, for the year ending July 31, 1946, had been calculated at 340,000,000 bushels up to April 12. Actual exports had been 273,000,000 bushels, leaving a balance of 67,000,000 bushels to be exported during the final months of the crop year. In calculating exportable surplus for the year, however, producers' marketings for the crop year had been estimated at 240,000,000 bushels of which 198,000,000 bushels had been delivered up to that time. Consequently, as he pointed out, the export program could only be completed if expected

deliveries were received in sufficient time at country elevators.

Mr. MacKinnon estimated that the total Canadian wheat carryover as at July 31, 1946, might be as low as 60,000,000 bushels. Of that approximately 50,000,000 bushels would be in elevators, consisting of supplies for mills and other domestic users until the 1946 wheat is available, and also minimum elevator stocks, mainly in less than carload lots scattered among the different elevators of the country. In contrast with the expected carryover at the end of this crop year that for 1945 was 258,000,000 bushels, of 1944, 355,000,000 bushels and that of 1943, 600,000,000 bushels.

According to Mr. MacKinnon's figures, which were presumably compiled by the

**The immediate and pressing food problem before the world is that of supplies which can be made available during the next three months. After that, relief will be afforded from new harvests, with the prospect of a recurring period of acute scarcity during the first half of 1947.**

Canadian Wheat Board, there would have been on western farms in mid April about 52,000,000 bushels of wheat. Other estimates have been published which would make the quantity which might be delivered before July 31 as high as 60,000,000 bushels, with presumably some considerable additions for wheat which would be carried over on farms into the next crop year.

There has been a good deal of discussion over the slowness with which wheat has been delivered during April and in some newspapers suggestions have been made that farmers were not sufficiently responding to the needs of the situation. In rebuttal, it has been pointed out that deliveries during April were necessarily small, both because of road conditions in many areas and also because much wheat stored on farms was in granaries in fields where the ground was still too wet to permit access by truck.

When attempts are made to calculate prospective grain shipments from Canada during the next crop year, attention is focused almost entirely upon crop prospects. So far as the United States is concerned, however, consumption within that country is so large that anything which affects prospective domestic demand is of great importance in calculating exportable surpluses. The United States expects to harvest another big wheat crop this year, possibly in excess of 1,000,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat crop came through the winter in remarkably good condition. During the past month there has been some deterioration, but not enough seriously to threaten prospects of a large total yield.

It is not wheat, however, but corn which plays the biggest part in the crop economy in the United States. Corn is mainly important as livestock feed in spite of fairly large quantities used for food and industrial uses. In a good year up to 1,500,000,000 bushels of oats are produced. Notwithstanding this very large quantity of feed grain, United States has been short of livestock feed. The production of livestock has expanded in recent years due both to heavy domestic demand for meat and also because farmers find it more profitable to feed grain than to market it at ceiling prices. It is considered doubtful if the country can produce enough feed to maintain its present livestock population. It is not unreasonable therefore to expect a continuing demand from south of the border for Canadian oats. The greater the quantity of grain secured from farms during the next two months for shipment overseas, the greater the

likelihood of continuing the demand for feed imports. It is much too soon of course to make any definite prediction that during another crop year United States will continue to be an eager importer of Canadian oats but such a development might logically result from increased exports of grain at the present time.

One possible development from the current world food crisis is a campaign to cut down both meat production and meat consumption in North America. Meat consumption goes with a high standard of living and it may be that in a world which is extremely short of food meat is something in the nature of a luxury, the consumption of which will have to be curtailed. A given area of

land or a given quantity of grain will support more people on a cereal diet than can be fed when large quantities of grain are turned into meat.

The potato has an advantage over both meat and cereals when it comes to providing sustenance for a given number of people from limited resources of land and agricultural labor. Canadians have always been fairly heavy users of potatoes, much more profitably than the people of the United States, but Canadian consumption of potatoes in the past has fallen far short of that of some European countries and most particularly Germany. In England during the war quite as much emphasis was put on increased potato production as upon efforts to increase the supply of cereals.

It can be taken for granted that all over Europe intensive efforts are in progress to increase potato production this year. If the Canadian potato crop is heavy in 1946, and it varies largely from year to year, a campaign may be expected to urge people to eat more potatoes in order to conserve more grain for export overseas. In spite of the capacity of the potato to yield more food per acre than cereals, it does not lend itself to advantage either to transportation or to storage and consequently it has never become an important article of international trade.

## Destination of Canadian Wheat and Allocations by Combined Food Board

Particulars relating to the export of nearly 330,000,000 bushels of Canadian Wheat during 1945 were given to Parliament the other day. The tabulation, which is shown below, is highly interesting but it must be pointed out that the figures are far from being complete. In the first place they do not include the exports of wheat in the form of flour, which would add about 60,000,000 bushels to the above total. Then the more than 92,000,000 bushels shown as going to the United States did not, of course, remain in that country but were reshipped from ports in the United States to other destinations. Some shipments to Britain would undoubtedly be included in that figure and also wheat furnished by Canada to U.N.R.R.A. and shipped to various destinations. A complete list of Canadian exports, including flour as well as wheat would cover many more countries than shown in the table. The figures as given to Parliament in answer

to a question taken from Canadian customs records of exports were as follows:

|                   | Amount Bushels |
|-------------------|----------------|
| United Kingdom    | 113,313,762    |
| Eire              | 7,610,632      |
| British S. Africa | 2,562,641      |
| British India     | 20,356,843     |
| Ceylon            | 812,503        |
| Barbados          | 28,250         |
| Jamaica           | 27,426         |
| Trinidad          | 1,050          |
| B.W.I. others     | 508            |
| Gibraltar         | 207,600        |
| Malta             | 2,284,405      |
| Newfoundland      | 3,046          |
| New Zealand       | 5,124,641      |
| Palestine         | 353,334        |
| Belgium           | 10,679,208     |
| China             | 804,753        |
| Colombia          | 449,662        |
| Costa Rica        | 83,330         |
| Cuba              | 69,039         |
| Czechoslovakia    | 207,644        |
| Greenland         | 133            |
| Egypt             | 9,543,187      |
| France            | 9,099,934      |
| Fr. Africa        | 6,541,456      |
| St. Pierre        | 292            |
| Germany           | 644,974        |
| Greece            | 11,181,995     |
| Honduras          | 19,998         |
| Iceland           | 16,449         |
| Iraq              | 1,461,775      |
| Italy             | 2,112,071      |
| Mexico            | 88,930         |
| Morocco           | 5,724,690      |
| Netherlands       | 15,484,784     |
| Norway            | 1,467,916      |
| Peru              | 1,392,098      |
| Portugal          | 448,000        |
| Port Africa       | 321,198        |
| Russia            | 5,654,281      |
| Salvador          | 82,590         |
| Syria             | 289,000        |
| Yugoslavia        | 858,532        |
| United States     | 92,258,282     |
|                   | 329,672,842    |

Some comparatively small shipments included above evidently do not represent milling wheat but rather wheat to be used for feed especially by poultry. There has been a large demand for low grade Canadian wheat for feeding purposes and in fact various countries would have been glad to buy the top grades of wheat for feed if they had been allowed to do so.

Allocation of Canadian wheat and flour for shipment to different countries has to be on an arbitrary basis because the supply of Canadian wheat is far less than the available supply. In the first place total world supplies are insufficient to meet the demand and in the second place every importing country is naturally anxious to buy Canadian wheat because it is cheaper than wheat which can be obtained elsewhere.

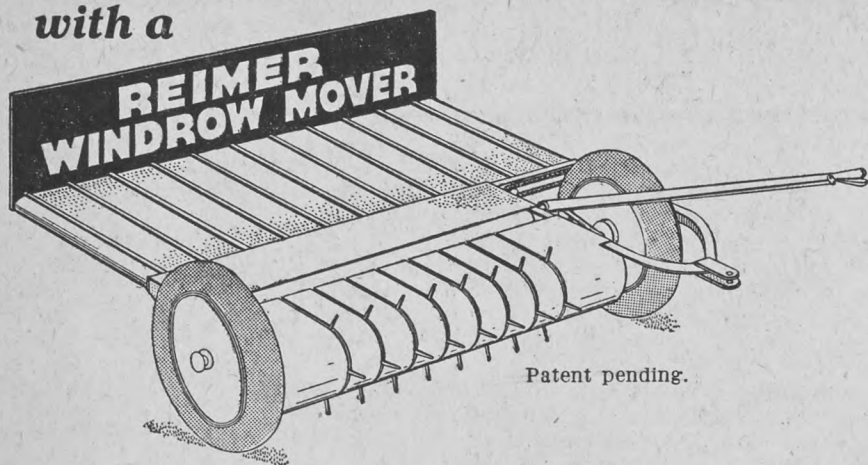
Neither from Canada nor from the United States are shipments of wheat made to any country until they have been discussed by the Cereals Division of the Combined Food Board which meets periodically at Washington. That Board is really not in a position of authority but the various countries represented on it, of which Great Britain, the United States and Canada are the principal ones, co-operate there in an endeavor to see that wheat goes to those countries most in need of it.

Argentina sits in with the combined Food Board but is not willing to have its shipments controlled. According to reports published in England, Argentina has refused a request from the combined Food Board to limit its shipments to Spain, Portugal and certain other countries which in the opinion of the Board are not as greatly in need of supplies as other countries more severely threatened by the world-wide shortage of food.



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## NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of  
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

### A Community Asset

The citizens of Lady Lake and district are enjoying the advantages of a cafe which opened recently. J. Zimmer, a local resident, has remodelled his house and changed part of it into a very attractive cafe which is a credit to Mr. Zimmer and to the town.—*Lady Lake, Sask.*

### Passing of a Respected Old Timer

This district lost an old timer in the person of Adam James Bradley who died in Carman hospital at the age of 79. Mr. Bradley came from Ontario to Manitoba 50 years ago. Besides being a well-known farmer, Mr. Bradley took an active interest in sport, especially curling.—*Altamont, Manitoba.*

### Daughter of U.G.G. Agent Marries

An interesting spring wedding was that of Ruth Eleanor Calder, daughter of A. S. Calder, United Grain Growers Limited agent at Dominion City, who became the bride of Milton Sutton, of Barrie, Ontario. Rev. S. Brown officiated, assisted by Rev. A. Calder of Sioux Lookout, Ontario, who is a brother of the bride. A reception was held at the Calder home.—*Dominion City.*

### Co-op Moves to Larger Premises

The Morinville Co-operative Association having been delayed in expanding and enlarging their service facilities during World War II, have now moved to larger premises which are located in the business section of town.

During the war this branch of the Co-operative Association had to satisfy itself with supplying feeds, gasoline, oils and other miscellaneous needs of the district farmers, but now it expects to extend its facilities and services to wider fields with added benefits to the community.

\* \* \*

When our veterans of World War II returned from overseas, and service in Canada, they felt that they lacked proper organized facilities in this district. Along with veterans of World War I they called a meeting of all the district service personnel, and a new branch of the Canadian Legion was born.

Already the Legion of this district has proven its worth by helping in the reinstatement of ex-servicemen and in many other ways serving the best interests of returned veterans.—*Morinville, Alberta.*

### Wins Grain Club Competition

At a recent provincial junior seed fair at Olds the Spedden Junior Grain club won prizes for oats and barley. A gold watch donated by the U.G.G. for the best sample of oats was won by Peter Krokosh, Spedden, and a gold watch donated by the Canada Malting Co., Calgary, was awarded to Stanley Pawlowski, Vilna.

This same club member also won first prize in the feed barley competition. The other Spedden club winners were Andrew Pawlowski, Sid. Pawlowski, Paul Stelmaschuk, and John Lewicki.—*Spedden, Alberta.*

### Receptions for Servicemen

During the year eight receptions have been held for 40 service men and women. Boswell Belcher was elected president of the Welcome Home Committee. Others elected to office are Mrs. L. Minielly, vice-president, and Miss Lois Coles, secretary-treasurer. Thanks are due to Mrs. R. P. Daintree for the use of the hotel for meetings, to Mrs. Hepburn for auditing the books and to others who helped make the welcome home events so successful.—*Dilke, Sask.*

### Attend Annual Cattle Sale

Several farmers motored to Regina to attend the annual cattle sale; Dan Cameron brought back a purebred bull.—*Clonmel, Sask.*

### Organize Sporting Club

Saltcoats Sports Club reorganized for the coming season. F. Garstone was elected president with R. J. Coch as vice-president and Chas. MacNutt as secretary-treasurer. July 1 is set for the annual sports day, with prizes amounting to \$1,200 for horse-racing, baseball and soft ball.—*Saltcoats, Sask.*

### McCreary Agricultural Society

A reorganization of the McCreary Agricultural Society has been made with the idea of getting the young farmers working together for the betterment of agriculture in the district and to reopen the annual fair.

The following officers were elected at the meeting: President, Wm. Fletcher; vice-president, Victor Harper; secretary-treasurer, L. P. Baker; assistant-secretary, Albert Greentree with the following directors on the board: Mrs. Albert Greentree; Mrs. George Greentree; Albert Fletcher; Roy Fletcher; J. L. Buchanan; George Greentree; Ben Lloyd; Mr. Mellish; Owen Hanson.

\* \* \*

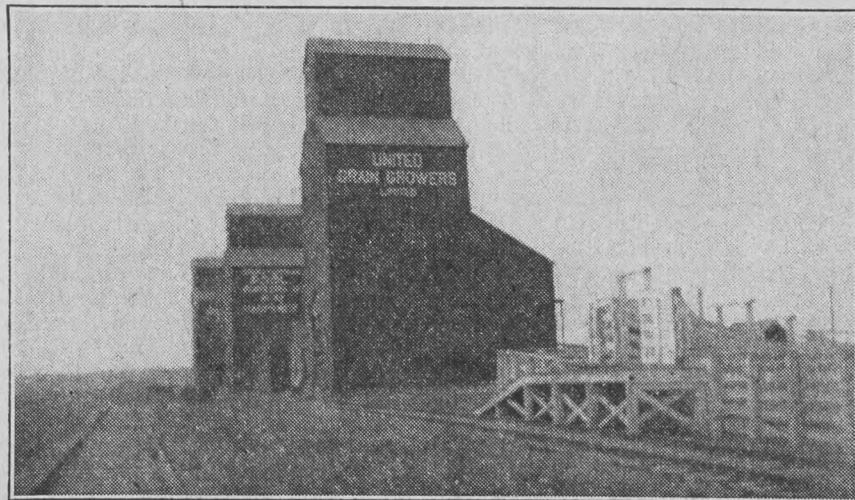
The citizens of McCreary and district honored Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Bishop, on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. A reception was held at their home and a social evening in the hall at which a large number of friends were present to extend felicitations.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop were among the very early settlers in the McCreary district coming in before the railways and roads.

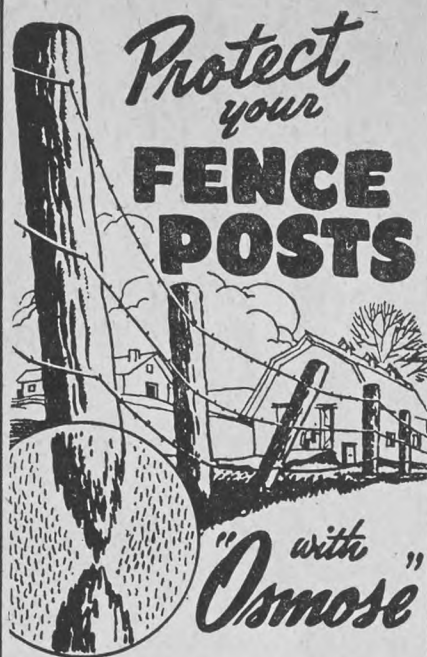
Mr. Bishop was one of the early shareholders of the U.G.G. and always a good supporter of the farmers' organization. He is widely known in Masonic circles being Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Order.—*McCreary, Man.*

\* \* \*

A. J. Marchand, U.G.G. agent at Harptree, Sask., sends in a picture (shown herewith) of the U.G.G. elevator at that point.—*Harptree, Sask.*







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### A Community Achievement

Shown above is Peace River Memorial Arena, sponsored and built by the Kinsmen Club of Peace River and operated by them for the people of the great Peace River country. The arena was dedicated on June 26 to the memory of the Peace River boys who gave their lives for their country.

The building and operating of this rink has greatly contributed to the social welfare of the entire north. Other communities are now endeavouring to emulate the Kinsmen from Peace River. The people from Grande Prairie, Dawson Creek, Fairview, and Berwyn are now considering plans for similar projects. The C.A.H.A. will soon be having a northern competitor.

The rink was built at a cost of \$21,000 and is not yet completed. It has a seating capacity of 1,500 with a hall capacity of 300. The ice surface is larger than that required for C.A.H.A. regulation games, it being 82x190 feet.

Many plans are now being considered by the Kinsmen of Peace River to make this rink serve the community in as many ways as possible. It has been the place of meeting for farmers and townspeople. The Girl Guides and other youth groups use it freely. The Kinsmen are particularly anxious to have it serve the surrounding farming community by sponsoring seed fairs, bull sales, and farm demonstrations. Farmers are welcome to request its use for any purpose beneficial to them or their community.

### Co-op Association Shows Progress

The business of the St. Paul Co-operative Association shows good progress. The Credit Union returned 58 per cent of the interests collected and put 20 per cent in the guaranty fund.

Rebuilding of the old part of the Co-op store resulted in greatly improved appearance and increased serviceability. A building has been acquired in Edmonton for wholesale purposes. It is being stocked now and will soon be serving 135 member stores.—*St. Paul, Alberta.*

### Married in England

A wedding was recently celebrated in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cockerill, when their daughter, Lieut. N/S Violet B. Cockerill was married to Dr. George H. Raymond, of Montreal. The wedding took place in the village church at Bramshott, England, with a reception at Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, London.—*Guntton, Man.*

### Well-known Pioneer Passes

The passing of Emile Cleutinx at the age of 81 is a loss to this community. Mr. Cleutinx was born in Belgium and came to the Swan Lake district over 50 years ago where he farmed until his retirement twelve years ago.—*Swan Lake, Man.*

Carl P. Peters, a well known stock raiser, recently shipped two carlots of fat steers which were sold on the Winnipeg market realizing top prices. Mr. Peters has large grazing pastures near Margo and his herd of good cattle are a factor in the production of food which is so important at this time of grave world shortage.—*Hendon, Sask.*

### Haulers Experience Hard Luck

Truckers hauling lumber from 30 to 50 miles from down river recently experienced a run of exceptionally hard luck. In one day seven trucks broke through the river ice. In addition the truck and "Cat Bulldozer" of The Fowler Lumber Co. also went through the ice. A large quantity of lumber is therefore left down river and will not be brought out until next year.—*Athabasca, Alta.*

### Dog Derby Memories

The Dog Derby sponsored by the Edmonton City Dairy and run off in conjunction with the Edmonton Winter Carnival put Clyde, 50 miles north of Edmonton, on the map so far as dog racing is concerned. The fourteen-year-old winner of the classic was Ian Tainsh, son of the local U.G.G. agent. "Tip, the winner," states the news report, "ran the course like a veteran. He got off to a fast start, stuck to the centre of the road and kept going. On his return, although panting heavily, he kept his fast pace right across the finish line."

"Ian Tainsh was presented with the E.C.D. trophy by W. W. Prevey, president of the company, and received the additional prize money of \$5.00. Second and third winners received \$4.00 and \$3.00. All contestants were given theatre tickets.

"Although it was his first race, Tip is a veteran sleigh dog. His young master broke him to harness some time ago when they started hauling water for the house and delivering newspapers."

Running the two mile course in 11 minutes, 13 seconds, pulling his 96-pound owner is no mean achievement, and as Ian replied upon being presented with the silver cup and cash award—"All the credit goes to Tip, they don't come any better."—*Clyde, Alberta.*

### Large Farm Settlement Planned

Plans are being laid for the settling of some 2,000 farmers from the Coast American States in the Peace River. These farmers are in a position to finance themselves, and their settling here would mean a greater circulation of money, something the Peace River country has been sadly in need of. It is expected that the trek across the boundary should start in the early summer.

Grande Prairie, in common with most of the other towns in the Peace River, if materials can be secured looks for a real building boom. The country is getting away to a new start, and it looks as if this Great Inland Empire is about to come into its own.—*Grande Prairie, Alta.*

### C.A.O.'s Form Farm Settlement

A major settlement scheme sponsored by private capital will be underway very shortly in the High Prairie district by a group of Canadian Army officers forming the syndicate which will be known as the Little Smoky Farm Industries Ltd.

Members of the Syndicate are as follows: Major Chas. Swan, Lloydminster, Alta.; Major W. J. Parkland, Winnipeg, Man.; Capt. H. J. Hiscock, Ontario; Capt. C. C. Buller, Calgary, Alta.; Lieut. J. W. Donnelly, Red Deer, Alta.; Lieut. A. J. Wright, Lethbridge, Alta.; Lieut. A. J. Bely, Medicine Hat, Alta.; Lieut. L. L. Hanson, Toronto, Ont. — High Prairie, Alta.

### Wins Checker Championship

The following extract is taken from the Killarney local newspaper:

Checkers is an ancient and highly scientific game. The ideal recreation played by teachers, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, farmers and folks in all walk of life. Thanks are due to United Grain Growers Limited for the warm club room in which local checker players have enjoyed many pleasant hours during the winter.

At the wind-up tournament 13 players contested for the coveted championship won by D. N. Finlay. Runners up were G. Freeman, R. Moffat, B. E. Shaw and H. Coder.—*Killarney, Man.*



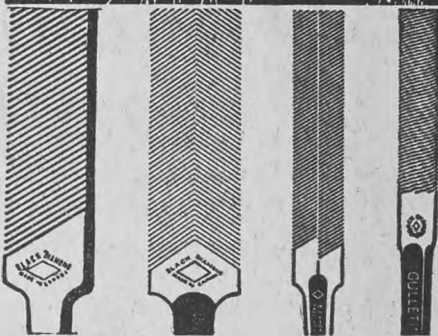
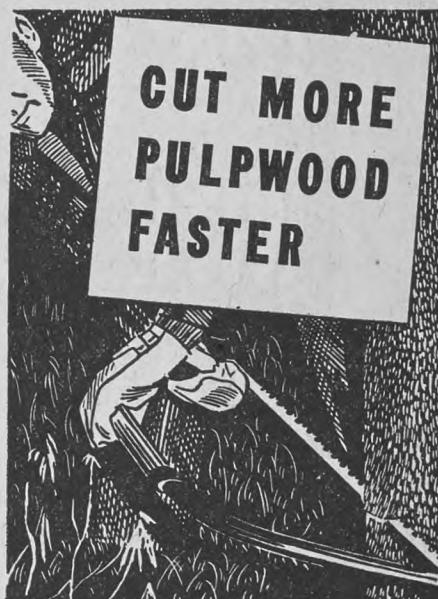
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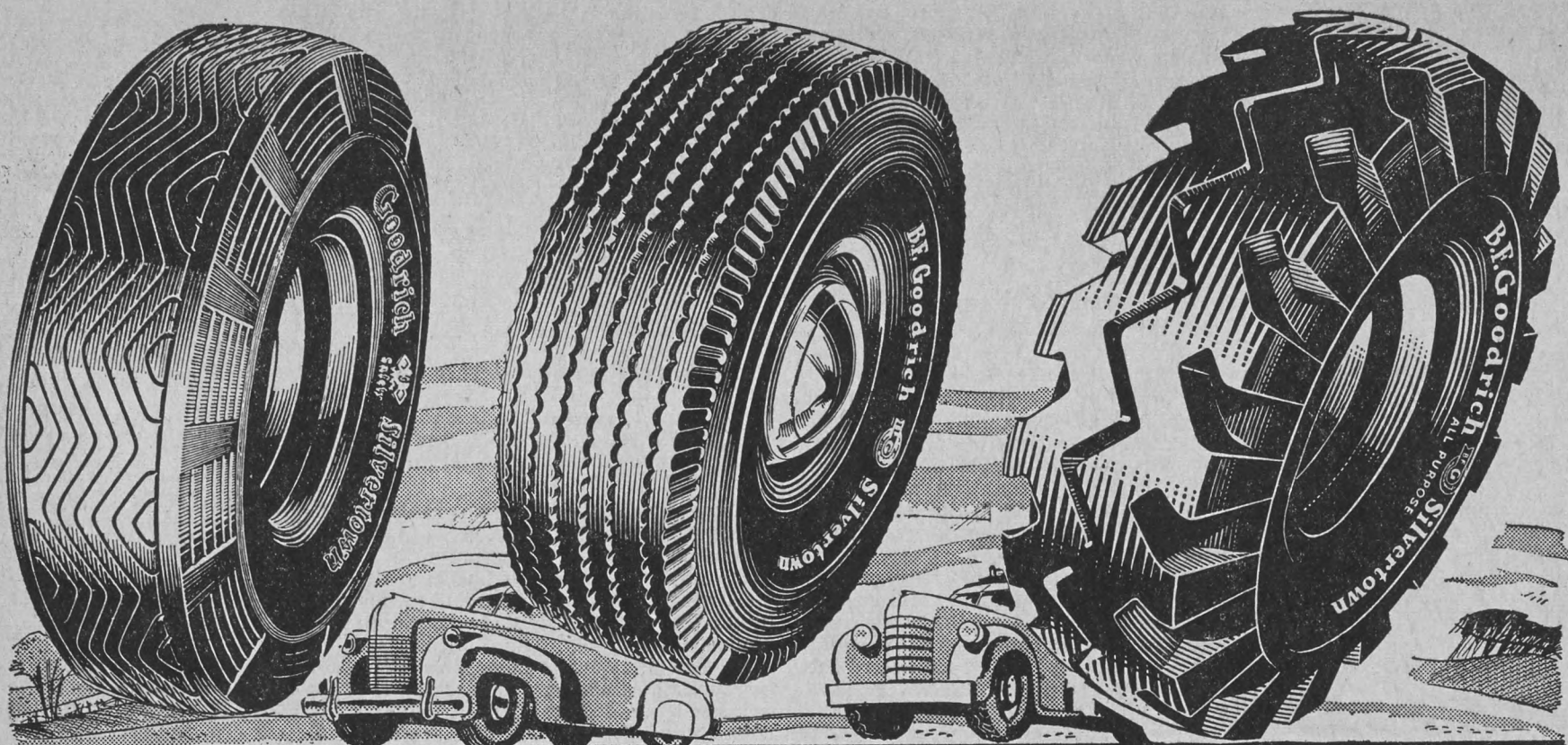
**BLACK DIAMOND CANTSAW FILE**—for cross-cut saws with "M" teeth, and for raker teeth of websaw blades.

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These are the greatest mileage tires of all time... built by B. F. Goodrich. They are made with a new kind of rubber, that runs cooler, has amazing resistance to bruises. Bodies have a new kind of cord that is tougher, and more cords are used, giving 35% greater strength. The tread is

wider and flatter, with more road-grip. It puts a larger rubber surface on the pavement to share the burden. For those who want maximum anti-skid and stopping power, the New Silvertowns are also made with the famous B. F. Goodrich Life-Saver Tread.

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The B. F. Goodrich All-Purpose truck tire is specially designed to give extra traction in rough country, plus long mileage and cool running on highways. On the farm, this tire takes everything in its stride; zigzag ribs and over-the-shoulder cleats provide sure gripping, two-way

traction even in the softest ground. On the highway, the All-Purpose tire with its large road-contact area and continuous ribs ensures cool running and long mileage. A perfect buy for the farm truck, the All-Purpose tire gives top performance—no matter how tough the going.

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## A NEW COMMUNITY OF MANKIND

Continued from page 5

with the English group. The number of persons returning English as their mother tongue has considerably increased: about 49% of the population in 1941 put itself down as of "British descent" and about 57% as having English for its mother tongue. The newer peoples have steadily become more Canadian. Thanks perhaps to a Canadian diet, the very shapes of their faces have been changing, slowly moulding themselves to the dominant type of the new land.

The best test of assimilation is probably mother tongue. If a man returns English as his mother tongue, he has for practical purposes moved into the English group. Such a test shows that Dutch, Germans, Icelanders and Swedes, many of whom have been in the country much longer than those who return themselves as "British" in race have moved far on the road to assimilation. Others, particularly the peoples from the eastern regions of Europe, such as Poles and Ukrainians, who are also largely rural and therefore least exposed to Canadian influence, have not moved so far. But even among them, the number putting themselves down as unable to speak English is relatively small. However, groups often carry their language for a long while and at the same time do not stand out sharply from the general community. The original settlements of Mennonites in Waterloo County, Ontario still retain their German dialect. A recent minister of defence for the navy was bilingual, and proud of it. Bilingualism is no bar to Canadianism, the spirit of which, among all our peoples, the last 15 years have done much to advance.

### What Assimilation Means

English speaking Canadians (even in cases where parents or grandparents have been of another language) find it hard to realize how painful a process it is to leave behind the old community and become a member of a new. Assimilation means a complete alteration in a man's scale of values. For most immigrants it has meant a change from peasant civilization to something approximating the commercialism of the new world, and for the immigrants of the present century, it has often meant a transfer from an old world countryside to a Canadian slum. Immigrants must start at the bottom. That often means taking the cheapest lodging they can find in the broken houses on the edges of factory districts and bringing up their children in the worst possible conditions. People who begin on the bottom unfortunately often end there. In that position they fulfil the function for which they were brought out, by contributing cheap labor to the factories and juvenile criminals to the prisons, the latter a result deplored by no one more than by those whose original interest it was to have them brought out.

Hardest of all, perhaps, for the immigrant parents, is it to see their children growing up around them, unable or unwilling to speak their mother tongue, talking to each other in a language the old folks cannot understand and aggressively ashamed of their parents and their old-fashioned ways. This chasm which separates the immigrant parents from their children is the saddest of all aspects of the crossing from old to new. There is always a gulf between the generations, of course, but the nature of the immigrant's life multiplies its size a hundred fold. Nor is it confined to those differing in tongue and race from the other inhabitants. In Canada anyone with English parentage will probably confess that when the standards and ideas of the old world clashed with those of the new, difficult occasions could occur in his home. Of course, for people of English speech the process is not as difficult as it is for aliens, but it is not entirely easy: the ideas of the English-born about parental control, dress, diet, conflict with those of their Canadian-born

children. Very often the conflict goes deeper, for no immigrant finds it harder to shake off the memories of the old land and become a Canadian than does the Englishman: this fact in itself, may often create family tensions, loyalty to England struggling hard with the young folks' loyalty to Canada. The immigrant and his children, whatever their race, need all the understanding and sympathy that can be extended by the more fortunate who already have made the crossing.

Different immigrant groups assimilate strictly in relation to their degree of nearness to the original native community. The problem of assimilating Americans hardly exists. English-speaking people from other countries fall into Canadian society readily, but in the degree to which their own way of life approximates the Canadian: a middle class Scotchman, brought up as an accountant, can walk straight into an accountant's office in Canada and find himself at home but English laboring men and English lords will both be misfits for a time. The typical English-Canadian attitude towards life, for better or for worse (and it may be for worse) is urban, middle class, commercial, Protestant and materialistic. North America, Canada included, is becoming a continent of suburbanite Dagwood Bumsteads. Hence Dutch, Scandinavians, Germans, fit into it more readily than the peasant peoples from eastern Europe or the Latin Catholics. Factors of assimilation lie in religion, language, manner of living, historical background, skin color. Everyone remembers that the Norwegians once were the Vikings, that is, they are relatives and therefore they are welcome. But the unknown peoples from further afield suspect us and we suspect them: therefore it takes longer to get acquainted and there is more heat in the process. To quote our Kipling:

"The men of my own stock,  
Bitter bad they may be  
But at least they hear the things I hear  
And see the things I see.  
And whatever I think of them and their  
likes  
They think of the likes of me."

Amid language, religion, skin color, the pure notion of "race" disappears: what are we to make, for example, of the five Dutchmen and four Germans whose mother tongue, according to the census of 1931, was Gaelic? Apart from this unscientific classification "race," are there other factors which produce what might be called "indigestible lumps?" Many people would exclaim at once that Orientals, Doukhobors and Jews are "indigestible." Others would add Mennonites, Hutterites, Ukrainians. Others still would add French, others "Catholics," and so on, until we got to the few individuals who always decide that "all the world's mad except thee and me, and I sometimes have my doubts of thee."

Are Japanese and Doukhobors and the rest indigestible? For the Doukhobors, the answer can be given at once as "no"; we may not like their peculiar ways but we ought to be able to admire their stubborn devotion to their own ideas. When we remember that in the 17th century those excellent people, the Quakers, also began their history by staging nude parades, we can afford not to take the Doukhobors too gravely. Of the Jews, in 1941, 151 of them married outside their own group: the number is not large but it is significant. As to Orientals, take the return of children born to Chinese fathers in 1940: Total 241, of whom 10 were born to mothers returning themselves as of English racial origin, seven Irish, six Scottish, 14 French, one German, five Indians, two Japanese, one negro, one Polish, and seven Ukrainians. What will these youngsters call themselves when they grow up? What language will they speak? What cultural group will they belong to? What "race" will they consider themselves to be of?

There is only one answer, only one possible answer: Canadian.

What is happening to Chinese today will happen to Japanese tomorrow. Give them two or three more generations and their small group will have become practically indistinguishable from the general community. But on one condition only: that no more immigration is

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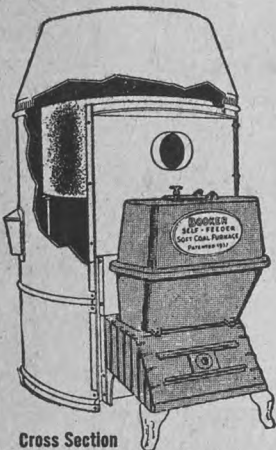
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allowed. If the Oriental group is reinforced every year, even (in the case of the Japanese) by small numbers, Asiatic memories are kept awake, Japanese loyalties remain and the process of Canadianization is delayed. If large numbers were to come in, assimilation probably would never occur, for communities would form which would be impervious to ordinary Canadian influences. That is true also for other groups. Renewed large scale immigration would delay the job of building the Canadian community indefinitely.

Immigrants going to the United States surrender themselves willingly enough to their new lives: there is (or used to be) gold in the streets and they found acceptance at once. In a few years they could be citizens and soon thereafter if they wished, get into politics, as Mayor LaGuardia in New York has done. Once again to quote Kipling, this time of a people who in the United States have had a sure instinct for a certain type of politics:

"There came to the beach a poor exile  
of Erin

The dew on his wet robe hung heavy  
and chill

Ere the steamer that brought him had  
passed out of hearin'

He was Alderman Mike inthrojucin' a  
bill."

It is clear enough what it has meant to be an American: you become a citizen of the Republic. If you are informed, you know (and love) the great principles of human freedom on which the Republic was erected. Learned or unlearned, if you subscribe with all your heart to the common concern, you become one of a great band of brothers, all engaged in the common task of building the United States. The poet Blake said of his country, England:

"I will not cease from mental fight

Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand  
Till we have built Jerusalem

In England's green and pleasant  
land."

The American attitude has been that all were welcome who would help to "build Jerusalem."

UNFORTUNATELY it is not nearly as easy to put into words what it means to become a Canadian. Immigrants are sometimes heard to say that it merely means surrendering one European allegiance and taking on another. If we look to the external trappings of the state, it does mean just that, so that if the process stops there, if we ask the so-called "new Canadian" merely to swap European flags, we cannot expect to make much out of him. What we have to do is to ask ourselves in sincerity and humility what unique privilege Canada has to offer that will command a man's entire loyalty and love.

The first answer is, to put it bluntly, that Canada can offer no such unique privilege unless she becomes herself, unreservedly Canadian, looking neither to Great Britain, the United States or any other country, sinking the hatreds of English and French and the supercilious attitudes of both peoples towards the "new Canadian" in one common loyalty, calling on all her sons (as she has done during the war) to put forth their best efforts in common loyalty to herself.

All who are willing to lend a hand to the task have a right to admission into the family. At the worst days of the war, a young man, then in an officer's training corps, was asked to come to a little study group meeting: he wished to come but explained that there was an optional O.T.C. lecture that night and since he was of foreign origin, he did not think he had better miss it as it might lead to discrimination against him. That young man has since had a fine career as an officer of the Canadian army. Very probably he

was over-sensitive about his origin but there was enough in our Canadian atmosphere to make him feel that he had to watch his step. In the United States, his origin would not have made any difference.

Can we make Canada mean something to all its sons, something unique, distinctive and valuable? Does the word Canada stand for an ideal?

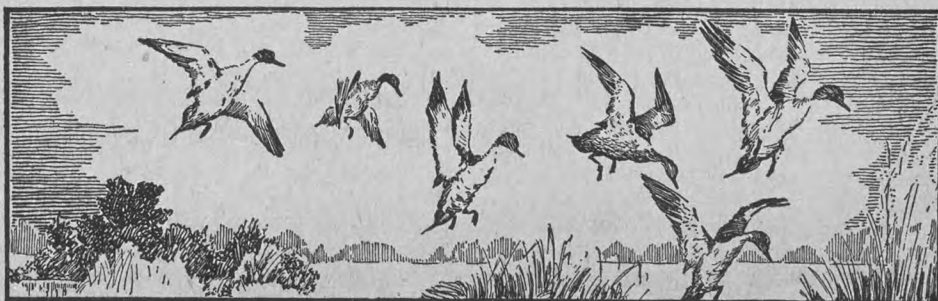
A considerable list of good qualities can be compiled on behalf of the Canadian state. Canada does not possess so large a society as to be unmanageable: we can get to know each other and therefore, it is to be hoped, to understand each other. The war by moving men around inside the country has accomplished miracles in that direction. In Canada there is plenty of room: we shall always have a northern wilderness frontier where any man will be free to go and renew his strength, free to hunt and fish, free to find the lake and woodland of his choice. We can offer to all our people, if we are wise, a reasonable standard of living. Canada will always be a land of good food and plenty of it. We can offer as much security as can be found in this uncertain world, the security that comes from a strong geographical position and a people that are awake to the perils that may come upon them from the outer world. We can assure our people that they will never find egotistic political ambition, which has so often led to strife in Europe, involving them in the turmoil of foreign adventure. We wish nothing more than peace and goodwill towards all mankind. If our sons have to go abroad again, it will be for the reasons we believe have taken them there before, not to back up power plays but as crusaders for a cause. We can offer good schooling to our children, sincere teaching of the great truths, no Nazi perversions of morality: youth need not fear corruption in Canada. We can offer a decent, healthy, manly outlook on life, one that is driven neither to the extremes of right or left: we have a chance if we will take it, of resisting materialistic commercialism and peasant grubbiness alike. We have good prospects of maintaining ourselves as solid middle-of-the-road people, with not too much poverty, not too much wealth, sound in mind and body. Social problems will always be less intense in Canada than in more crowded countries. We can offer internal order. We can offer fair trials for those that get into trouble.

ABOVE all, it is to be fervently hoped, we can offer a firm conviction of the values for which we have fought. If this war has not brought us to a rebirth of conviction in our traditions, it may have been fought in vain. Victory must bring to us not merely the elation of power but our own rededication to those ideals which have come down to us from our fathers: our traditional liberties, our freedom, given to us by nature in the vast spaces of our country and by our fathers in the no less majestic edifice of law which they built. That law in turn, the law which for centuries has made men free and protected them against the state itself, rests on a moral foundation: it rests on the faith in which most of us have been brought up; it rests on the Christian ethic.

Last of all, we have to offer, devotion to the land, our determination to build Jerusalem in Canada's green and pleasant land. The most absorbing of tasks to which men can set their hands is this building of a new society, a new conception of justice cradled in a new land. If we can get that conception for Canada, our difference of origin will seem small indeed.

"Love though thy land with love far  
brought

From out the storied Past, and used  
Within the Present. . ."





What every housewife  
should know...

## about SUGAR FOR CANNING



There is a world-wide shortage of sugar. Last year world sugar production was twenty-five percent below 1939. Reasons for the decrease are:

- Destruction of the sugar industries in Java and the Philippines.
- Shortages of labour and fertilizers in many sugar-producing countries.
- Last year's drought in the Caribbean area, especially Cuba.
- Damage to European sugar beet fields.

World sugar supplies are pooled for the benefit of the United Nations. Canada, the United States and Great Britain are allotted an equal share of sugar according to population. Available supplies must also be maintained with other countries.

### TEN POUNDS OF CANNING SUGAR PER PERSON

This year's canning sugar allowance is ten pounds per person—the same as last year. Instead of special canning sugar coupons, ten additional green "S" coupons are being made available for the purchase of canning sugar.

S8 to S12 inclusive become valid on May 2nd; S17 to S21 inclusive on July 4th. Each coupon is good for the purchase of one pound of sugar. The ten "S" coupons for canning sugar are in addition to the "S"

coupons which regularly become valid each month for the purchase of sugar and preserves.

Those who do not wish to do home canning may use the extra coupons to buy commercially packed, jams, jellies, canned fruit, etc., or sugar to supplement the regular ration.

The ten "S" coupons for canning sugar need not be used immediately they become valid. You will be given ample notice of their expiry date.

## THESE ARE YOUR "S" COUPONS FOR EXTRA SUGAR

VALID MAY 2



Any valid "S" Coupon, including those shown here, may be used to purchase sugar for canning, or the amount stated below of preserves.

The green "S" coupons S8 to S12 and S17 to S21 are in addition to the "S" coupons which regularly become valid each month for the purchase of sugar and preserves. They are being validated to make available enough sugar for home canning or for other household uses.

VALID JULY 4



#### "S" COUPON CALENDAR

|                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4th April . . . . . S5         | 20th June . . . . . S15 and S16   |
| 18th April . . . . . S6 and S7 | 4th July . . . . . S17 to S21     |
| 2nd May . . . . . S8 to S12    | 18th July . . . . . S22 and S23   |
| 16th May . . . . . S13 and S14 | 15th August . . . . . S24 and S25 |

#### ALTERNATIVE VALUE OF ALL "S" COUPONS

|   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1 lb. of sugar<br>OR<br>4 lbs. honey<br>OR 2 lbs.<br>honey butter<br>OR 40 fl. ozs.<br>canned fruit | OR<br>24 fl. oz.<br>jam, jelly,<br>marmalade<br>OR<br>4 lbs.<br>maple sugar | OR<br>80 fl. oz.<br>maple syrup<br>until May 31,<br>after May 31,<br>48 fl. oz. | OR<br>2 qts. molasses<br>OR<br>30 fl. oz.<br>blended table,<br>cane or<br>corn syrup |
|---|---|---|--|

#### AMOUNT OF SUGAR USED IN CANNING

Each housewife may use her canning sugar to fit the needs of her particular household. A common method is to allow 1/3 lb. sugar for each quart sealer of canned fruit; and 1 1/2 lbs. sugar for each quart of jam or jelly.

#### SUGARLESS METHOD OF CANNING FRUIT

Many home economists recommend the sugarless method of canning fruit. Sugar can be added during the winter as the fruit is used. If you have not a copy already, write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for "Wartime Canning" pamphlet.

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## Nazis of the North

"They seek but to destroy! Kill, Kill, Kill."

By C. E. CRADDOCK

IT could apply to the Hitlerian hordes, but in this case the reference is to the wolf, and I don't mean coyote. The past few years the timber wolf has become a real menace throughout the northern areas. The scarcity of game and rabbits no doubt accounts for the raids on domestic stock, although I don't think that the humble rabbit constitutes a very large part of the wolf's diet. That some drastic steps will have to be taken there is no doubt if settlement in the north is to be maintained. For instance, the sheep industry was blossoming out to quite an extent, but the depredations of these four-legged marauders has just about marked "finis" to that. Many settlers who had a good start in sheep were driven out in spite of their determination to stick, others became discouraged and quit, while those that have stayed with it live under a constant fear of what they will find (or not find) each morning.

When a sheep owner hears a wolf howl at night, it has a very decided influence on the depth of his slumbers, and it is neither economically nor practically reasonable to keep one's flock in a corral and feed them all the time. One fact which has a great bearing on losses is the bulldog fly and sand fly. These pests drive the sheep in from the pasture during the day and they become a nocturnal feeding animal during the fly season. The habits persists more or less until late fall, and it is during the night hours that the wolf gets in his dirty work.

### Death to Small Flocks

The northern areas are particularly adapted to small flocks, if the wolf can be eliminated, and he can be if the Departments of Natural Resources of each province would co-operate in the extermination of this pest. It may perhaps seem like a big job, but it would not be as difficult as it appears at first sight. As an example, we have seen the muskrat almost trapped to extinction, due solely to the worth-while price of his pelt. Put a real bounty on the wolf and he will soon become as plentiful as the active model T's today, and when he gets in that category it will be easy and cheap to keep him there.

I visited a neighbor who had just been honored by a wolf. We walked through his pasture and it really was pathetic. A steady trail of dead lambs and ewes, some of them not marked. These people are hard working and had just got through the lambing period, when they got little real sleep for about a month. They nursed and bottle fed many lambs, and were away to a good start, with very few losses. Then along comes the thief and scatters destruction, yes, and heartbreak to these people. They built up their flock from a few head to well over one hundred, and in disgust were offering the whole bunch for sale. This man in one night lost some seventy or eighty dollars worth of sheep and lambs. A fifty dollar bounty would without doubt have avoided the catastrophe.

We have had sheep for a number of years, yet it is only the past three years that wolves have bothered us. Furthermore, when the wolves find they are causing interest they seek safer pastures. But that would be no reason to let them alone. The havoc they raise with the larger game is considerable and well worth recognition. Poison is the most efficacious means of getting "em." Should the wolf become extinct it would be a blessing, because if we leave the domestic animals out of the argument, try to realize the large number of deer, moose, elk and caribou they kill every year. Of course, the wolf is not to blame for all the big game slaughtered, and it is high time that residents and others were halted in the orgy of big game destruction.

The Indians kill unnecessarily, just for the hides, to make moccasins, mitts and coats. For their own use this is natural, but when they manufacture these goods commercially it takes an unreasonable toll of the game. Up until the last few years, any merchant in northern towns, villages or settlements,

would have large stocks of these goods, moccasins in particular, purchased from the Indians for about one verse of a song. Traffic in buckskin goods should be made illegal. The Indian, however, is not the only offender. Breeds and white men are just as bad in their sinful waste of meat. The results are showing up, however, and it is significant when one sees Indians and whites buying cured meats in ever larger quantities at H.B.C. and other trading posts.

But we are getting off the trail—the trail of the wolf. A very large number of Canadians have never seen a wolf, nor heard one howl. Many hearing them for the first time say that it gives them the creeps. To hear the howl of a wolf on a still night echoing through the heavy spruce timber is quite musical, a deep bell-like note, and generally answered by one or more of the pack from different points, but one is apt to wonder if some poor mother deer with her little fawn is not being marked down for slaughter. The wolf frequently kills for the pure love of killing, just like his human prototype the Nazi, as there are times when they leave many victims untouched. But when they really are hungry, Boy! Oh Boy! what they can do to a deer is just too bad. Recent winters have shown many cases of it. One day, noticing some ravens getting excited in the middle of a clearing, I went to investigate. There was all the evidence of a woodland tragedy. I saw where the deer had come in, followed by one wolf, and two others had come in from slightly different directions. The first had pulled her down. She got up and staggered some twenty yards only to be stopped for keeps. Apparently the other two had joined forces here and were doubtless eating before their victim was dead, though generally the leader is allowed or asserts his rights by eating first. Yes, four sets of tracks came in and only three went out. The snow was packed, and all that remained was the contents of the paunch, much scattered deer hair and two small strips of hide, not enough to lace a three-inch belt. Not a bone left and scarcely any blood on the snow.

### No Coward, But Shrewd

One Sunday morning while feeding the cattle, a deer came running into the bunch, tongue out and thoroughly spent. I knew what was on, so got the rifle to be ready. But they did not come, so I went out to try and run into them. It was plain to see where they had abandoned the chase, some half mile from the house. The wolves, two of them, evidently would not take any chances, although there are many cases where they chase dogs right into the yard. I just heard of a neighbor who lost nine sheep right in his yard, which is getting quite near home. There are some who say that the wolf is a coward. I don't agree. The wolf however, is shrewd and has a fair idea of the potentialities of the modern rifle and all seem well versed in the principles of trapping. This is shown by their tracks when they locate a trap, they investigate and pass on. But wolves, like humans, have their lapses from eternal vigilance, and step into a trap, and then there is a rumpus.

They must do their killing very quickly, as I have frequently found five or six carcasses lying within a few yards of each other. Strangely enough this is the time when they do not appear to mind the human touch or scent. After a killing they almost invariably return the following night. I first noticed this at a neighbor's place. He had left all the dead sheep where they were killed, and the next morning, some were gone and others partially eaten. So when I received a visit a few nights later, I too left the casualties lying, but they all contained an appetizing condiment. I applied it with bare hands and no precautions to hide the human scent, but our lupine friend did not object. He returned and cleaned up one of the prepared lambs, and then when he tried to jump the fence, decided in favor of sleeping it off. My daughter found him and in telling me of it, said when she first saw him lying there she thought it



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THE COUNTRY GUIDE, May, 1946  
Winnipeg, Man.

From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

Name.....  
P.O.....  
Prov.....  
Numbers.....  
Please print plainly.

was a yearling colt. Yes, he was a big one, an old dog, probably a lone wolf, and made tracks about the size of a saucer.

A wolf's line of thought is unpredictable, on one occasion when fetching the sheep in I saw a wolf walking around among them, while they went on feeding and taking no notice. Unfortunately I was almost half a mile away and too far for a shot. We sometimes read of wolves attacking people, perhaps they do but I simply cannot pin down one case of it. I have had them paralleling me when coming home at night, and have also been followed, but I have never seen any sign of molestation. An old half breed, Mirosty, who used to live on Sled Lake, was travelling down the ice with a heavy pack, when he noticed that a bunch of wolves were following him. He must have had a fair nerve or else he knew his wolves, because being a long way out from the shore with no rifle, he knew that running was both useless and perhaps dangerous, so he sat down on his pack and proceeded leisurely to fill his pipe, while the wolves came up. They were 15 in the bunch, and after circling around for a while, they went off on other business. After they had gone old Mirosty measured the tracks, and one was within nine yards of him.

At times it seems that these creatures fear to be seen and then again they show the utmost contempt for humans. One fall while hauling in some alfalfa hay I happened to look across the field and at first glance I thought, "what a big coyote" never dreaming that a wolf would come so close to the house. Then it dawned. It was a wolf disporting himself on the remains of a sheep (a victim of too much alfalfa). He rolled luxuriously like a dog in the refuse, then got up, had a look around and rolled again. Of course that was once when I had no rifle. I tried, however, to get to the house by walking on the opposite side of my load, but he got suspicious, and grabbed a piece of the old sheepskin and made a dash for the bush. The next morning my son-in-law, who lives a half mile away, heard a rumpus in the yard and on going out saw his little Irish terrier trying to tackle this same wolf. They were too close together to risk a shot, so he went over to them and was then afraid to club the wolf with the rifle for fear of breaking it, but the problem was solved; the would-be thief and depredator must have recalled some other appointment, and as he left he was unfortunate enough to "stop one." He went more than two miles however before deciding to call it a go.—Big River, Sask.

### Federal and Provincial Entanglements

By GEORGE R. BELTON

"WE are determined to stand by our claims, as just and right; we will press them upon the federal government with all the executive authority of this House, and the legislative authority of the Legislature.

"The financial terms made by this province were only temporary. The province relinquished some of its taxing powers and other sources of revenue, temporarily only.

"Heavy customs and excise are paid by the people of this province—not for its own needs, but for the wants of Canada as a whole—the building of the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial, the Welland and Lachine canals—for eastern benefit entirely.

"Unless remedy is forthcoming, confederation may soon be a thing of the past."

The above fiery declarations are not, as the reader might suppose, from the platform speeches, or legislative utterances of Premier Garson, the late Premier Aberhart, or any other western prime minister of today—though the arguments are the same as those used in the late negotiations between the provinces and the Dominion as to division of the national revenue amongst them. The language used is rather reminiscent of a day when political speeches, in the House and outside it, had more bite to them than would now be considered suitable.

The above quotations are from the Budget speech brought down by Hon. John Norquay, Premier of Manitoba and provincial treasurer, sixty-two years ago—in April, 1884, to be exact. And Hon. Mr. Norquay went on to say:

"There should not be one member of the Confederation eating in the dining room and faring sumptuously whilst another member is confined to the kitchen and without enough even there.

"A vigorous immigration policy is now proposed—and each immigrant to this province will become a source of revenue to Ottawa, but a tax against our expenditures here.

"The railways should be forced to contribute to the expense of local government, as they do in the United States.

"This province was forced into Confederation at the point of the bayonet, figuratively speaking.

"The whole question has been fully discussed; public opinion has solidified and is so strong, and our needs are so pressing, that we believe the time is opportune to urge again and finally upon the federal government the claims of this province.

"We will carry our cause to the foot of the throne if necessary."

He then showed that while the budget

of Manitoba at the time of the Confederation, 14 years before, required only \$67,204 for all expenditures (about as much as a fair-sized town or municipality of today), it has risen to the "colossal" sum of \$3,858,938—it might be interesting to insert here that the total expenditure of the province in 1914 (30 years after) was only a little over \$4,500,000 — and was \$19,168,320 after another 30 years.

Those who have formed the opinion, frequently expressed in public and in the press, that difficulty in adjusting the national income to the needs of the provinces and those of the Dominion, is of recent origin, or even think these differences arose during the last war, may find it interesting to discover that these difficulties arose immediately after Confederation and were the cause of dangerous dispute then as now. There is some comfort, however, in the thought that dire consequences, so emphatically predicted, did not follow—and probably will not now, either.



## BORDERLINE ANEMIA\*

### Does Say You're Older Than You Are?

HAVE you lost your "push" and "drive"—is there a slump in your spirits? Borderline Anemia can make you feel like a failure!

What's more, many Canadian men and women today do have a Borderline Anemia—a mild anemia due to a nutritional deficiency of iron.

The red cells in their blood are not red and big enough for full vigor—they can't carry oxygen and release energy to every limb, every muscle, every fibre.

No, without full health in these red blood cells, which control the amount of energy you get, you can't expect to feel alert and "on your toes."

### Ironized Yeast Helps Build Up Blood and Energy

Continuing tiredness, listlessness and pallor may, of course, be caused by other conditions. Always be sure to consult your physician regularly.

But when you have a Borderline Anemia, when you find yourself envying others their vitality and glowing

good looks, take Ironized Yeast. Just remember this—when all you need is stronger, healthier red blood cells—Ironized Yeast Tablets will help you build up your blood and your energy. Ask your druggist for *genuine* Ironized Yeast Tablets... today.

### \*BORDERLINE ANEMIA

—a mild anemia due to a nutritional deficiency of iron—can cause

TIREDDNESS • LISTLESSNESS • PALLOR



Energy-Building Blood. This is a microscopic view of blood rich in energy elements. Here are big, plentiful red cells that carry oxygen to release energy to every muscle, limb, tissue.



Borderline Anemia. Many have blood like this; never know it. The cells are puny and irregular. Blood like this can't generate the energy you need to keep feeling and looking your best.



Improved, Concentrated Formula

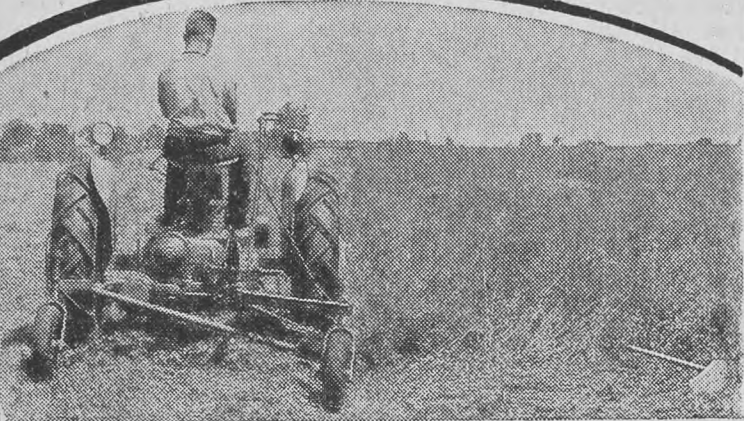
# Ironized Yeast

TABLETS

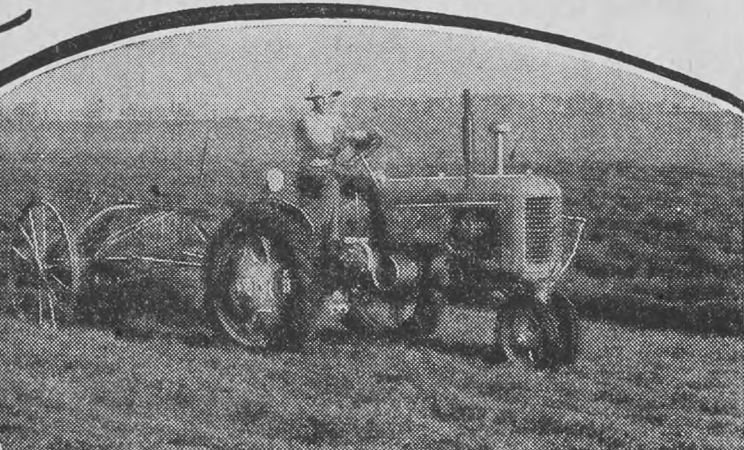
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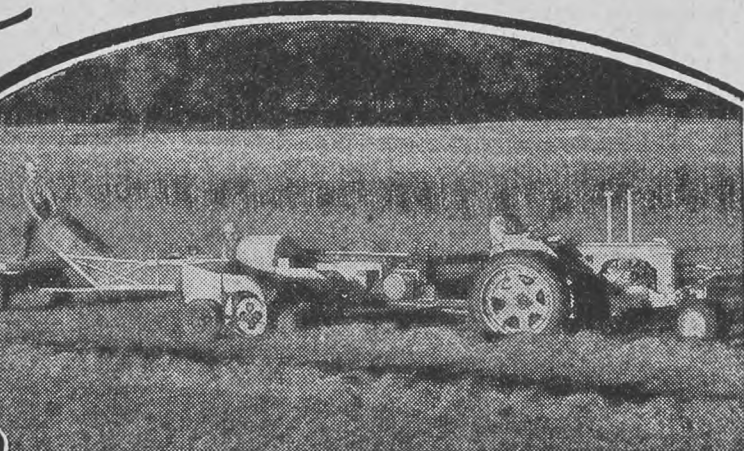
# 3 Simple Steps for Making Better Hay



**1** Cut When Protein is High, usually earlier than has been customary. Mow only what you can take up in one day. Cut quickly, to secure uniform curing. The new Case trailer-mower takes 7-foot swath, best width for ideal windrows; cuts three acres an hour. It has power take-off drive for fast, full-swath cutting regardless of footing, yet hitches quickly to any modern tractor.



**2** Windrow Promptly, too, before any leaves are dry enough to bleach or shatter. Rake in same direction as mowing to put leaves inside, protected by stems outside. Case side-delivery rakes have scientifically curved teeth to make high, fluffy windrows that favor quick curing. Tractor model has 4-bar reel geared slower for clean, gentle raking at modern tractor speed.



**3** Put up "Packaged Pasture" with a Case Sliced-Hay pick-up baler. It handles 7-foot swath at same fast speed as tractor mower and rake, permits baling at uniformly correct cure. Gentle pick-up and complete absence of feeder-head avoid rough handling that might thresh off precious leaves. Bales open up into portions like sliced bread; no pulling apart to lose leaves at feeding time.

## CASE

Plan now for the extra earnings from better hay. Ask your Case dealer how to use the Case system of hay-making as far as possible with your present equipment. Inquire about possibility of getting delivery on new haying machines. Ask him or write us for new free bulletin "How to Make High-Protein Hay." J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto.

## SCOUTING AROUND

Continued from page 10

two sides to a story, and to get the other side one has to talk to the men who produce the apples which eventually find their way into our cellars and refrigerators.

An apple tree of the best commercial varieties, such as McIntosh and Delicious, is just nicely coming to bearing at nine years of age. Before it is planted at all, the land has to be prepared by the use of manure or fertilizers, and by the right kind and amount of cultivation. After planting, fertilizing and cultivating must be continued year after year without any return until the tree begins to bear, and in addition, the costly work of pruning and spraying must be done carefully and at the right time. Meanwhile, too, the land itself is high in price, and in the British Columbia valleys is generally irrigated, so that interest, taxes, water and innumerable other costs enter into the bringing of a single apple tree of a good variety into bearing at around nine years of age. Remembering these things, it is not so surprising that government figures have indicated costs at around \$285 per tree before it begins to bear much.

To those of us who live on the prairies and think largely in terms of wheat, we can translate this cost into our own language by calculating that a 48-acre wheat field would have to yield an average of 15 bushels of No. 1 Northern, selling at \$1.25, basis Port Arthur and Fort William for a period of 17 years, to bring in enough money to meet all the costs of rearing a single acre of a good young commercial apple orchard to nine years of age.

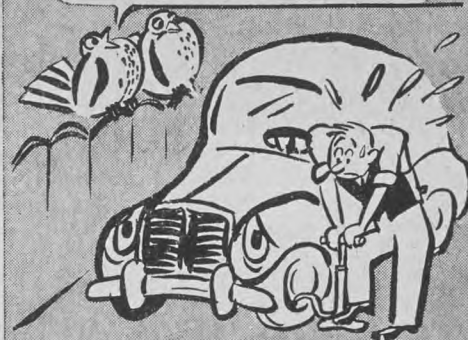
This somewhat surprising result followed a calculation I made after talking to Jack Hall, Erickson, B.C., whom I found mowing the alfalfa in his young orchard, located some distance from the home place nearer Creston. Mr. Hall is a member of the Executive of the British Columbia Fruit Grower's Association, and a member of the Board of Governors of B.C. Tree Fruits Limited, the selling agency appointed by the B.C. Marketing Board, and approved by around 85 per cent of the B.C. tree fruit growers.

Mr. Hall has 17 acres in this location, of which 8½ acres were planted to such outstanding varieties as McIntosh, Delicious and Winesap, and such well known pear varieties as Bartlett, Anjou and Flemish Beauty. Enquiring about the sod culture, I learned that the alfalfa, in addition to preventing heavy run-off, not only gave better color to the fruit, but provided valuable low-cost nitrogen fertilizer. Only enough of the alfalfa was actually harvested to meet the needs of the horses and a cow, the rest being allowed to lie until about October, when the sod was chewed up thoroughly with the disc until the ground was black, at which time a 16-20-0 fertilizer was applied, so that it would get into the soil before frost and be available for the trees as early in the spring as they might need it. Fertilizer is worked into the soil as the sod is worked down, and the following April the land is cross-disced.

Thinning was under way at the time of my visit, and this, of course, is a practice which no successful grower of good commercial fruit can afford to neglect, because thinning definitely evens the crop, saves the trees for future years, and improves the quality of the fruit. Certain varieties, such as Winesap, are thinned about nine inches apart, while smaller varieties, such as Rome Beauty and Jonathan, are thinned to five or six inches apart. Varieties like Wealthy, which grow fruit in clusters of five, are left with only one fruit per cluster. Varieties such as McIntosh and Delicious, to some extent trim themselves with the June drop, which means that hand thinning takes less time, perhaps only one hour per tree as compared with three hours for a well laden tree of Wealthy.

Mr. Hall told me that though about 50 per cent of all the apples grown in the district are McIntosh Reds, with

## SHALL WE TELL HIM THE SECRET?



"It's not how much air you put in your tires, it's what stays in that counts!"

You can make your tires last longer by keeping them properly inflated at all times and by sealing the valve mouth with a Schrader Airtight Cap. When you give a Schrader Cap that final turn you know your valve is sealed—your cap is on to stay.

Dealers carry two styles—in the familiar red, white and blue package.



The sealing unit inside all standard Schrader Caps



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Perfectly cleaned and graded to government standard ready for immediate shipment in two bushel new white cotton seamless bags.

This new flax has white blossoms and for the past two years outyielded Royal on our own and neighboring farms up to 50 per cent in careful comparative tests. It ripens early and combines and threshes easier than other varieties. For information and price write to

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Regina, Sask.

## DEATH to DANDELIONS and WEEDS

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about 15 per cent of Delicious and some Rome Beauty, his own choice for orchard planting would be about 30 per cent of McIntosh Red, 30 per cent of Delicious, 10 per cent of Winesap, and about 30 per cent pears, which he finds to be a good money maker, and with which he has had fair luck.

Commercial fruit production, like wheat production, is subject to extreme fluctuations in yield from year to year. Thinning, spraying, careful pruning, fertilizing and cultivation are designed to avoid these extremes as much as possible, but huge crops, such as that of 1944, are occasionally experienced, and are generally followed by a short crop. In times of labor shortage, commercial fruit growers have a difficult time indeed, because of the fact that thinning, pruning and spraying in particular are jobs that need much experience and an equal amount of care.—H.S.F.

### Haying a la Machine Age

**M**ODERN power and mechanical equipment is rapidly taking the ache out of what used to be very arduous work at haying time. Early last August, on the Walter Jenkins ranch at Twin Buttes, Alberta, we saw eight men taking care of 30 acres per day, and landing it baled, on the stack, from the standing crop.

About \$5,000 worth of equipment was involved, including a seven-foot power mower, a side delivery rack, pick-up baler, bale elevator, and three tractors. One man on the mower, one on the rake, three on the baler and three stacking, completed the crew.

Mowing 30 acres a day, the mower can keep up with the baler in good crops on open land. Hay cut in the morning is raked half a day later and baled the following afternoon, at the rate of 80 bales per hour. With bales weighing 100 pounds each and turning out from 30 to 35 bales per acre, the yield is from 1½ to 1¾ tons, and the rate of baling about 2½ acres per hour. The cost, according to Mr. Jenkins, was about 30 cents per acre for gas, including both mowing and baling. Stacking was done under contract at \$1.00 per ton, or five cents per bale, and the bales were stacked nine high and topped with loose hay or straw.

Apparently ordinary rains do no harm to the baled hay, but a two-day rain will thoroughly soak them if they are left unprotected. When stacked, the hay sweats until about Christmas. On the Jenkins ranch, the amount of hay fed throughout the winter is about one-half ton per head, but double this amount is provided whenever the season will permit it, in order that an ample reserve of feed may be on hand at all times.

The baler in use was in its third year. Mr. Jenkins had had a previous baler which was much slower, owing to the

necessity of stopping between each two bales. This one permitted continuous operation, but Mr. Jenkins said that if he were getting another, he would purchase a one-man string baler, a newer type which I have not seen in operation, but which is in use in one or more places in western Canada. I just missed the opportunity of seeing the latest type of hay baler in operation at the Dominion Experimental Station last summer, but hope to be more fortunate this year.—H.S.F.

### From Quebec Dairying to Alberta Ranching

**A**BOUT 20 years ago, when I first knew him as President of the National Dairy Council, F. E. M. Robinson operated a number of dairy farms in the vicinity of Richmond, Quebec. For the last four years, or thereabouts, he has operated a 16,000-acre Alberta Ranch at Pincher Creek, Alberta.

When an occasion presented itself—rather inopportunistically, I am afraid—for an evening call at Alberta Ranch, I welcomed the chance of meeting Mr. Robinson again after so long a time. Aside from the personal pleasure involved, I was interested to know why a man of Mr. Robinson's qualifications and experience chose to come from dairying in Quebec to ranching in Alberta. Family health and welfare were involved I found, as well as a strong personal inclination for ranching life; but I was also interested to learn that the economic flexibility of the ranching business was an important consideration.

When the move was made, Canada was engaged in the most costly, expensive and devastating war in history. The duration of the war and its postwar consequences were unknown. The dairying business in which he had been engaged was an intensive, inflexible type of farming requiring considerable amounts of labor. Ranching offered an opportunity of contracting the farm business in difficult times or periods of labor trouble and of expansion under favorable conditions. Farming of any type ties up capital for long periods and imposes fixed charges and in many instances fixed levels of operation. Ranching in Mr. Robinson's opinion reduces these hazards to a minimum.

Alberta Ranch includes approximately 3,000 acres of fertile valley land on which wheat can be grown very successfully (winter wheat) and on which oats will yield as high as 100 bushels per acre. Located in the foothills, in very picturesque country, the ranch area includes two mountains, 5,000 feet and 5,600 feet in height, while the ranch house is located at an elevation of 4,100 feet.

"This is not a beef ranch," Mr. Robinson was careful to inform me. "The grass here is softer than the self-curing grass of the Porcupine Hills farther

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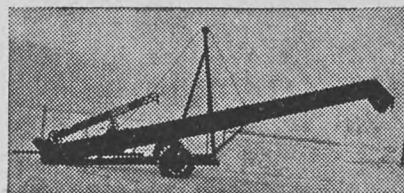
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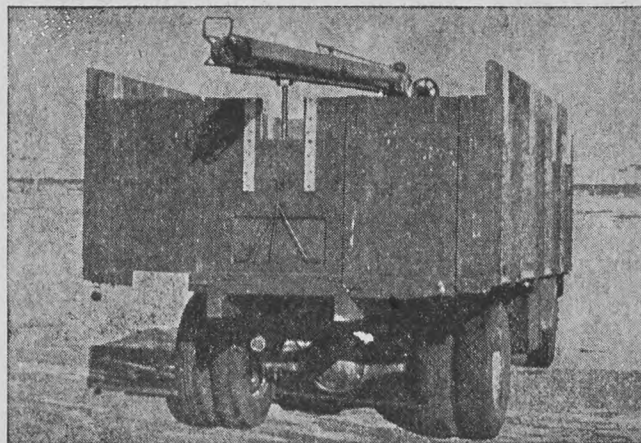
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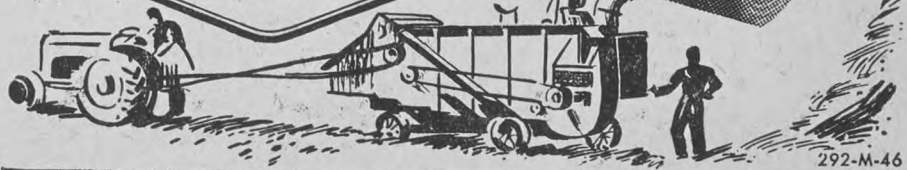
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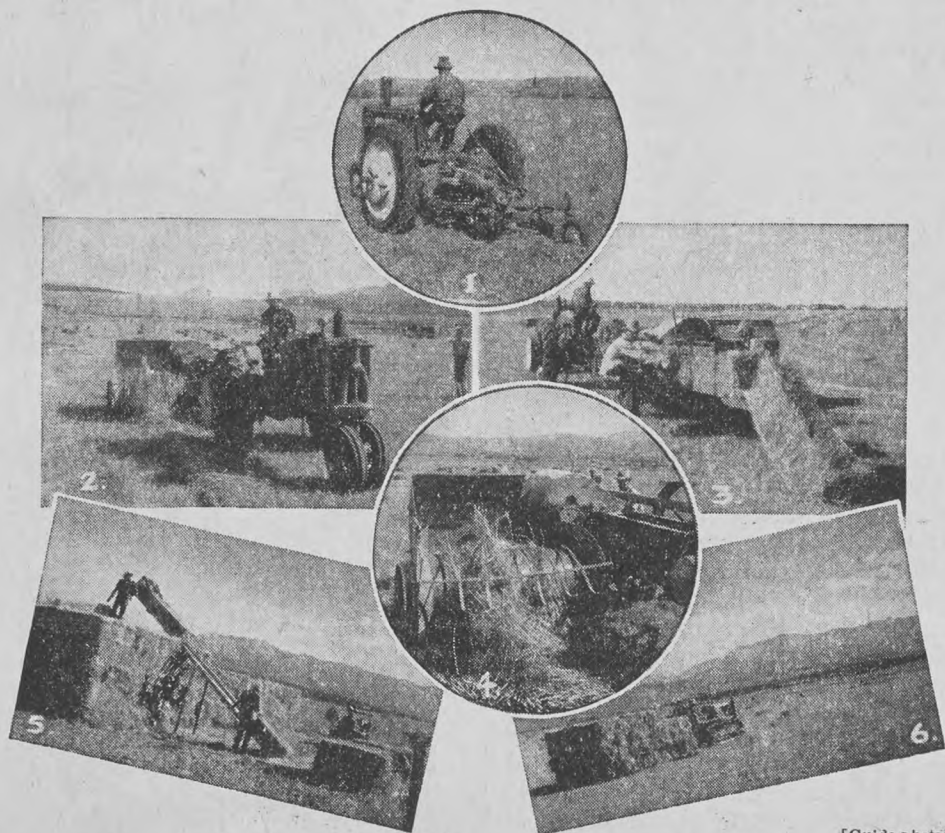
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292-M-46



[Guide photos.]

1. Seven-foot power mower working ahead of the rake and baler on the Walter Jenkins ranch, Twin Buttes, Alta. 2 and 3. The baler from front and rear. 4. Close view of the pick-up. 5. Stacking the bales, and (6) gathering and hauling to the stack.



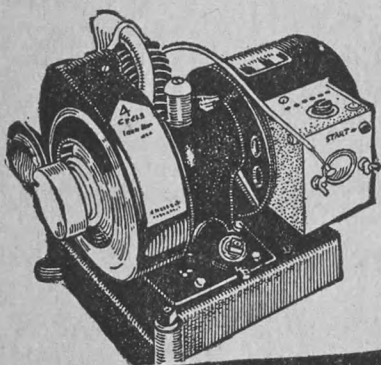


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south, or on the prairies. It will make calves grow faster, but it does not fatten as well."

The ranch is also well located for the growing of cover crops, which have been introduced so profitably to the ranching business of Alberta during the past few years. Mr. Robinson was planning to sow 100 acres last fall, though perhaps the early heavy snow, which was so disastrous to the cattle business, proved disappointing on the Alberta Ranch, as elsewhere. A normal calculation for winter hay is about one ton per head, and approximately 1,000 tons were ready for whatever the winter months might bring forth.

Ranching in this country of high hills means that the stock must be guarded from grizzlies and black bears, especially in the higher portions. So troublesome are bears in this country that Mr. Robinson keeps a rider up in the hills, one of whose principal duties is trapping and hunting bears. In 1944, for example, 13 bears in all were taken, of which only a comparatively small proportion were grizzlies, the remainder being black bears—which, in a way, are more troublesome than the grizzly, who likes his meat high and apparently comes back again and again to the carcass until it is pretty well all cleaned up except the hide and the big bones. The black bear on the other hand, once it starts killing cattle, will often make only one or two meals from a carcass and then kill again. The grizzly, too, seems to roll the hide carefully into a ball when it has finished a carcass.

One grizzly was very troublesome in the district at the time of our visit. Quite a while previously he had killed one of two saddle horses of a nearby settler, and ate it. Later, he killed the saddle horse of a small rancher in the next valley, and ate it, and still later came back and killed the second of the first two horses and ate it. In between, he had also taken one or more steers. Apparently he could not be trapped, because he was cunning enough to slide his paw under the trap and turn it over.

Just how a grizzly bears kills a steer, for example (they do not seem to kill cows as a rule) is not altogether established. At least, various accounts differ. Mr. Robinson, however, was quite definite that in his district the grizzlies follow a standard method. The grizzly, after selecting his steer, gallops alongside, and with one paw reaches across the steer's face, pulling the head toward him, while with the other he smashes a terrific blow on top of the head, which, remarkable as it may seem, completely smashes the skull. Mr. Robinson said that he had not personally seen a steer killed in this way, but he had visited a carcass after it had been killed, and when the head of the fallen steer was lifted, its contents were just like jelly inside the skin.

Most ranchers are probably more interested in the fact that an animal is killed than in how it is done, but naturalists and those who study the habits of animals have reported many instances of how different wild animals behave in the kill, that accounts sometimes differ, and it is difficult to determine in the first place whether a certain kind of animal always kills in the same way, or whether individual animals develop different habits. There is some reason for believing that animals in different parts of the country or the continent have developed habits differing from others of their own kin a long distance away.—H.S.F.

Note: Apropos of cattle-killing grizzlies, I came across the following, shortly after the above was written. In a book just published, entitled *The Compleat Rancher*, by Russell H. Bennett, Twin Buttes, Alberta (see also page 25 this issue) the following appears:

"The grizzly kills cattle expertly, neatly, by dashing onto the chosen victim . . . and getting one forepaw onto the critter's rump and the other on its muzzle, a powerful quick hug snaps the neck. The grizzly often does not eat where he kills, but drags the carcass to a secluded spot. In this he shows his vast strength. A 1,200-pound steer will be dragged uphill and through brush as far as a quarter mile from the spot where it is killed."—H.S.F.



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# Threshing with Horse- power

By  
TRUMAN GORDON  
MACKEY



IT'S a far cry from the all metal, streamlined, grain separator of today, powered by gas or diesel engine, back to the old, wooden, separator of two or three generations ago and the horsepower machine which drove it.

Yet, it did the work quite efficiently, as many old timers of three score years and ten can testify.

It was essentially a product of the pioneer days of eastern Canada, and as much of an improvement over the flail, as a method of threshing, as the reaper was superior to the cradle and sickle. And it was regarded as a great advance in the technique of agriculture, making possible large scale operations with a minimum of labor.

Of course co-operation among neighbors was essential to the operation of this threshing outfit. But co-operation was then the keynote of community life. Neighbors exchanged work freely and there was no labor shortage.

It was quite an event, particularly in the backwoods settlements, when the threshing machine arrived. Looking something like a glorified box car, the separator approached the farmstead drawn by one, or two strong teams, depending on the condition of the roads. Another team hauled the horsepower, together with its accessories: stakes, anchors, crossbeams, tumbling rod and what not. These made up another weighty drag.

Two of the teams belonged to the owner of the outfit, but if the roads were bad, or the distance great, it was the custom for the farmer who had just finished threshing, to double up with his team on the heavy separator and give the thresher a lift to his next place of operation.

Having arrived on the scene the first task was to haul the separator into the barn, on the threshing floor between the mows. As this was before the era of bank barns the job was not difficult, because the elevation was insignificant. It was a much more laborious operation to dismount the heavy horsepower from wagon or sleigh, to stake and anchor it at the proper distance from the separator and to place it exactly in line with that machine.

The horsepower itself was simple in design. A huge cog wheel mounted on heavy timbers and lying on its side with the cogs underneath, revolved on a perpendicular shaft. The cogs of the large wheel meshed into those of a small wheel attached to the end of a long shaft extending from horsepower to separator. This shaft was called—locally at least—a “tumbling rod.”

To this large horizontal wheel four beams, or arms, were secured, each extending out from the centre like a spoke and placed at right angles to the next one. To the outer end of each arm, a team of horses was hitched and their heads tied to the arm in front. These four teams walking in a circle twenty-four or more feet in diameter, supplied the power that ran the separator.

The driver stood on a small platform above the horsepower and wielded the long whip that kept the horses on the move. It was a gruelling job on horse-flesh, while it lasted.

With each revolution the teams were compelled to step over the tumbling rod. A straight elevation from horsepower to barn would have made the step awkward, or impossible, and to overcome this difficulty the shaft was broken by a universal joint.

At the separator end of the shaft an ingenious meshing of cog wheels, combined with belt and pulleys properly geared, distributed the necessary speed and power to the cylinder of the separator.

These old machines of course had no modern blowers to carry away the straw. Instead they used the old fashioned

carriers. This was an arrangement like a long trough divided and hinged at intervals of about six feet, so that it could be folded up and hung at the rear of the separator for convenience in moving about from place to place.

In this trough or carrier an endless belt—or rather three, narrow belts with slats riveted across every two or three feet—carried the straw as it was blown from the separator and dropped it outside the barn, where it was built into a stack. The outer end of this conveyer could be raised as high as the doors permitted, in order to keep above the straw pile.

If it was desired to store the straw in the barn the carrier was placed at right angles to the separator and pointed up into the mow. A belt from the latter machine supplied the motive power.

It required several men to build a good sized stack and build it efficiently. Usually, there was at least one man in the neighborhood, who had a flair for stack building. His job it was to estimate the size of the stack required, and then see that it was properly built and tramped. A boy, going to his first threshing bee was generally assigned to this end of the work, and to him in a large measure fell the job of tramping.

The man forking straw at the head of the carrier, frequently had a dirty and dusty job, and for that reason it was generally performed by the proprietor, or a member of his family.

There were no mechanical band cutters at that distant date. There were few who liked the job, as it was both busy and fast, and if there were many Canadian thistles in the grain it was anything but pleasant. For that reason the boss frequently had to coax, threaten and cajole, in order to secure a band cutter.

As the bands were made of straw at that time instead of twine, it required a hefty knife to do the work—a section of a mower knife riveted to the end of a short, wooden handle and sharpened to razor's edge, made an excellent tool for the job.

Threshing machines in those days did not tally automatically and the man who carried bushels had to employ a crude method of counting, that was in use at that time. A small board, perhaps a foot square, hung on the side of the separator just above the spout where the grain poured out. In this board were four rows of holes, each row numbering ten. A peg to fit the holes was inserted in each row.

The first line represented units. The second line represented tens. The third recorded hundreds and the fourth thousands. As each bushel was dumped the unit peg was moved one hole ahead until ten were counted. Then a peg was inserted in the first hole in the next line to register ten and the first count started over again. When ten had been recorded ten times a peg was moved in the third line to register one hundred and the same process carried on to thousands, if the grain held out that long.

Needless to say this method was not strictly accurate, because, as the pace increased, the bushel tender frequently forgot to move the pegs.

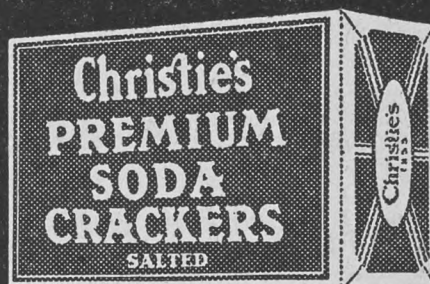
However, in spite of crudeness and handicaps it was amazing how much grain passed through the old machine in the course of a day's threshing.

But the old order changeth. In the early '80's the old horsepower was on its way out, superseded by the more efficient, horse drawn, steam engine.

It did, however, fill a pressing need of the times, and while it operated, performed a worthy service to the cause of agriculture.

# Tastier

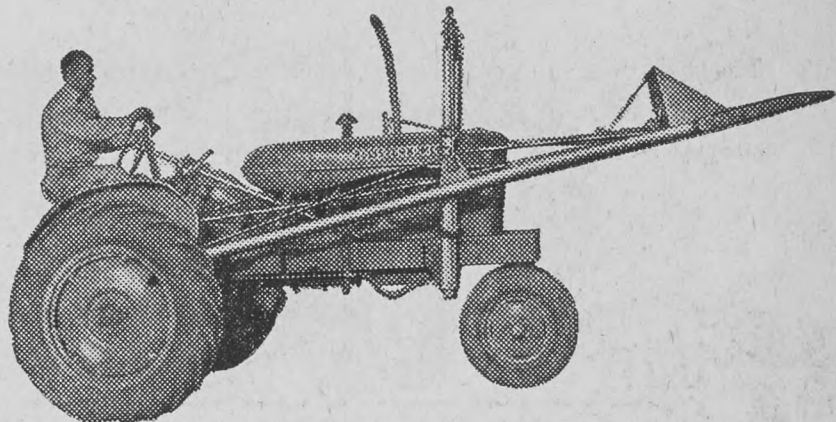
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## THE GOLDEN COATED HORSE

Continued from page 8

Spaniards to the coming of the first American settlers in the West, and the descendants of these early Spanish horses had spread north and east until the prairies, the foothills and the intermountain regions from Mexico well into Canada were found to be populated with wild horses, and, almost invariably, where there were wild horses, would be found an occasional cream or golden horse.

To the early American and Canadian settler in the west, the Golden Horse was just another horse. Wild horses of that color were caught and tamed. Due to their small size, the mustang or cayuse, as he was commonly called, was not looked upon with favor. Heavy sires were brought in to breed to the light cayuse mares and build up good sized farm chunks. Many a cream or yellow cayuse mare produced colts sired by Clydes, Percherons, etc., and, the vital spark of the breed remaining alive, many of those colts were the color of their dams. What had happened to the Golden Horse of the proud Spanish Dons? He had, through the infusion of cold blood, become a plow horse and about all he retained of the original characteristics of the once proud breed was a semblance of color. He was crossed with almost every conceivable breed of horse—even the Shetland pony—until today we have Palomino colored horses in every size and weight from tiny ponies to horses weighing a ton. Is it any wonder that today it is hard to give a straight answer to the question "What is a Palomino?" The story does not end here, however, for a great deal is being done, and has already been done, to undo the damage.

FORTUNATELY, the story is not all as bad as this, for good saddle type sires were also brought into the West. And, from the matings of those good saddle type sires (thoroughbreds, Morgans, etc. and grade stallions of these breeds) some good type cream and golden colts resulted so that here and there throughout the West were found good saddle horses of Palomino color. This was, until recently, more or less a matter of chance rather than planned breedings, except in the south-western states bordering on Mexico where the liking of the Spaniard for the Golden Horse was carried on to the early American settlers, and here the Palomino has always been popular, particularly as parade horses and as mounts in pageants commemorating the days of the Spanish Dons. As a result, in southern California and in other south-western states, there have always been some exceptionally fine specimens of the Golden Horse. Until comparatively recent times, it was only in this south-western area and in Mexico that the name Palomino was used in connection with the Golden Horse. The popularity which this horse has enjoyed all over this continent during recent years has popularized and made this name familiar until it is almost in universal use today. Occasionally, however, one still hears older horsemen refer to cream or dim colored horses, and even yellow horses.

Palominos are not yet a distinct breed of horses for today there are many different types of horses with Palomino coloring. A great deal is being done, however, to fix certain definite types, and, this in itself is an interesting study.

As stated earlier in this article, the original Palomino, or Ysabella or Dorados, was a golden horse of largely Arabian blood and closely resembled the Arabian in conformation and way of going. He was not a large horse but was strong and compactly built and was in every way a thing of beauty. There is a strong element among Palomino breeders who consider this type the only true Palomino, and they are bending all their efforts towards the breeding and popularizing of this type of horse. These breeders are chiefly in the South where the old Spanish influence still exists

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and where a large horse has never been popular—as the Mexican charro says: Alaba lo grande y ensilla lo chico, "Admire the big horse but saddle the little one." Some of these breeders have for many years been using Arabian blood to develop this type, until today they have many specimens closely resembling the Ysabellas of the sixteenth century, and definitely showing marked Arabian characteristics.

Two other types of Palomino colored horses which are very popular are the Palomino American Saddle Horses and the Palomino Tennessee Walking Horses. These are, of course, registered breeds in themselves and do not carry any of the blood of the wild horse of the West from which other Palomino colored horses got their color. It is interesting to find out where the golden color in certain strains of these horses came from. Both of these breeds have in their veins the blood of the Canadian Pacer, the source of their easy gaits, and it is said that it is from the Canadian Pacer, believed to be of Spanish Jennet origin, that these two breeds get their strain of Palomino colored horses.

**PALOMINO** colored horses in these two breeds are very popular today and prices asked for them usually run into four or five figures. The Calgary district is very fortunate in having a breeder of Palomino American Saddle Horses in the person of Bob Spence. He has two exceptionally fine specimens on his ranch on the Elbow River—Bella Peavine and a stallion, Ronald Lee Rose, who is coming three this spring. The Peavine and Lee Rose families are the two outstanding families of Palomino American Saddle Horses in United States. These two are registered American saddle horses and it is believed that they are the only ones of their kind in Canada today.

There are no Palomino Tennessee walking horses in western Canada, but some colts are expected this spring from Palomino mares sired by a Palomino Tennessee Walking Horse stallion from the East which stood at stud in Calgary for a short time last summer.

Another type of Palomino which is very popular among ranchers and rodeo hands is the Palomino Quarter Horse. This horse is essentially the mount of the stockman, the calf roper, the steer decorator or bulldogger. He is the cowboy's work horse, a splendid animal with speed, strength, stamina and a cool head. When, as is occasionally the case, the Quarter Horse has a golden coat, he is almost priceless.

A splendid example of this type is shown on the front cover of this magazine. He is registered in the P.H.B.A. as "Bright Star" and in the P.H.A. as "Golden Star." This horse was bred by Roy Davis of Sterling City, Texas, and represents the result of thirty years of scientific breeding. He was sired by "Golden Don," a Palomino Quarter Horse stallion, and he has many generations of golden color behind him. He was brought into Canada several years ago by the McIntyre Ranching Company of Magrath, Alberta, and last year was purchased by his present owner, Jerry Puckett, of the Chinook Palomino Farm, Calgary. His first crop of colts in the Calgary district will arrive this spring, and they will unquestionably prove the value of this type of sire. Wherever he has been shown in Palomino classes, he has been awarded the championship.

**A**T Stavely, Alberta, there is a famous Quarter Horse Stallion, "Sleepy Cat," owned by Jack Streeter. At the Calgary Stampede last year he won the prize for the best rope-horse in the show. He

is not a Palomino. He is a steel dust color with white mane and tail, but a large percentage of his colts are golden colored. Snow Sears, of Nanton, has an exceptionally fine Palomino filly by this horse. Chas. C. Matthews, of the Highland Stock Farm, west of Calgary, has a stallion, "Marcus Gold Band," who is of Quarter Horse and Arabian breeding. He has sired many very fine Palomino colts.

There is another large group of Palomino colored horses and that is the group carrying a percentage of thoroughbred blood. There are no registered thoroughbreds with golden coats, but,

through crossing with Palomino mares and even mares of other colors with a strain of Palomino blood in them, some outstanding golden colts have resulted. Perhaps the best known of this type is "Pirate Gold," whose dam was a thoroughbred.

Alberta has a number of good stallions of this type. Sam Henderson, of Lacombe, has several, among them is "Denver," and a coming two-year-old who is a grandson of "Man-O-War." Hugh Cozart, who runs his mares on the hills west of Calgary, has a good specimen, "Copper Kid," who, incidentally, is a top rope-horse. As a three-

## LOANS to FARMERS FOR SEASONAL PURPOSES,



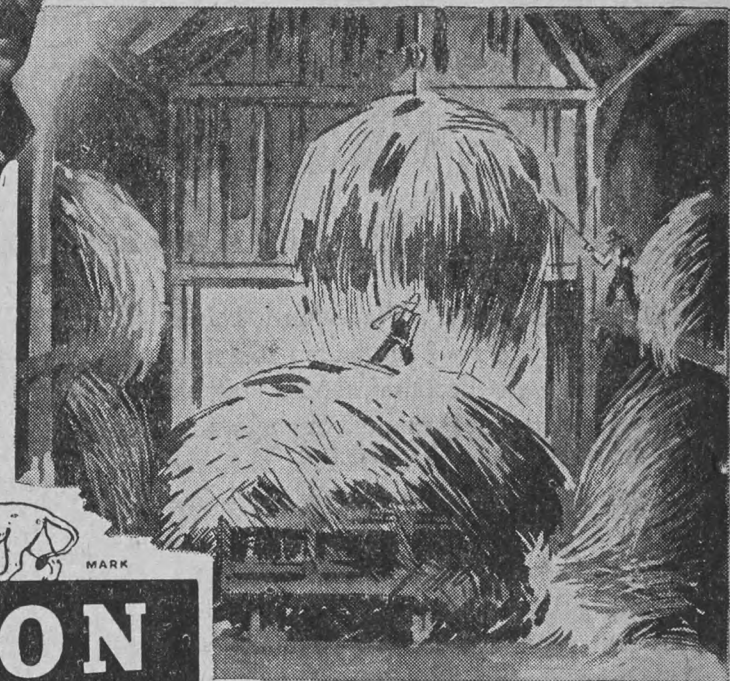
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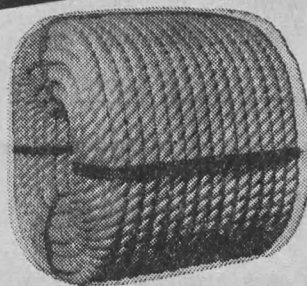
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year-old he handled himself so well at the Black Diamond Stampede his rider won the calf-roping event.

Jack Dillon, the Arena director at the Calgary Stampede, rides a beautiful Palomino gelding. Many thousands of people have seen this horse in action in the centre field at Calgary. This horse was out of a native mare with a background of golden coloring somewhere in her past and he was sired by "Spring-side," a thoroughbred stallion.

Another type of Palomino horse of good quality is that having a percentage of Morgan blood. These usually make excellent saddle horses. In this type the color comes from the Spanish or native horses.

The foregoing, unfortunately, does not cover all Palominos by any means, for the extreme popularity of the Golden Horse has resulted in horses of good or even fair color, of nondescript breeding and poor conformation being purchased and used for breeding purposes. Naturally, the results have been far from satisfactory and we have today many horses of no particular type, of poor conformation, which are being called Palominos.

Many people who are not familiar with Palomino horses want to know why they are so popular today. To see a real Palomino is to know why. A Palomino with the right shade of body coloring is superbly beautiful: coat the color of a newly minted gold coin, glistening and shining with golden streaks in any light; mane and tail white, ivory or silver, dark eyes and blackskin, proud of carriage, high spirit blended with a good disposition and exceptional stamina — everything that goes to make a glamorous saddle horse.

No wonder a horseman is proud to own and to feel under him one of the noble race which carries the blood of "The Golden Horses known as Ysabellas."

## OIL FROM MANITOBA FARMS

Continued from page 8

composed of steel bars, set slightly apart. Tremendous pressure is exerted by the revolving augur. The oil is forced out and escapes between the steel bars. It carries considerable finely crushed meat with it and is a murky looking mass. From the expeller the meat emerges at one side and the oil at the other, not intermittently, but continuously.

The oil, after passing through a heat exchanger which cools it still further, is then passed under pressure through a filter. From the filtering machine it emerges in a golden stream an inch thick and as pure as corn syrup. Through an automatic weighing machine it passes. Then it is pumped through pipes to the storage tanks outside the main plant. Every so often a tank car is spotted on the spur line which has been built, to be filled with the precious liquid, and billed out to Winnipeg pack-

ing companies, who do the marketing. Shipment and distribution are under the Fats Controller of Canada.

**T**HE meal from which the oil has been extracted is run through a hammer mill which reduces it to a fine powder. It is high in protein, 40 to 45 per cent, and is used in compounding stock feeds. When satisfactory shipping arrangements can be made the hulls will also be hammer milled and sold for feed. They are quite high in protein and have about four per cent of fat in their makeup.

The plant is now running continuously, seven days a week. Every 24 hours 65,000 pounds of seed pass through it and every six days a tank car of oil, containing 80,000 pounds, and a car load of meal, are shipped out.

An 80 horsepower boiler supplies the heat and the power for one steam pump. It is housed in a separate concrete building. To run the machinery 265 horsepower of hydro electric current is used. About 20 men are employed. The manager is A. D. Miller, assisted by J. A. Friesen.

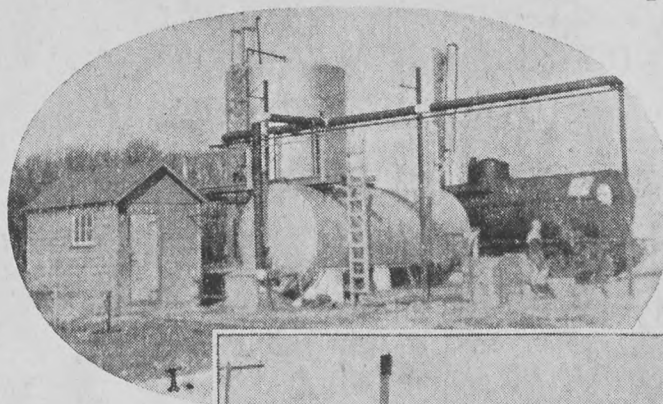
Behind this co-operative enterprise, which broadens the base of Manitoba agriculture, there is a lot of financial history and sunflower growing experience. The plant was too expensive to be financed exclusively by a local farming community. The Manitoba government assisted with a guarantee to a debenture issue of \$60,000. The Manitoba Pool Elevators Ltd., is a heavy investor and has some supervision over the management.

Sunflowers were introduced into western Canada many years ago for making silage by George Hutton, then superintendent of the Lacombe Experimental Farm. They had quite a run for this purpose. The scarcity of vegetable oils in this war period aroused interest in growing sunflower seed. Some was shipped east for processing. Considerable quantities are now in storage in the elevator at Moose Jaw. The centre of cultivation is in the Red River Valley down close to the border, peopled largely by Mennonites, who have also been forward in corn growing, which took a crack a couple of years ago when an early frost destroyed a crop. Farms are being broken up into smaller acreages as sons grow up and more intensive crops, requiring more labor but yielding more revenue per acre than cereals, can be grown.

The best variety now grown is Sunrise, which has a finer stem and gives a higher yield of better quality seed than the Mennonite variety, which it is rapidly displacing. The Morden Experimental Farm has been working on sunflowers and S. B. Helgason, an expert on hybridization, has produced hybrid sunflowers on the same principle as hybrid corn is produced. This method requires a constant supply of specially bred seed but it is expected that for the 1947 crop enough hybrid seed will be ready to take care of a large proportion of the sunflower acreage. For this year Sunrise is the variety recommended and a campaign is under way to get 40,000 or 50,000 acres seeded to it.

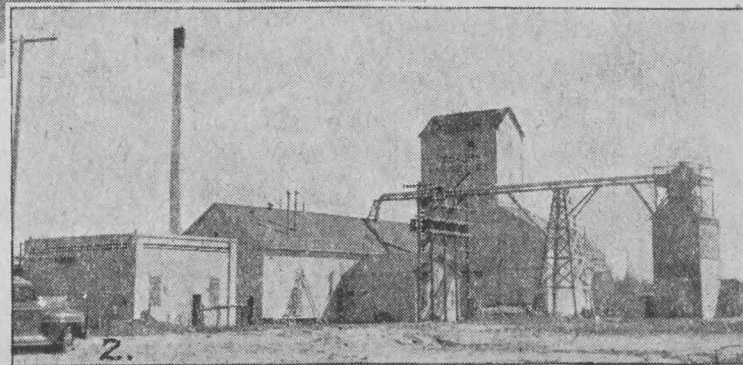
A board of nine members, with J. J. Siemens as president, and D. K. Friesen as vice-president,

directs the operations of this, the only exclusive sunflower oil plant in North America.



1. Loading tank car with Sunflower seed oil from storage tanks.

2. The Vegetable Oil Plant at Altona, Man.





## THE WILD BUNCH

Continued from page 7

"You're doing no good fighting me. You may get killed at it. In any event you're getting poorer at it."

"You're a bright lad," said Harry Ide. "What's the idea you're bringin' me so kindly?"

"Why should we fight at all?"

Harry Ide gave out his dry answer. "I like to keep my beef. I guess I always will fight to keep it."

"I can raid you any time I please. I have done so. Fighting does you no good."

"Show me somethin' better," said Ide. He had been standing. Now he sat down, still making his motions slow.

"Why did you do that?" asked Boston Bill, again curious.

"I was tired of standin'," said Ide.

"No," said Bill, "you did it for another reason. You figure it would be harder for me to shoot a man sitting down."

"Wouldn't it?"

"No," said Boston Bill. "But I'm not thinking of that right now. Listen to me. I'll leave you alone. I'll never come near your range, if you'll stay out of my way."

"You're hurtin' a lot of my friends. I'll stick with them."

"Never mind your friends. Here's another idea. You want a chunk of the hills for summer grass. Go ahead and take it. Just tell me when and where you intend to move in and I'll stay out of your road."

"You are offerin' to sell out your friends if I sell out mine," said Harry Ide. "Now why?"

"Your friends expect you to hunt me down and get rid of me. My friends expect me to dispose of you. That's silly, isn't it? We can both do better."

"I see," said Ide. "You're wantin' more safety than you got."

"Exactly," said Bill.

"I will think of it," said Ide.

"Do so," said Bill. "It is always better to be reasonable. It is also much more profitable." He turned to meet Goodnight as the latter crossed the yard.

THE afternoon was half gone and the heat had reached its piled-up intensity as Goodnight rode east. Nothing relieved it. Long as he had followed the trail in all its climates, this day was punishment to him, making breath a labor, turning him nervous. "Hundred and twenty out here," he thought. The edges of his saddle were too hot for comfort and the metal pieces of the bridle sent painful flashes against his eyes. Two miles ahead, Boston Bill kicked up a dust that clung to the air and got into Goodnight's nostrils. He reversed and raised his neckpiece over his nose.

At five o'clock the country lifted from its flatness into rolling dunes of sand and clay gulches; here and there a pine tree stood as advance sentinel to the hills. The hills were before him, black and bulky and high, with the yellow

streak of a road running upward in crisscross fashion and vanishing inside the timber. He crossed a shallow creek, pausing long enough to let his horse have a short drink; he reached the road and started the roundabout climb into the benchlands.

His shadow ran before him longer and longer as the sun dipped; five hundred feet from the desert floor he turned to catch the last great burst of flame as the sun dropped below the rim, like unto the explosion of a distant world. After that the land was another land, blue and still and abrim with the smell of the hills. Coolness flowed against Goodnight, taking the sting of the day's heat from him, and he murmured, "Promised land," and whistled into the forming shadows. The horse increased its gait and at dusk Goodnight rounded a bend and came upon Sherman City, whose main street was this road running through.

The town sat upon a bench, facing the desert but facing the hills as well—a double row of buildings on either side of the road and other buildings scattered through the water-blue dusk. Beyond these buildings, the road met a canyon and vanished into the swift rise of the Owlhorns, the shadows of which lay hard upon the town. A plank bridge carried him over a creek. He rode beside single-storey houses squatted side by side, their lights blooming through open doorways, through win-

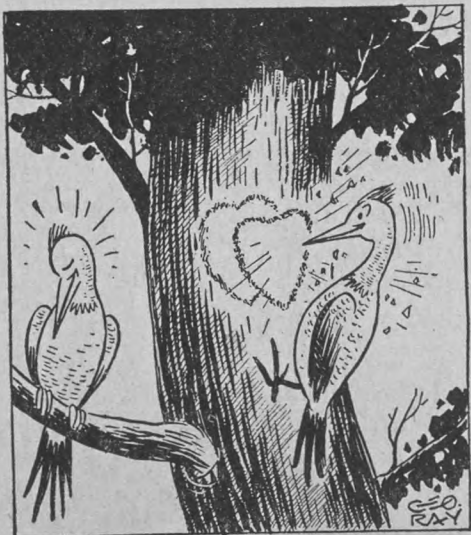
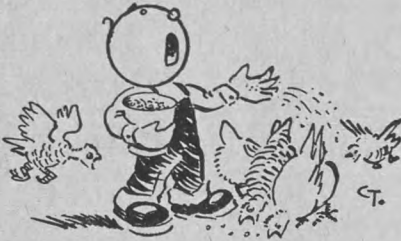
dows coated with dust. Half down the street another road cut out of the hills to form an intersection. On the four corners thus formed sat a hotel, a store, and two saloons diagonally facing each other. One was "The Trail"; the other's faded sign said: "Texican." Beyond the Texican was a stable into which he rode.

A man drifted out of the stable's rear darkness and looked closely at him, and said, "Third stall back." Goodnight gave his horse a small drink at the street trough, removed his gear and hung it up. He stood a moment in the stall, his hand lying on the sweat-gummed back of the horse, and afterwards walked to the street. Here he paused, rolling up a cigarette. The smoke had no flavor in his parched mouth and suddenly he felt the rank need of his dried-out tissues, and bent down over the drinking trough's feed pipe and let the water roll into his throat and fill up his belly until it would hold no more. Presently he strolled to the Texican and went in.

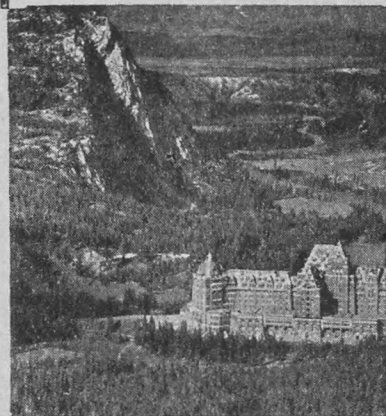
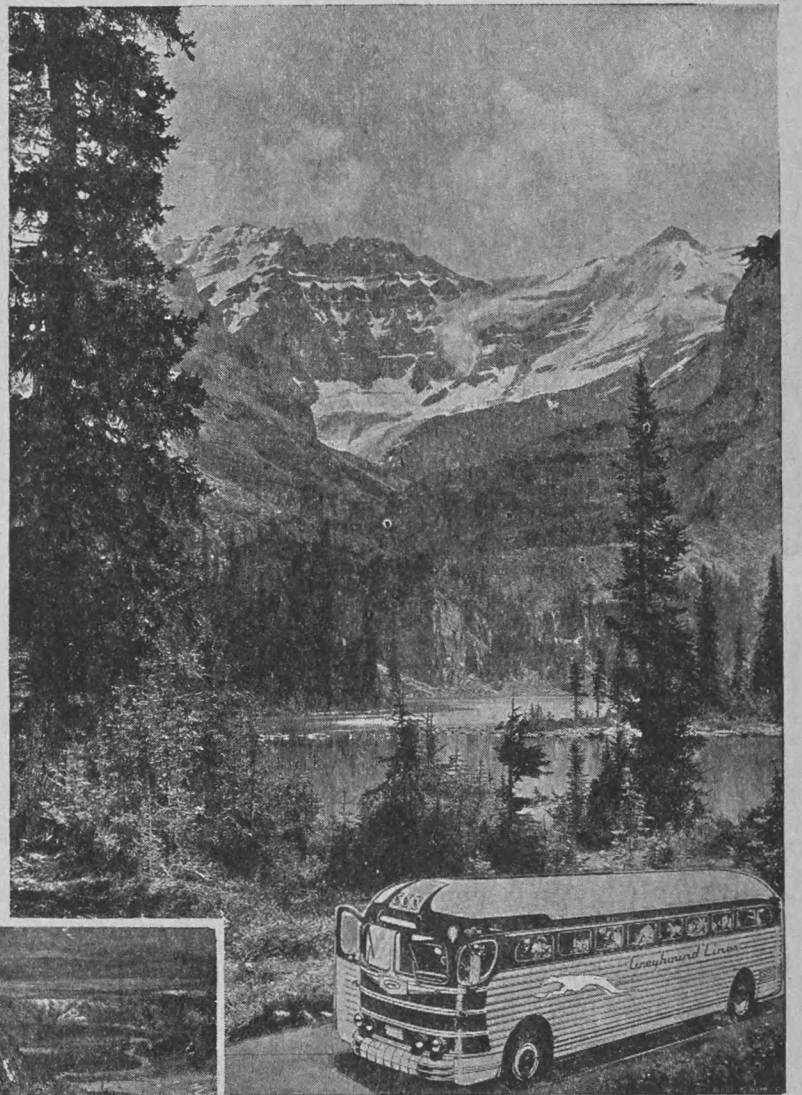
This was supper hour and slack time. He stood at the bar with no company except the barkeep, and took his whiskey quick and returned to the street; and once again he stopped and rolled a smoke. He had no need of the cigarette but it served to cover his idleness as he looked upon this small town crowded against the bulky, night-blackened Owlhorns. A cooler current flowed out of that darkness and the smell was a different smell, stiffening him and sharpening his senses. He thought: "This may be the end of the journey."

He caught a sudden odor of food from the hotel across the street, its effect on him so sharp that a pain started in the corners of his jaws. Men moved idly in and out of the hotel, bound to and from supper, and men strolled by him, each and all of them giving him a quick glance as they passed; it was a noticeable thing. Three men came from the second saloon diagonally over the four-cornered heart of the town—from the Trail—and moved together toward the hotel. One of them was Boston Bill. Boston Bill saw him and Boston Bill's face showed a small grin as he went on into the hotel with his two partners.

One more man moved out of the upper darkness of the town, his body alternately clear and dull as he passed through the lamplight beams shining from the houses. He was a tall one with sharp edges to his shoulders and a hard-brimmed Stetson sitting aft on his head. When he reached the town's centre he paused and looked idly around him and his glance moved to Goodnight, and moved away. He teetered on the edge of the walk, like a man undecided, and at last cut over the dust toward



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him. He had yellow hair and a light skin blistered by the sun and when he came by Goodnight the light of the saloon hit his eyes and showed the bright green glint in them. He passed Goodnight within arm's reach. He murmured: "Eat your supper and meet me at the foot of this street."

Goodnight tarried until the other man had swung into the Texican; then he crossed the dust to the hotel and signed the register and climbed a set of squealing stairs to an upper room. He took off his shirt and filled the wash-bowl from the pitcher; when he washed he felt the sudden cracking of the mask of alkali dust on his face and tough as his skin was the soap burned its freshly scorched surface. It had been that hot a day.

He shook the dust from his shirt and put it on and he up-ended the water pitcher and drank all he could hold, still unable to slake the thirst in him; he was, he thought, like a board that had lain out in the sun too long, brittle and warped. He passed the open door of another bedroom, inside which six men sat packed around a poker table, and saw Boston Bill there. He cruised down the stairs and found a place in the dining room and ordered his meal; he sat back with all his muscles loose, fully enjoying the laziness and the luxury that followed a long day's ride. He ate his meal when it came and afterwards he remained at the table, a strange thing for him, and built himself a cigarette. He had been tired. Now the energy of his supper was a stimulant that lifted him, and the goodness of being alive made him smile and brought his eyelids together until shrewd lines appeared below his temples. Restlessness bubbled up and little things out of the past weeks came into his mind, little pictures and little sounds, the feeling evoked by starlight, the smell of rain against the hot ashes of his campfire, the sing of wind through the high peaks of the continental divide—and the sound of that unseen woman's voice again.

Maybe the urges of a lone man always at last moved like the needle of a compass to the thought of a woman, or maybe it was because of the woman who came into the dining room at the moment he rose to leave; at any rate, all his attention closed upon her as she paused at the door and looked around her. She was still young, with black hair and a roundness to her upper body, with a filled-out completeness that sang over the room at him and excited all his male interests. Her lips lay together, almost willful, and her eyes were cool and her manner indifferent.

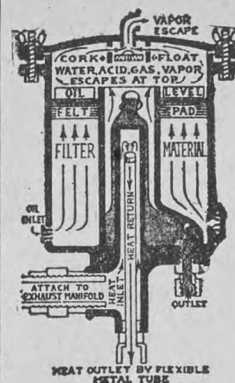
She had found a table when he went by. She was behind him, but the thought of her stopped him at the doorway and he swung to look at her, and he saw that her glance had risen to him. She didn't look away; she caught his glance and held it, as direct as he had been, as though she challenged him to break that composure on her face, or as though, weary of indifference, she wanted to be lifted from it. Her eyes were black-grey and her hands small and square as they rested on the table. She knew she was beautiful and she knew she was a picture framed before his hungry glance. Her assurance said as much as she watched him. He was a man like other men, with all the old impulses. Her manner said that too, but she continued to watch him and he thought he saw a break of interest in her eyes as he turned away.

He returned to the stable to water his horse; then he went into the saloon



Porky: "Gosh—There's my picture! Wish I could read all that brag about myself!"

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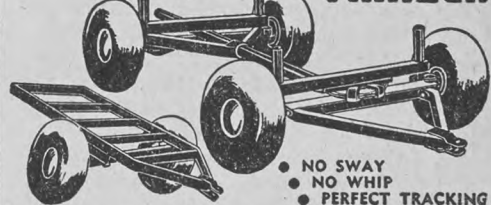


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and bought a cigar, and stood with an elbow hooked to the bar, watching the crowd drift in. Presently he left the saloon and walked idly past the lighted houses on into the darkness at the foot of the street. There was the sagged image of a shed before him. He paused here and he turned as though to go back. Niles Brand's voice came out of the shed's shadows.

"Been waiting a week for you."

"Any news?"

"Ain't picked up any trail of him yet."

"I'm guessin' he's here somewhere. These Owlhorns seem to be where they all hide."

**GOODNIGHT** made a slow swing to search the roundabout shadows. The nearest house was two hundred feet away, showing no light. Farther toward the centre of town a pair of men stood momentarily on a corner and then walked into the Trail, leaving the street empty. Goodnight stepped behind the shed, coming close to Niles Brand. Starlight and a thin slice of a moon sent down a glow upon the sharp, small smile of his partner and the ruddy face with its pleasant irony.

"How long you been here, Niles?"

"A week. Just layin' around, watchin' men come and go. Keepin' my ears open. This is a hell of a town, Frank."

"He's around here somewhere," repeated Goodnight. "A man will only run so far. Then he stops runnin', like a stampeded steer with no more steam to run on. These Owlhorns have got a reputation for shelterin' wild ones. He's probably here."

"If he didn't stop somewhere else before he got here."

"I raised a smell of him back on the other edge of this desert. He had put up at a line camp, nursing a bad leg. Man described him—young and grey at the edges of his hair. He pulled out after two days, headed east across the desert."

"That sounds like him," said Niles.

"If he started over the desert," pointed out Goodnight, "he wouldn't stop until he got to the next set of mountains. That's here."

"These hills," said Niles, "are two hundred miles long and fifty miles deep. How you goin' to cover all that?"

"Pretty soon he'll get awful tired of living alone. Then he'll come into town for a bust. We'll stick around and wait."

Niles said again: "This is a hell of a town, Frank." He searched for his tobacco and he rolled a smoke blind, and struck and cupped a match to his face. His skin was of the florid kind, burned to a violent red. His eyebrows were bleached to the shade of sand. Momentarily the match light danced frosty and bright in his eyes. He breathed deeply on the cigarette. "Everybody walkin' around, watchin' for somebody else to make a false move. Never saw anything like it."

"Why?"

"The big outfits in the desert summer-graze their beef up in the hills. Last few years smaller outfits have started in the hills, cutting in on the range the desert bunch used to have. Been some battles on that. Then these hills are full of crooks hidin' out, and they been nibblin' away at the desert stuff, drivin' it into the timber and sellin' it to the hill people. As I get it there's a fellow named Boston Bill who's got a dozen wild ones together. They're in the business. Talk seems to be that this Bill delivers the desert beef to a hill ranch run by a man named Hugh Overman. There's a lot of these small hill ranches and they all stick tight, figurin' the desert crowd to be legal game."

"We'll just stay around here and wait," said Goodnight.

"Move easy," said Niles Brand. "All strangers comin' in here are watched. A man's on one side or he's on the other and they'll peck at you and me until they find out. Every time I walk down the road I wonder when somethin' is goin' to bust."

"If we have to meet to talk," said Goodnight, "make it here at night."

"I been offered a job," said Niles. "Chambermaid in the stable."

"Take it," said Goodnight. "That gives you a reason for staying here."

"Oh, my God," groaned Niles. "Me doin' that. What'll you do?"

"I'll find something."

"Be careful who you mix with," said Niles. "Awful easy to get with the wrong crowd."

"All we want is a man," said Goodnight.

"If I ever get a decent bead on him I'll shoot him—and that's the end of it."

"No," said Goodnight, soft and final. "Not that easy for him, Niles." He stepped aside from the shed and gave the street a careful study. A sudden shout came from the heart of town and two or three riders appeared, lifting the deep dust around them; they halted at the saloon on the far corner. Goodnight stepped forward, moving idly back toward the hotel. He passed two dark houses and he passed a third with a light shining out of an open door; he looked through the doorway and saw a woman inside, her back turned to him. Her dress was brown, edged with some kind of metal thread that struck up a sharp shining; and then he remembered the girl who had been in the hotel's

dining room. It was the same dress, the same girl.

Beyond her house stood the back side of the hotel, with a narrow alley between. A man sat on a box in the alley's mouth, an old man with white whiskers short-cropped and a narrow goatee. He had his legs crossed, one leg swinging on the other with a quick up-and-down rhythm, and his glance slanted up at Goodnight from beneath the tilted brim of his hat. Goodnight went by him, but a sharp warning struck through him and he turned back to face the old man. He watched the old fellow and wondered how much the latter had seen.

The old man's head came up. He had a sly humor on his face, a bright and beady wisdom in his eyes. He said: "You know why I sit here in the alley? There's always more wind comin' down an alley on a hot night. That's why I sit here."

"Good place to see a lot," said Goodnight.

"I see a lot and I know a lot," said the old one. "I know more'n I ever tell. If I told what I knew I wouldn't be an old man. I'd be a dead one. I guess I'm the only one in town that ain't lined up."

"Lined up how?"

"Lined up," said the old one with a touch of impatience. "On one side or the other side. I'm so old nobody cares where I am. But if they knew how much I knew, they'd care. So I keep still. You ain't lined up, either?"

He made it as a hopeful question, a magpie curiosity glittering in his eyes. His leg stopped teetering and he bent forward and waited for the answer.

"No," said Goodnight, "I'm not lined up," and moved away. He heard the old one's odd chuckle, half wise and half foolish, and he thought: "He saw Niles and me." That was something to remember. He reached the hotel and put his back to its corner and rolled a smoke to demonstrate his idleness. The Trail saloon was before him. The other saloon, the Texican, stood over the dust to his right; before it the newly arrived riders now stood. He lighted the smoke, his interest lifting little by little, prompted by things which he could feel but could not see; and he noticed a man ride out of the hills on a huge bay horse—a little man with a pock-marked face and a set of elbows flopping up and down to the horse's gait. The little man reached the hotel and dropped off, and then he looked around him in all four directions and his glance stopped longest on the men posted in front of the Texican. They were watching him with an equal interest and after he vanished through the hotel's doorway they disappeared into the Texican. In a few moments they returned with three others and all of them stood in a close group, softly speaking; then the group broke and the various men spread into the shadows, one man remaining in front of the saloon.

He had about finished his smoke. He dropped it and ground it out, hearing quick steps behind him. The girl who had been in the hotel's restaurant

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## THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

# FARMERS' BULLETIN

### SALES OF MAPLE SYRUP

The maximum prices at which a primary producer may sell any maple syrup to a processor or an industrial user is: 15 cents per pound for ungraded syrup; 17 cents for Canada Dark grade; 18 cents for Canada Medium grade; 19 cents for Canada Light grade; and 20 cents for Canada Fancy grade. For either graded or ungraded maple sugar loose-packed in bags or other containers at random (known as "farmer's run"), the price is 25 cents per pound. This represents an increase of two cents a pound in sales to a processor or industrial user, and three cents a pound on "farmer's run" prices. There will be no change in the retail price of either maple syrup or maple sugar to the consumer.

### FARM MACHINERY

Effective April 13, maximum retail price ceilings for Canadian made farm machinery and parts were increased by twelve and one half percent. Board officials state that the increase granted, although less than half that requested by the industry, should mean that the supply of vitally needed farm implements will be produced to the maximum that labour and materials will permit.

### TRANSIENT LABOUR

If you are in need of extra labour this year you will be faced with the problem of feeding them. Here is how to go about it. If you employ extra help for less than two weeks and intend to serve more than twelve meals, your local Ration Board, on application, will provide enough extra coupons to allow you to feed them without having to use your own coupons.

### SEED POTATO PRICES

While ceiling prices are still the same for all varieties and grades of seed potatoes (Certified Seed, Foundation A and Foundation) as were in effect last year, the retailer's mark-up is slightly less, and varies throughout Canada according to transportation costs in each of the five zones.

### PORK CARCASSES AND SIDES PRICES INCREASE

Effective April 1, domestic wholesale price ceilings on pork carcasses and sides show an increase of 2 1/4 cents per pound. The contract price for Wiltshire sides for the United Kingdom was raised from \$22.50 to \$25.00 per hundredweight, and the domestic increase will maintain the relationship between the domestic and export prices of pork.

### BUTTER PRICES UP

As an incentive to greater production, on April 1 last, prices for creamery butter were brought more in line with those for other dairy products by an increase at all levels of four cents a pound in price. Prices for dairy butter and whey butter have been increased by the same amount.

### LIFT REGULATIONS

Recent removals from ceiling controls, while not affecting many foods produced in Canada, do include hops; preserved horseradish; edible tree nuts (when not mixed with peanuts); barrelled fruits and berries when in brine or sulphured and including citrus skins and citron; Maraschino type cherries; candied or drained peels and citron; candied glace or drained fruits; spices and herbs (except pepper, mace and nutmeg); fruit juices (except citrus, pineapple, apple and grape juice); vegetable sauces (except tomato sauce and ketchup and chili sauce); pickles, including capers; popping corn; dietetic foods labelled and sold as such; potato chips; sunflower seeds packaged for sale as food; preserved peppers; canned beets, carrots and mushrooms, and various fish products.

Among other items are bleaches for household use; cleansing fluids, polishes for metal, silver, brass, glass and windows; used beer, wine and spirits bottles and used food jars and bottles.

### SUGAR FOR CANNING

The first half of the ten-pound allotment of sugar for home canning will be available to consumers with the validating of sugar-preserves coupons \$8 to \$12 on May 2. Provision for the purchase of the second half of the allotment will be made on July 4, when five more sugar-preserves coupons, \$17 to \$21, will be available. These 10 coupons will be in addition to the regular "S" coupons valid monthly during May, June and July. There is no difference between the above-mentioned coupons and any other valid "S" coupon, and all of them are good for your purchases of sugar or a corresponding amount of preserves.

### YELLOW PRESERVES COUPONS—NOT VALID

Maple syrup producers are warned against accepting yellow preserves coupons for maple syrup purchases. These were cancelled in 1945 and are no longer valid for making purchases of any preserves. The only coupons acceptable for purchasing preserves or maple products are valid "S" green coupons, or pink unnumbered sugar coupons with the "Beaver" imprinted, and which are issued to the Armed Forces or on Temporary Ration Cards.

### MAY RATION CALENDAR

|             | Butter | Meat | Sugar-Preserves            |
|-------------|--------|------|----------------------------|
| May 2.....  | R-7    | 35   | \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12 |
| May 9.....  | —      | 36   | —                          |
| May 16..... | R-8    | 37   | \$13, \$14                 |
| May 23..... | R-9    | 38   | —                          |
| May 30..... | —      | 39   | —                          |

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

passed him and looked at him, and went on. He crossed the dust to the Trail, feeling the effect of her nearness, and looked around as he shoved the saloon's door before him; she had reached the front of a store and she had stopped, her glance on him.

He stepped into the Trail. He lifted one finger and laid his elbows on the bar and put his weight on them; and suddenly he felt fine, with a fresh current of interest running through him as he thought of the girl's face and the steady expression in her eyes. The barkeep was a little slow in the way he brought the bottle and glass. The barkeep gave him a head-on glance. "You drank your last drink at the Texican, didn't you?"

"That's right."

"Bob," said the barkeep, calling down the room. "He drank his last drink at the Texican."

Four other men were in this saloon. One of them stood at a small window and looked out toward the Texican; the other three stood by, silent and attentive. The man at the window turned about, solid of shoulder and wearing a bristle-sharp mustache. He came forward, the other three immediately following him. He got directly in front of Goodnight, who had made a turnabout from the bar. Suspicion lay in the room. Tension held the men tight.

Bob said: "Don't you know enough to keep in your own back yard?"

"Whose yard is this?"

One of the others said: "He rode into town before supper."

"Maybe you're strange," said Bob. "Where you from?"

"That's my business, Bob."

"Is it?" said Bob, very soft. "Now maybe." He searched Goodnight with a glance that believed nothing. "And maybe you're not strange. Maybe you know what you're doin'."

"Let's all have a drink and find out what I'm doing," suggested Goodnight.

"Easy won't do it," said Bob. "If you've come over from the Texican to pull a stunt . . ." He stopped and he gave that idea some thought. He walked to the door and slightly opened it, looking toward the Texican. He came back. "You go back there and say we'll meet anything they start."

"You go tell them," said Goodnight. He had this Bob in front of him, with the three others on his flank; they boxed him in and he saw the growing thought of action in Bob's eyes. He made a quarter turn toward the others and he noticed the instant hardening of Bob's face. "Bob," he said, "back up . . ."

A man outside yelled, long and full, and immediately afterwards a gun shouted. Bob dropped his hand toward his gun and made half a pull before Goodnight's right hand came off the bar with the whiskey bottle standing there. He aimed it high, grazing it across the top of Bob's skull. Bob's knees buckled and he dropped on his hands. Goodnight jumped past him, to face the others.

But the others were rushing for the street, no longer thinking of him. He gave a quick look at Bob, who rested on his hands and knees and tried to shake the fog out of his head. He reached down and seized Bob's gun lying near the bar; he bent and hooked an arm under Bob and hauled him to his feet. Sense came swiftly to Bob. He batted down Goodnight's arm and stepped away. "Hell with you."

"If you want a fight there's one on the street. Let's both go look at it." He returned Bob's gun muzzle first and ran for the door, Bob behind him. He pushed through and stopped on the edge of the walk so abruptly that Bob ran into him and pushed him aside. Then Bob's voice called over the dust to a man—to the pock-marked man who had recently arrived in town—now slowly backing away from the Texican and away from a little group of men standing hard by the Texican. "Come here, Slab." Bob ran past Goodnight into the dust, reached Slab and took stand with him, backing away as Slab backed away.

The old ways of violence, never changing, never different, slowly worked through this town and this little stretch

of time. The group now forming at the Texican had been patiently building a trap for Slab and now were about to spring it. He saw two other men deep down the north end of the street sitting a-saddle, as though waiting a signal; he discovered Niles Brand posted at the hotel corner, looking on at all of this with his half-smiling interest, and he saw the girl come out of the store which adjoined the hotel. She walked forward to the hotel corner, glanced quickly at the men face to face over the dust, and deliberately cut between them on her way to the diagonal corner.

Bob and Slab had retreated very slowly, one reluctant pace at a time, until they were within twenty feet of the Trail. There had been three others waiting here, but now, out of one dark corner and another of this town, more men had come to place themselves in support of Bob and Slab until there were half a dozen waiting. A voice, anonymous and unlocated, yelled "Hep," and suddenly the two horsemen far down the street shot forward on the dead run, headed for the intersection.

Goodnight shouldered through the men grouped together and ran for the girl who still was in the street. The pair of horsemen rushed forward. Bob's voice cut cold and confident through the night: "Run us down and you'll never live!" The sound of those two riders was dull and heavy and seemed to

to grow out of all proportion, and then Goodnight lifted his glance beyond the girl, to the black end of the cross street, and saw a line of men spill out of the timbered canyon into town. He thought: "Somebody laid this trap—and somebody's going to get fooled."

He reached the girl and seized her arm and hurried her on, across the dust to the far walk. He pushed her against the wall of a building and held her there, feeling the even strike of her heart against his arm. She looked up at him and her lips drew back from her teeth in a smile. "Ah," she murmured, "nothing will happen to me. But it is nice to have your concern."

The group from the hill rushed full into the heart of the town. He heard Bob crying out, now lost somewhere in the rush of horses. A great figure of a man, blackly whiskered, led this bunch and his voice was a hammered blow against iron. "Knock them down—knock them down!" The quick, lean report of a rifle followed on his words and one rider gave a great cry and rolled like a drunk on the leather. Lifting his eyes, Goodnight saw a man in the window of the hotel's corner second-storey room, both elbows on the window sill, his face hidden as he snuggled against the rifle stock and took aim.

The big bearded one shouted and pointed, and fired at the window. The horses milled, swung wildly around and came onto the walks. A horse backed full into Goodnight and lashed out with its feet and broke a board beside him, and swung again, pinning the girl against the wall. Goodnight reached up, caught the rider at the elbow and hauled him from the saddle.

The firing burst up with a sultry violence. The unhorsed rider struggled around and struck out with a fist, catching Goodnight in the throat. Goodnight hooked a punch straight up from his belt into the man's chin and drove him away in a spinning turn. He drew his gun then, expecting more of a fight, but the man never turned back; he ran and ducked through the confusion, trying to reach his horse. Goodnight heard Niles Brand's voice somewhere near. He turned and discovered his partner working a zigzag way across from the Texican. Niles reached him, softly growling, "There he is—with this new bunch!"

"Get away from me," said Goodnight. "You damned fool—get away!" The confusion grew greater and the horses were again breaking under the sudden fire of the other rifles thus far hidden. He had his back to the girl, sheltering her body with his own as the horses reared around upon the walk and moved at him. He saw a thin, straight face move through the crush, a young face stretched thin by the heat and the lust



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of the fight. A rim of grey hair showed below his hat and he was grinning, and in a moment disappeared in the shadows. The big man with the rough black whiskers was calling them all out and the bunch ran back toward the head of the street and at last faded back into the canyon.

Dust was a silver screen through which he saw the turned shape of a man on the ground. Men, many men, came out of the town's black spots, walking toward the Texican. Bob was gone, and the pock-marked Slab, and all those who had stationed themselves by the Trail. He saw Harry Ide step from the hotel and he guessed it had been Ide who fired from the second-storey room of the hotel. The hill crowd had set a trap, but the desert bunch had known of it and had set one of their own. He thought: "A hell of a lot of shootin' for no results," and remembered he had the girl behind him. He turned on her.

She watched him with the same expression he had noted in the dining room—direct and speculative, barely showing interest, barely giving him hope. He watched her lips change and form a new shape; he saw her smile spread warm over her face.

He said: "Who was the big fellow with the whiskers?"

"Hugh Overman."

"That his crew?"

"They all came out of the hills," she said.

Harry Ide had gone into the Texican, the crowd drifting with him. Niles Brand stood over in the stable's archway, smoking a cigarette.

"I'll walk back with you," said Goodnight.

She gave him a studying glance and for a moment some answer was balanced in her mind; then she shrugged her shoulders and turned with him, walking over the dust toward her house beyond the hotel. Goodnight threw a glance at Niles; he made a small motion with his hand.

She saw that. She said: "You'll have to be more careful—you and your friend. This town has nothing but ears and eyes. You are being watched now. You'll always be watched."

"Kind of an uneasy town."

"This town," she murmured, and shook her head. She kept in step with him, across the dust and down the street. The old man, he noticed, still sat in the alleyway. The girl gave him a swift look and a sharp word. "Go somewhere else, Gabe."

Gabe murmured, "Yes'm," and faded back. When she reached the small porch of her house she stopped and faced him. He was full in the beam of her doorway's light, and by impulse she touched his chest and pushed him back until he was in the shadows. "You must be more careful," she said.

He came near her, looking down at her lips. They lay closed but without pressure, full at the centres. She had to lift her head to meet his eyes, and suddenly her eyes were heavy and the veiled expression broke and he saw want come to her. He put his hands at her hips and swayed her against him and kissed her full and heavy on the lips, and stepped back.

Her eyes turned blacker and the self-confidence grew oddly bitter. "You did it very easily, didn't you?" she murmured. There was the power of hatred in her and he felt it burn against him now, shocking him and shaming him. He came to her again, not touching her but so near to her that he caught the fragrance of her hair.

"I guess I've been alone too long. When I saw you in the dining room you were the strongest thing in this town."

"Any woman can do that to a hungry man."

"You're not any woman."

"What am I?" she said, letting her voice drop to a whisper.

"Not like anything I've ever seen before."

He turned to go and was stopped by the quick soft murmur of her voice.

"What is your name?"

"Frank Goodnight."

"Do you know mine? Have you asked about me?"

"No."

She came near him, whispering in his

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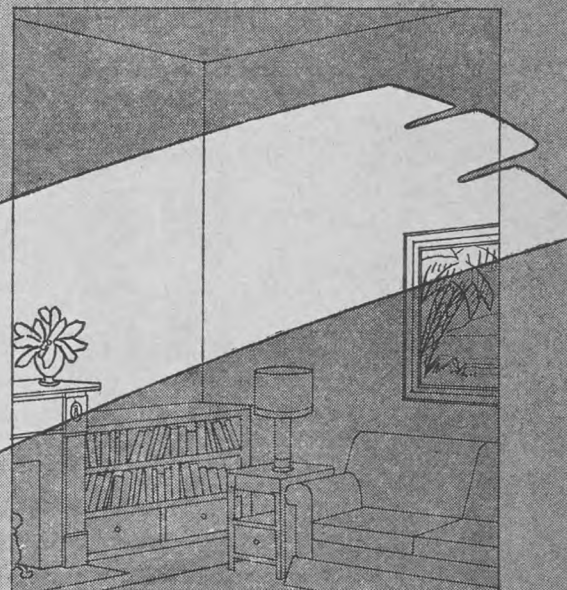
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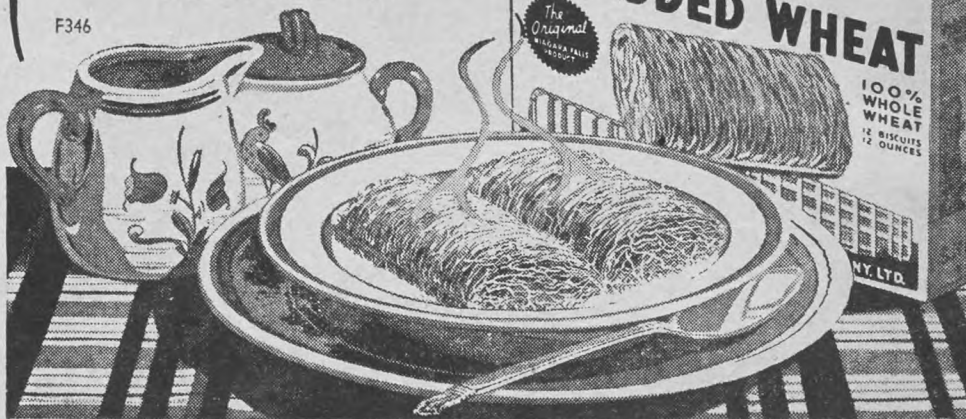
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ear. "Rosalia Lind. Will I see you again?"

"Yes."

She stepped back and he saw her self-assurance return. She had gone beyond her pride and she was annoyed at herself. "Be more careful than you have been," she told him. "The men in the Trail are all hill people. The Texican is only for men from the desert. You went to both places."

"You saw me?"

She watched him, her face shadowed and soft. "I have watched you," she murmured and turned into her house.

He looked both ways on the street and saw nothing to warn him; and moved down the street idly to the shed. He paused here, making up a smoke. He heard Niles grumbling at him from the blackness behind the shed. "You're doin' mighty well for yourself as a pure stranger. You know who she is?"

Goodnight said: "Who you talkin' about?"

"The girl. That girl walkin' through this town like a dyin' man's vision of Paradise. She's Rosalia Lind."

"So she said."

"You see that hotel just the other side of the saloon? That's hers. You see the store next to it? That's hers. She had a father who started this town. I guess he owned the town. He's dead, and it is all hers. Her dad came from Kentucky. There were some other Kentucky men that came with him—and these people hang together awful tight. If she lifted her finger six men would show up from nowhere and cut your throat. The boys from the desert know that and so do the riders from the hills. They step around her pretty soft and easy."

"All right," said Goodnight. "You almost tipped over the cart, comin' to talk to me on the street."

"There he was. One bullet would have ended all this wandering around."

"I'll find him. The one with the sharp face—smiling?"

"That's the man. But try to get him out of those hills. He's smart. He got himself in with Overman. Try to get him away from Overman. It's the same as a bodyguard."

Goodnight drew his cigarette down to a bright butt and flicked it to the dust.

"Stick around here, Niles. I'm going up in those hills."

"Doin' what?"

"Don't know yet. I'll catch him off first base. Sooner or later. You stay here until I shout."

He turned back. He walked to the corner of the Texican and rounded the corner, and came upon Harry Ide standing there.

Ide grinned at him. "Well," he said, "you see what the town's like."

"That's right," answered Goodnight.

"Stayin' around," said Harry Ide, "or coming back to my place?"

"I'll be ridin' around," said Goodnight.

"Go ahead and ride," said Harry Ide. "But you see how it goes. A man can't stay in the middle."

"This Overman dug a hole for you," commented Goodnight.

"So he did," said Ide. "And we saw him dig it."

He kept his smile as he talked. It was a hard smile; it had weight and threat. He looked about him, keening the night for its treachery, and gave Goodnight a short nod and crossed the street, going into the darkness beyond the hotel.




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Goodnight moved into the stable; he paid his bill and saddled the horse. He rode out and gave the horse a drink and afterwards started toward the hills, but within a dozen feet he turned squarely about and rode back, turning the saloon's corner. He stopped in front of Rosalia's house and got down, and saw her on the porch. He went to the porch steps and halted. There was no particular reason why he had returned, or if there was a reason he could not drag it out of his head. He stood puzzled before her, watching the door light make its streaming shine along the smoothed blackness of her hair. She watched him and she waited for him to speak; she was round-shaped in the light, she was still, with her lips lying together in gentle fullness. Her eyes were shadowed to him and he could not see the expression in them. Her breasts lifted softly and softly fell to her breathing. He came up the steps to her and he had the impulse to seize her, and fought it back with difficulty. The pull of her presence was that urgent, straining him forward against his sense of propriety. A woman had not done this to him before.

She said in a small, murmuring tone: "Why are you here?"

"You can pull a man against his wishes," he said. "You know that?"

"Is it against your wishes?" she asked him. He saw her draw together and harden her spirit against him.

He said: "Turn around." She held herself still. She whispered, "What interests you?" But he didn't answer and in a moment she swung until her face was in the light. He looked at her eyes, at the glow which seemed to lie below the dark coloring. It came out of her from deep places.

It wasn't just the lamplight shining; it was part of her spirit. He said: "A man can ride a long way on the memory of that."

Her answer came at him swiftly: "How far are you riding?"

"I don't know."

He returned to his horse and stepped to the saddle. He heard her say: "You can't escape anything by riding. It rides with you."

"I will see you again," he said and went on. At the corner of the Mexican he had a view of the main road running back through town. Harry Ide had vanished in the darkness, but at this moment Boston Bill Royal stepped from the dark side of the store opposite and looked up at him, now not amused or indifferent.

"You scatter yourself in too many places, my friend," he said.

Goodnight said curtly: "You had better judge your own actions," and rode straight for the canyon's mouth, leading into the Owlhorns. A mile from town he felt the weariness of his horse grow greater and he pulled into the timber, made cold camp and fell asleep.

Boston Bill listened to the sound of Goodnight's horse rattle against the stony underfooting of the road and entirely die in the timber above town. Afterwards he circled the Trail and walked quickly along the back end of a row of houses and came again to the street at the north end. He stopped here, watching the shadows for sight of Harry Ide. He saw nothing and in a little while he grew tired of the wait and moved back toward the saloon. When he passed the edge of the adjoining building Harry Ide's voice struck him from the rear.

"Just a minute, Bill."

Bill stopped, one foot in advance of the other. He waited, not turning and not drawing his feet together until Ide spoke again.

"Step back here. I want to talk to you."

Bill turned about and faded into the space between the two buildings. He reappeared ten minutes later and paused to look around him. He had not been seen, he thought, and he pulled his shoulders together and crossed over and moved down the inside wall of the hotel, thereby coming into the rear of Rosalia's house. He knocked on her back door and let himself in. She was in the front room; her face changed when she saw him.

He had sharp eyes and a quick mind. He saw the change and thought he knew its meaning. He said irritably: "Better be careful of strangers. You know nothing about that man."

"Next time," she said, "wait until I open the door before you come in."

"What did he want?" he demanded. "What brought him to you? How did he come to know you?"

She lifted her shoulders, facing him with a cold sureness. "Did you hear what I said?"

He came to her, smiling; he lifted his arms to her. She stood fast, commanding him by the stern expression on her face. She brought him all the way down from his careless confidence; she made him sober and restless and unsure. He turned irritable again. "I can't keep up with your changes. You're warm, you're cold. One time you're charming. Now you freeze me with dislike."

"I never change," she said.

"You're something all covered over. I never am able to tear the covering aside."

"What do you think is inside?"

"Heaven or hell. In a woman there's little distinction between the two."

"You always want to explain things," she said. "Nothing's ever that mixed up. Everything's much more simple."

"When I first met you," he recalled, "you were charming. You liked me."

"Perhaps I saw something in you."

"Why have you changed?"

"Perhaps I see something else."

He flushed. His pride was injured. "Now you see something in a new man. But you will see something else in him. Let him alone."

"Who are you to say that?" "Rosalia," he said, "I want

you."

"Wanting's not enough."

"What is enough?"

She shook her head. "That is for you to find out."

"There's never been a soul in this world I cared enough about to change for. There's never been one for whom I'd give up all that I am, or have, and do what was asked of me. Not until I came here. You have that power."

"I don't want it," she said.

"There's cruelty in you," he said.

"Honest people are always cruel."

He studied her, his mouth small, his eyes half-shut. The color of his face was stronger than usual and pride caused him to keep his injured feelings hidden. He brought on a smile. "You are accustomed to a high hand. You've always had your way. You've used the whip when you wanted. But remember this—you're a woman and a whip won't do if you want a man."

"Perhaps," she said.

Irony came quickly to him. He bowed to her, still smiling. "This seems to be a one-sided conversation."

"You use so many words to say so little."

That touched him and he grew openly angry. "I've heard that said before, today. By your friend—by the man who just visited you."

She said, spare and dry: "Pull out, Bill. If you don't know it, Harry Ide's in town. Better watch him."

"I have known that for an hour."

"Have you?" she commented, and looked closely at him. He met her glance until he was warned by the things she might be seeing, and turned sharp on his heels and left by the rear door.

She was thinking: "He gave himself away. He has seen Harry Ide—talked to him. I did not know he would betray his people." She thought of it, but not for long. A sweet, sharp feeling ran through her. She stood still, letting all of it warm her and trouble her—and remembered the power of Goodnight's arms. He had come back to look again upon her, and she knew why he had come back. He had been uncertain of her. He still was. She thought: "I should not have let him kiss me." Her expression darkened and momentarily she disliked herself. "Why did I do it?" She tried to answer the question and could not, and turned impatient. "I did it," she decided, "and that's enough. If it isn't enough for him, let him never come back." She moved to the porch and she stood in the shadows, feeling



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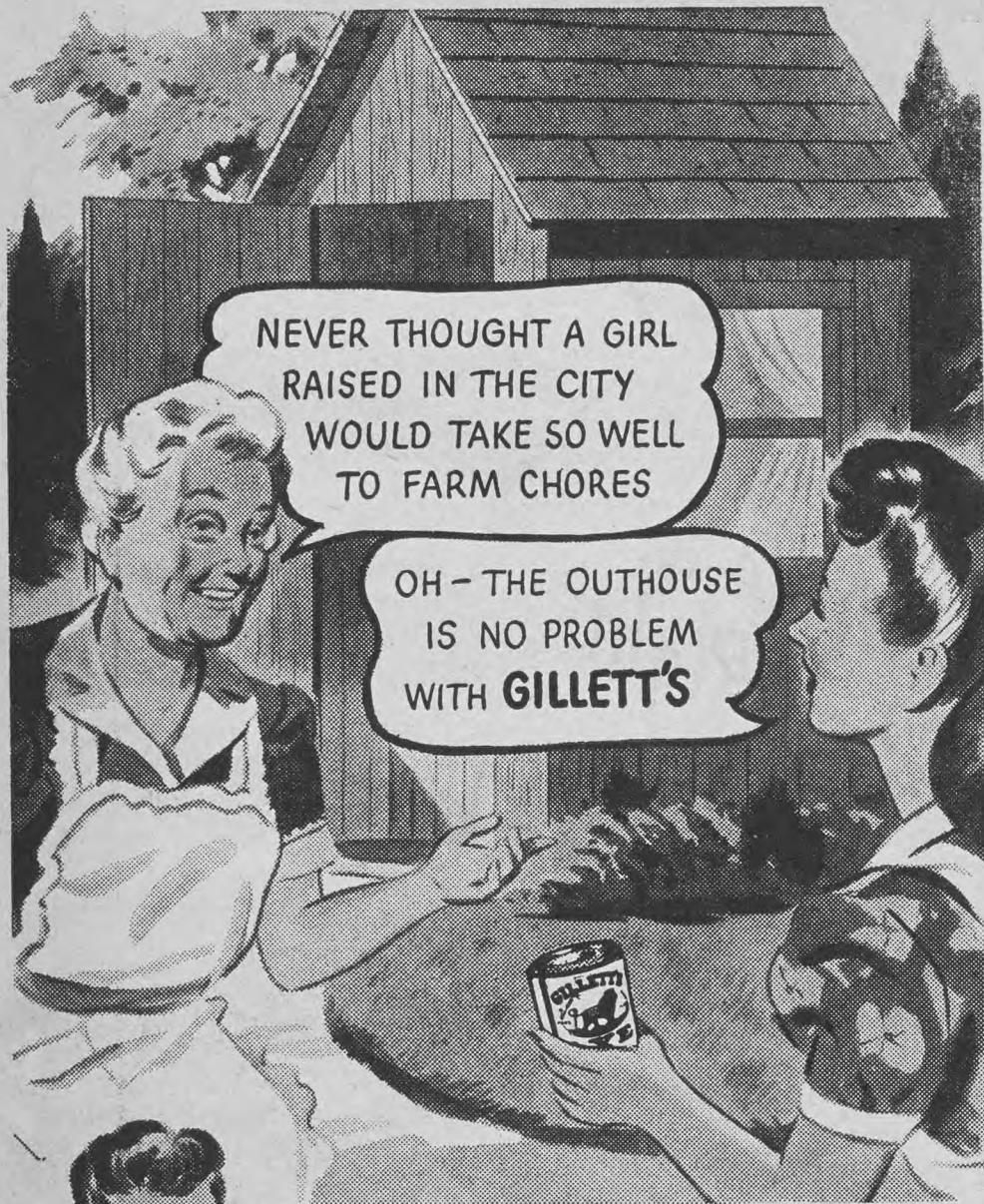
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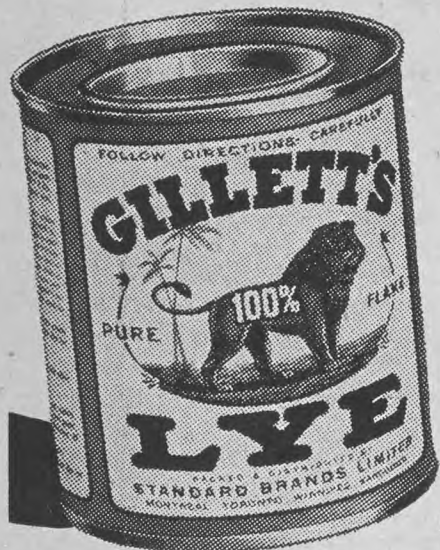
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the first coolness of night come. "How else could I have acted? If a thing happens, it happens. I hope he comes back."

At daylight Goodnight saddled and returned to the road, travelling steadily higher until he reached a creek boiling violently down the breast of the mountain. He crossed a gravel ford and now left the road, not intending again to use it this day. Deep in the pines he made up a short fire, cooked bacon and coffee, and shaved; and resumed his journey.

The first sun was high beyond the stiff tops of the pines; this western slope was still grey and cold. There was almost no underbrush. The red-bodied pines lay heavy around him, the almost solid mat of their branches trapping the shadowy pearl light of dawn long after full day had lightened the sky. A thousand years of needle-fall made a spongy surface upon which the horse's feet dropped with scarce a sound; and except for the slight jingle of the bridle metal and the occasional chukking of the horse's lips, and the now-and-then sharp beat of a woodpecker's bill, a churchly stillness lay all along the aromatic timbered reaches.

Occasionally he passed over a small cattle trail; twice he came upon a wagon's course. Traffic between desert and mountain summit moved in errant zigzags through the pines. He travelled without haste, and frequently stopped to let the horse take a blow. Far back in Oregon he had felt haste, but with all the weeks behind him he had developed a patience so that now time didn't matter very much. In the beginning he had felt a great wild anger; but that kind of anger could not sustain itself and had hardened into a fixed and patient purpose. The immediate desire to destroy Theo McSween in one swift stroke seemed now, after these weeks of chase, less than enough. All the days of thinking about it and all the nights of remembering his sister—whom McSween had betrayed and destroyed—made it necessary that McSween should face his crime, should suffer from the image of it, should have it as a weight on him that grew greater and greater until it carried him down in one long slow fall, he knowing his ruin as it came to him—foreseeing it and suffering with it to the bitterest end.

He had never seen McSween until, on the previous night, Niles Brand had pointed him out in the group of horsemen. Born and raised in the Oregon high desert, Goodnight had frequently drifted from home. While he was returning from his last wandering, the story had started and had ended. This McSween, also a drifter, had come into the country, had made his gallant display, and had ridden away with Goodnight's sister. Goodnight's parents had objected to the man and so, the oldest tale in the book, his sister had run away to make a marriage. There never had been a marriage insofar as Goodnight could discover; following the trail to Nevada he had found his sister listed in the cemetery under her own name. He had located the doctor in the case. The doctor had said: "Looked to me like both of them had just kicked around without money, sleepin' any place and eatin' any place. Your sister was run-down and pneumonia did the rest. The man pulled out." Then the doctor looked thoughtfully at Goodnight as he added: "In fact he left her before she died. You could tell she had been a fine and pretty girl."

It was that last phrase which even now turned its knife point in Goodnight's bowels. Niles, being a hometown boy, had seen the man. Now Niles had identified him and Niles' part was over. The rest of it was his own burden, and that burden had changed him, it had burned away his carelessness and most of his easy faith; it had made him tough and disbelieving and sometimes sad. A simple world had turned into one with a thousand sides, with shades and colors he had never before seen, with questions that rang like footsteps in vast empty corridors.

He threw off before another creek beyond noon, rested and resumed his way. After the first quick rise, the Owlhorns began to break into benches where short-grass meadows and finger-shaped

valleys lay between the green tree masses. He crossed these openly, reached timber and climbed again to the next higher bench. The road which he had been paralleling at a distance all day suddenly swung around toward him. Thus far the timber had furnished good travelling, but at this point the land began to break into canyons and sharp-backed ridges, through which the road made the only comfortable passage; therefore he took it. Sunset found him beside a creek and here he stopped, put his horse on picket in a small flat of grass, and made his meal. He built the fire larger than his needs, drew his blankets beyond the reach of the light and watched the world plunge into darkness. Against the utter black heavens the stars swirled in the universe's yeasty ferment and a small wind, chilled by this elevation, moved against him and a moon hung tilted low to the southwest, so thin that it had only a faded glow.

He was not far from the road, and he was now near the summit plateau of the Owlhorns. Somewhere there would be ranch quarters and at some time or another travellers would pass and see his fire, which was as he wished. He smoked his cigarette in content, the ease of a long day's end coming upon him like softness. When he heard the run of a horse far down the grade he turned in his blankets and threw a handful of pinestems on the fire, lifting the blaze.

He listened to the horse come on as he had listened to the like sound on many another night in many another place, interest and caution rising together. He lay flat on his back, his head against the saddle and his feet to the fire. Sound and rider came quickly around a bend of the road, reached abreast, and stopped. He saw the rider's shape bend in the saddle and straighten back. He heard the leather squeal. A woman's voice came easy at him. "Hello," she said, and followed her call into the firelight.

She sat still on the side saddle, her arms folded on the horn. She wore a tan shirt and a long dark riding skirt and a man's hat sat back on hair the color of dark honey. When she looked directly at him he saw the lovely turning of her throat. She was on guard; not so much afraid of him as alert to his presence and skeptical of him. She said so at once. "Your story doesn't make much sense. You ride away from the road all day, as though you were on the run. Then you camp where everybody can see you. Then you build a fire big as a house, and sleep back in the shadows."

He sat up. "How do you know I kept off the road?"

"Bob Carruth followed you for a while."

"Nothing better to do with his time?" "You didn't think you could ride this far into the Owlhorns without notice, did you?"

"Why not?"

She said: "You must be green." Then as he got slowly to his feet her attention came close upon him. His smile was a white streak against the shadows and the fire threw its bronze high lights on his face, making it bony and rugged. Her eyes narrowed on him in appraisal, and opened wider. She looked quickly around, as though wondering if he were alone. "This is no place to camp. You'd get a bullet in that fire before another hour. You're running I suppose."

"No," he said, "just riding."

She listened to his voice, she weighed it. She had started out cool and suspicious of him, and she wanted to remain that way. Still, he saw the change of her lips and he saw a small gust of expression go over her face. "You're not green," she murmured. "And you're probably lying." She turned the horse, intending to move on. She reached the road and swung and stopped; she was beyond the firelight, deep in thought, and at last she spoke from the shadows. "Saddle up and come to the ranch. You'll have no luck here."

"What ranch?"

"Sun Ranch. Were you the man in town last night that hit Bob Carruth with a bottle?"

"He was a little suspicious."

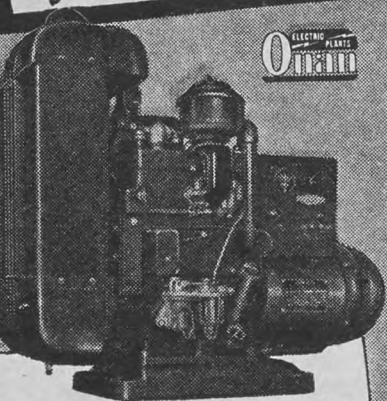
"He had a right to be. You visited the other saloon."



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He chuckled. "He had his rights. I had mine. So we're even."

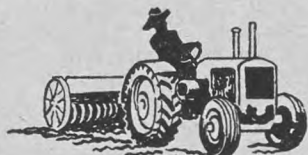
Downgrade was the heavy murmur of horses moving fast. The girl said impatiently: "Saddle up and kick out the fire."

He made up his blanket roll in quick turns, threw on the saddle and lashed his roll. He gave the fire a sidewise kick with his boot, sending the sticks into the nearby water. He said: "Still, they'll smell smoke and stop," and rode beside her.

"You're not green," she repeated and set the pace up the grade. "You would have been picked up and brought in anyway and you might as well sleep in a bunk." At the top of the grade she turned into timber, leaving the road behind. Presently she halted. "If we go ahead of them they'll catch our dust and know we're around."

"That's all right, isn't it?"

"If you stay in the hills," she said, "you'll learn nothing's all right." There was, he recognized, a swing of regret and dislike in her voice but he thought



little of it at the moment, being more interested in the sound of the horsemen coming along. They had not stopped at his camp, which made him murmur: "A careless lot. If they can't smell smoke..."

She reached out through the darkness and touched him; her hand squeezed down, commanding his silence. A group of riders ran by on the road and a little gust of talk fell behind from them, and then they faded on. The girl waited a moment before riding forward to the road. Goodnight came beside her; both horses travelled at a walk. "That was Boston Bill," she said. "He'll be at the house when we get there. When they question you, just say that you saw me on the road and asked for a night's shelter."

"This Boston Bill is full of questions," he said.

"It will be my father who asks the questions," she said. "My father—Hugh Overman." Then she remembered Goodnight's remark and commented on it. "How would you know about Boston Bill?"

"I met him out on the desert."

"He was out there in daylight?" Her voice came at him with a lift of interest. "Where was he?"

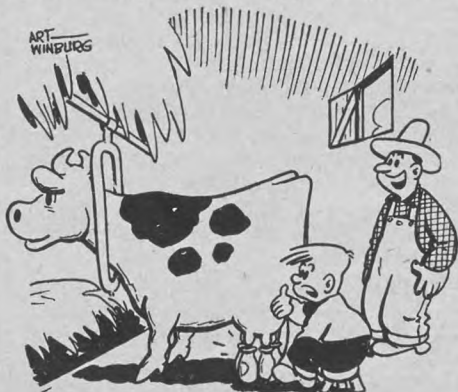
"At a ranch."

"Near Sherman City?"

"That's right."

"Ide's ranch," she murmured, and said nothing more for a long interval, apparently turning over the information in her mind. The road reached through another shallow canyon, still rising. The canyon reached a level area surrounded by the shadow of ragged hills; a creek made its smooth run directly before them. Lights sparkled ahead and he saw shapes cut over those lights, moving around a yard. A plank bridge boomed a warning of their approach and in another minute they were at the front of a log house built low and long across the yard.

He saw first the huge square shape of a man in the doorway, the same black-bearded one who had led the hill crowd into Sherman City on the previous night. With him was Boston Bill, seeming small beside the older one's great shape. There were other men,



City lad: "Two quarts of Grade A milk, one quart buttermilk, and a pint of heavy whipping cream and hurry please."

# "A Problem-Pop... that's what I've got!"

**POP:** A problem Pop? Now, what have I done, precious—I mean, Precocious?

**PAT:** Why, Pop, you brushed your teeth without...

**POP:** Without Ipana? I *did* not!

**PAT:** Worse'n that, Pop! You brushed your teeth without massaging your gums!

**POP:** So-o-o-o, Worry Wart?

**PAT:** Well, we're taught in school to massage our gums every time we brush our teeth. Because the soft, creamy foods folks eat today

don't give gums the exercise they need to keep firm and healthy. 'N' sound teeth call for healthy gums!

**POP:** Okay, okay... Now, I suppose you're going to tell me what to do for this "pink" on my tooth brush.

**PAT:** You bet I am! "Pink tooth brush" means *see your dentist right away!*

**POP:** I don't know whether to spank you or thank you, Smarty Pants. But I have an idea you're right...



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**Share with the hungry!**

Food Information Committee  
of  
THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

No. 15

Boston Bill's men, apparently, waiting by their horses along the yard. Goodnight passed among them as he walked forward with the girl to the huge one at the door.

The girl said: "I picked this man up on the road, Dad. He wanted a sleep and a meal."

Hugh Overman was a cold and distant spirit lost in thought. Goodnight watched the man pull himself into the present and look upon him, neither interested nor disinterested. He lifted his hand and made a strange, stiff upward jerk with it. "Strangers are welcome," he said. "Show him the bunkhouse, daughter. Show him the cook-shack. See he gets a cup of coffee."

Boston Bill observed Goodnight with a small thin smile, and he sent a quick side glance to the girl. He must have noticed something on her face, for his smile broke off and he spoke to Overman in a lightly provoking tone. "Charity is blessed, Hugh, but it might be well to consider this stranger."

"You know him?" said Overman.

"I've met him and there's some things about him I don't understand."

Overman placed his severe and powerful eyes on Goodnight. "You come here with honest intentions?"

Boston Bill broke in. "He was at Harry Ide's place when I saw him."

Overman's eyes grew agate-still and in their depths a great wrath slowly moved. "You're on my place and I have offered you puttin' up. But we'll see. Daughter, give him his coffee and bring him to the dining room."

The girl touched Goodnight's arm and turned him. He followed her to an ell of the main house, through the door into a kitchen. A light burned on a table and a pot of coffee sat on the back edge of the still-warm range. Virginia Overman lifted a cup from a hook, poured his coffee and pointed to the condensed milk and sugar box. She continued to watch him; she was puzzled and she was uncertain and this expression softened her face and gave it a sweetness.

"I wish," she said, "I knew what you were doing at Ide's place."

"I stopped for a drink of water."

"And I wish I knew what Bill was doing there."

She watched him as she asked it and when he only shook his head and smiled her expression grew lighter until she was smiling back. "You're like all of the crowd. Never say anything."

"What crowd?"

"The drifters and the fly-by-nights and the line jumpers who hide in every canyon and behind every tree of these hills. I like to go on quick judgment—and I wanted to think you were not one of those."

"Stay with your judgment," he said and finished his coffee.

She pointed toward an inner door. "Now you can go in and stand your trial." She followed him to the door and her voice called him around before he opened it. "There are two things to remember. These men all have past records. They'll be afraid you're after them, or they'll think you might be one of the desert men laying a trap."

She waited again for some sort of answer and he saw that she was anxious for him to speak and clear himself. She had some kind of hope in him, the reason for which he could not understand. And when he shook his head and turned to open the door he noticed the let-down of that hope. She followed him through the door into a room with a long table, flanked by a backless bench on each side. Hugh Overman sat at the head of the table, stiff and massive, his burning glance coming to Goodnight and staying there. Boston Bill was near him, and this nearness made a tremendous contrast. Overman was a solid one whose convictions were as thick as the polar ice, whose temper was a deep, constant flame; against him Boston Bill became a thin character with his small disbelieving smile and his sharp, agnostic eyes. A dozen or more other riders stood around the room.

Overman said: "I'll tell you at once that if I thought you were a spy I'd shoot you down. Now, man, what are you doing here?"

"Riding through," said Goodnight. "Or maybe staying if I like it."

"Your answer turns around upon itself and means nothing," said Overman.

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"There is a reason which drives every man. What drove you here?"

Goodnight pointed his finger at Boston Bill. He turned it, indicating all the group. "You know what drove these men here?"

Boston Bill said: "Maybe you better answer questions instead of asking them."

"Still," pointed out Overman, "it is a fair answer. I have taken all of you at your word. I can do no less with this man."

"What was he doing at Harry Ide's place?" asked Boston Bill.

"I stopped for a drink of water," said Goodnight. "What were you doing there, Bill?"

Overman answered that for Boston Bill. "It may have been to warn Harry Ide or it may have been to destroy him. Either thing would have been welcome to me."

"Except for his interfering" said Boston Bill, "Harry Ide would have been destroyed."

"I like to see a man get an even chance," said Goodnight.

Overman gave Goodnight a bright-black glance. "Fairness is a good thing and pity is blessed. But there are ways here you do not understand. The desert is an evil land inhabited by evil people. Evil is to be done by as it does. Keep your pity for better things. You interfered from good motives, but you were mistaken."

"He was in town last night," added Boston Bill, "steppin' around like a stray dog with its tail up. What was he doing there?"

"He dragged me off my horse," said a voice, and then a man came out of the crowd and walked on until he faced Goodnight. He was a solid shape burned black by weather; he was a hard one, scarred by trouble and still wanting trouble. Along the trail Goodnight had seen many like him, restless and narrow of mind and governed by passion.

"Brother," said Goodnight, "you ran your horse into me and missed a woman by six inches with its kickin'."

The man was hungering for a fight; it was a shine in his eyes and a shape around his mouth. He looked aside to Boston Bill and a thought passed between them. He squared himself at Goodnight. He said: "I didn't have time last night to take care of you. No man can drag me off a horse . . ." He never finished the sentence. It was a feint to cover what he meant to do, for he swung his hand all the way from his belt and missed Goodnight's face and fell against him. He caught Goodnight around the waist to protect himself. He lowered his head and shoulders and struck sharp up, his head cracking Goodnight's chin.

The blow roared through Goodnight's brain; he heard Boston Bill say in a casual way: "Bust him up, Ad."

Ad's weight carried him back toward the wall, other men swiftly sidestepping to avoid the fight. But one bystanding man—Goodnight never knew which one—reached out and hit him on the jaw and backed away. Ad had him tackled around the waist and Ad's shoulders slammed him full force into the wall. He shifted his body, knowing what Ad would next do, and thereby avoided the jolt of Ad's knee as it aimed for his crotch. The manoeuvre threw Ad off balance, so that his grip around Goodnight's body relaxed, and at that moment Goodnight whirled free of the man and swung and caught him on the back of the neck with all the driven-down weight of his forearm. A thinner neck would have cracked; as it was, Ad emitted a small wince and fell in a curling drop to the floor, knocked out by the blow.

Goodnight stood away from Ad, feel-

ing blood in his mouth from the butting of Ad's head. The fight broke his restraint and a wildness grasped him and he made a quick circle on the balls of his feet, watching the others; he had lost his hat and his long hair dropped over his eyes. "Anybody else," he said. "Anybody at all?"

He heard the girl speak behind him. "You should not have permitted that, Dad."

Old Hugh sat stone-still in his chair and Goodnight then noticed something new in the room. All the crowd had stood in a scattered way around the table before the fight, but in the half minute of action they had shifted and now he saw four men placed shoulder to shoulder against one side of the room, facing Boston Bill and Boston Bill's group across the table. The fight had shaken them apart, or distrust had shaken them apart—the ranch crew to one side and Boston Bill's riders to the other. One of the men in the smaller group was Bob Carruth. Then the door opened and another rider came in and put himself with the ranch four. It was Theo McSween.

Overman still had his daughter's reproach in his mind and now spoke: "Right makes might. If a man is just and honest he will have more strength than the man who is not. This young man whipped Ad. Therefore he is honest."

Boston Bill gave Overman a cynical grin. "Suppose two dishonest men got in a fight. You'd say the man that won was honest?"

"Less dishonest than the other," stated Overman.

Boston Bill ceased to smile. The arrogance that lived around his mouth and in his eyes suddenly jumped to his voice. "I don't want this fellow around."

Overman looked at Boston Bill and then Goodnight saw a flaw in the old man's complete self-assurance as Overman said: "I will not turn a man off Sun Ranch without reason."

"My say-so is reason enough," stated Boston Bill. "You do it or I'll do it."

Overman lifted his great head and his temper flared; yet he held his feelings down and his answer was less than Goodnight expected. "Never mind, Bill," he said, and he flung his arm stiffly up and stiffly down.

Goodnight nodded at Boston Bill. "You have talked too much again. Now it is put up or shut up."

Boston Bill's pride was yeasty in him. His color burned in the light and his big beak nose tipped hawklike at Goodnight. The crowd waited for him to move, to answer; the compulsion of their judgment was on him as he stood brooding in his tracks, trying to beat Goodnight down with his glance. Then he shook his head. "You're on Sun Ranch. I won't touch you here. This is the second time you have called me, friend. You're a clever man in pickin' a safe spot to call."

He nodded at his partners and went quickly out. In a moment Overman rose and followed him through the door, and the other crew members one by one disappeared until only Goodnight and the girl and Theo McSween were here. McSween showed a puzzled interest in Goodnight.

"I've seen you before, ain't I?"

"No," said Goodnight. "Maybe it was somebody that looked like me."

Theo McSween said, "Maybe," and started for the door. He turned in it, looking back with a rapid flip of his head, as though prompted by suspicion or a fresh thought. He stared steadily at Goodnight and he murmured, "Somewhere," and left the dining room.

Goodnight thought: "Why not have it over with now—I've caught up with him?" But he knew it had to be another way, for the memory of the doctor's words in Nevada were fresh scars in his mind. He watched the door, nothing on his face; he listened to Boston Bill's men run out of the yard. The girl stepped around him and faced him.

"You're not green," she said. "You've got a lot of experience—the same dirty kind all the rest of them have."

He said: "Do you know that your father's afraid of Boston Bill?"

"Yes," she said. She looked long at him, something half-formed on her lips. He saw caution hold her back. Then she said: "So am I."

To be continued

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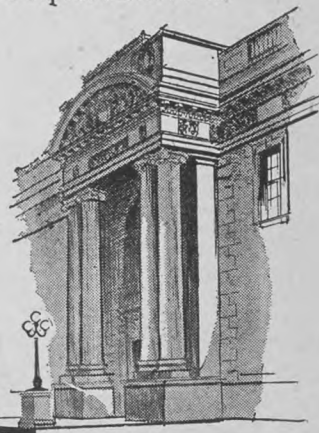
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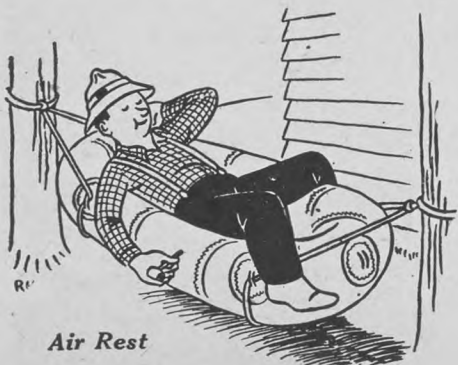
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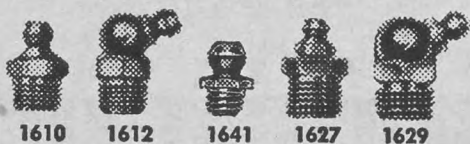
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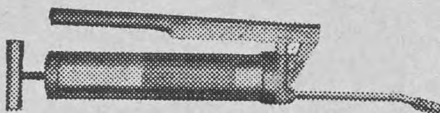
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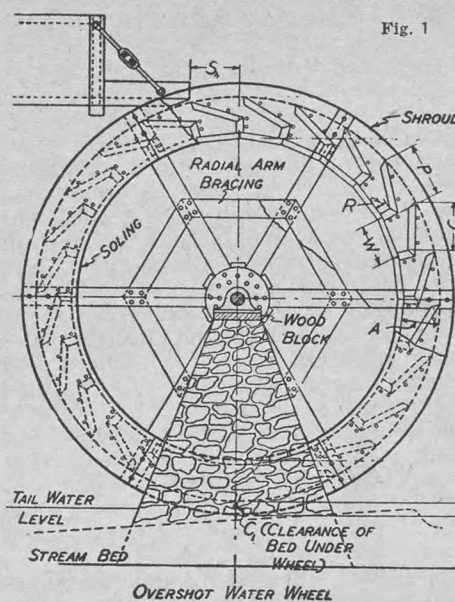
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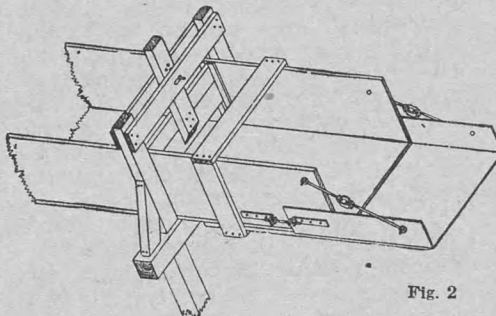
## Putting Water to Work

**An overshot and two stream flow designs of water wheels**



**W**ATER wheels are not common in western Canada but a study of this method of generating power in the neighboring state of Montana by the State College brought out some information which will be useful to some prairie farmers and of interest to any mechanically minded man.

Fig. 1 shows the design of an overshot wheel. It is constructed largely of



wood. Note that the tail water flows back toward the dam, a feature which extracts more power from the water. The mounting is on concrete piers. An old mower axle will do for the main shaft in width of 3½ or 4 feet. The spokes are assembled at the hub after

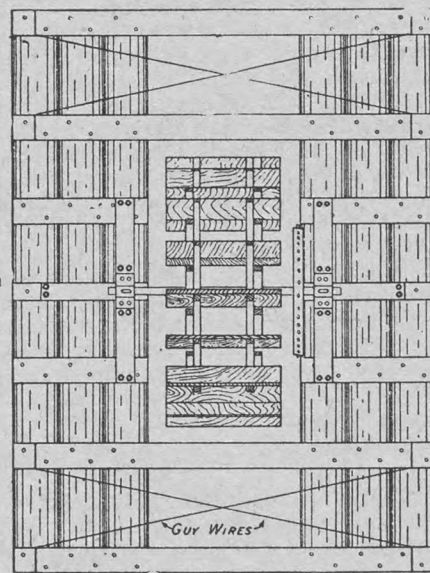


Fig. 3

the fashion of the artillery wheel with wedges of equal width with that of the spokes. On each side is a circular steel plate, to which the arms and wedges are bolted. Steel pins pass through the axle, one on each side of each hub and are fastened to the steel plates by means of U-bolts.

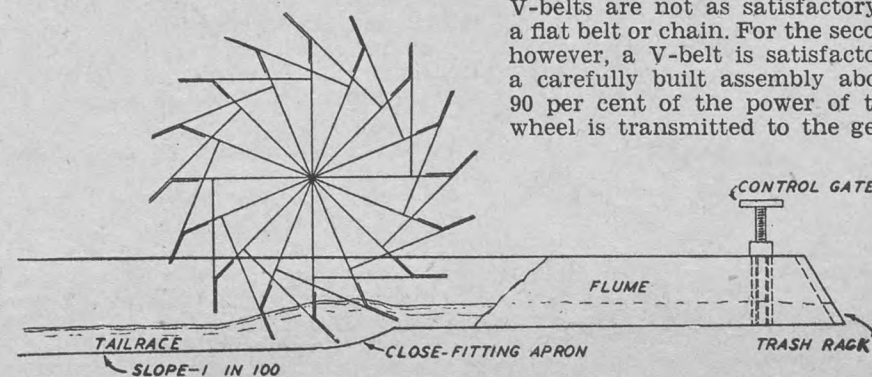


Fig. 6

The water is delivered to the wheel through an adjustable chute (Fig. 2). The water falls into the buckets just before they reach the upper dead centre. A control gate is located as shown.

Another kind of water wheel is shown in Figs. 3 and 4. This is mounted on

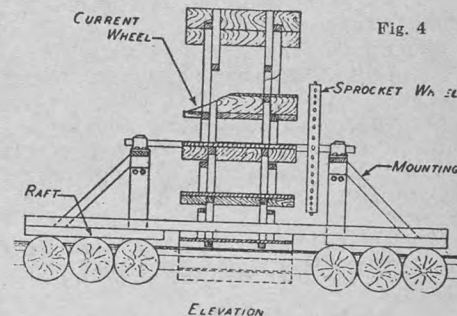


Fig. 4

a raft, which is anchored in a swift stream and the power is taken from the current. The wheel is most efficient when the paddles move at approximately half the velocity of the stream. The paddles should dip into the stream to about one-tenth of the diameter of the wheel. If the wheel is 10 feet in diameter and ten feet long, ten square feet of each paddle will come in contact with the water. The construction of the paddle wheel is shown in Fig. 5. It requires no rim.

The way to increase the power of the wheel is to increase the velocity of the water. This can be done by diverting the stream into a ditch or flume,

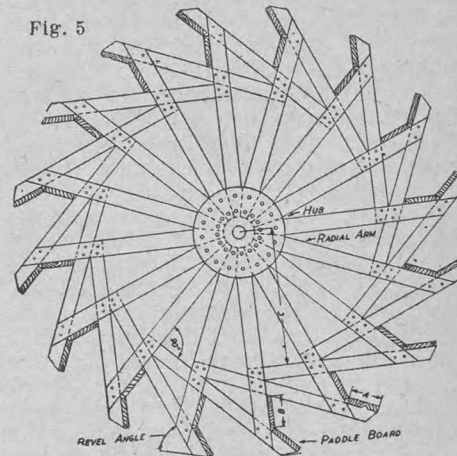


Fig. 5

as is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 6. Theoretically, doubling the rate of flow will increase the power of the wheel eight times. A smooth flume causes less friction than a rough ditch and the water flows faster through it. The wheel in this case is not mounted on a raft but on piers similar to those shown in Fig. 1.

The power take-off is shown in Fig. 7. The speed ratio for generating electricity will be from 30 to 1 up to 60 to 1.

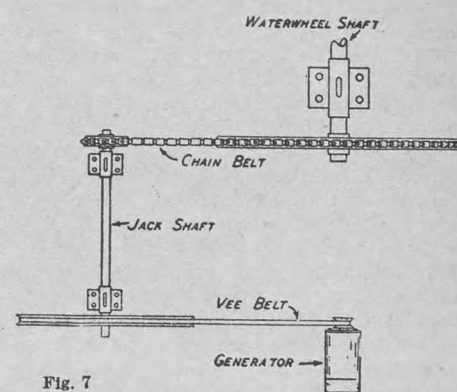


Fig. 7

In the first step a much heavier belt or gearing is needed than in the faster moving second hitch-up. The step-up in the first stage is five or six to one. V-belts are not as satisfactory here as a flat belt or chain. For the second stage, however, a V-belt is satisfactory. With a carefully built assembly about 85 or 90 per cent of the power of the water wheel is transmitted to the generator.





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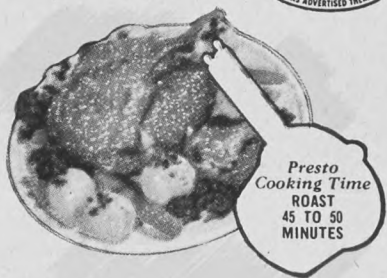
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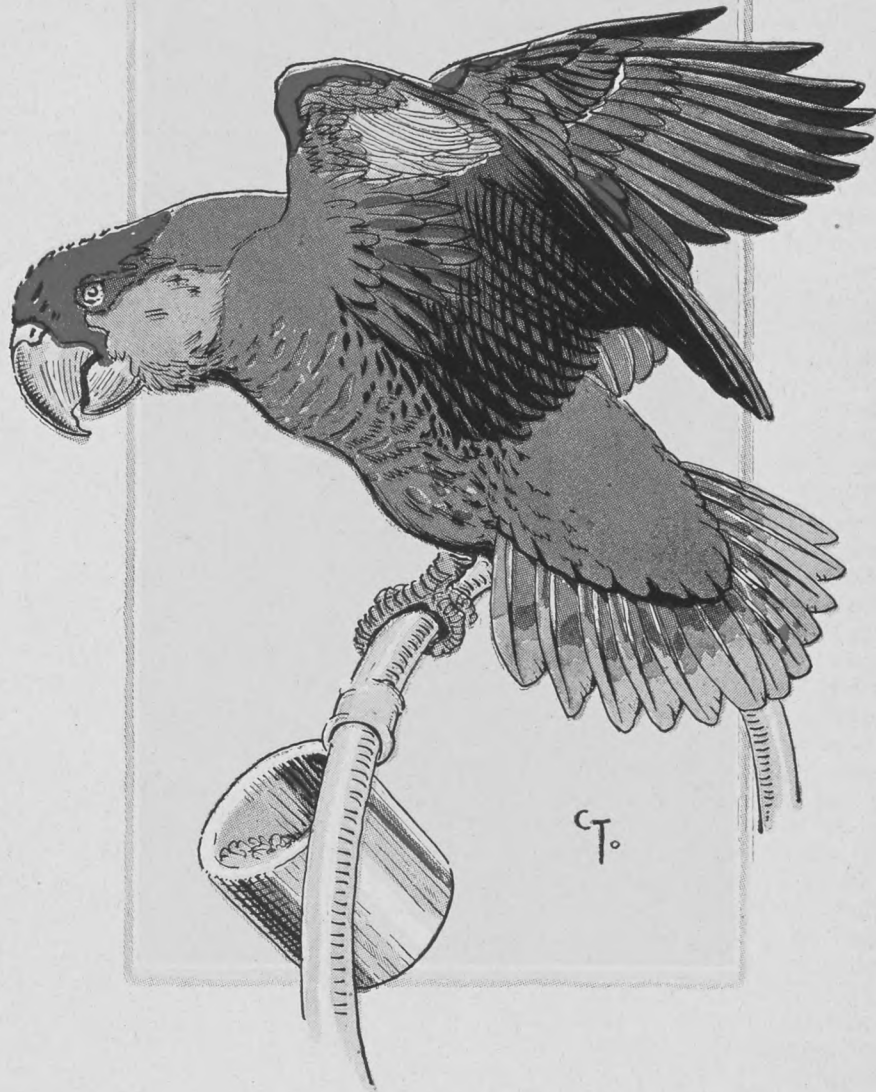


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Presto  
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(Illustrations shown herein are from natural color photographs of meats and vegetables as prepared in a PRESTO COOKER in the cooking time specified.)



## Noah's Jester

An entertaining story of a parrot, with a sense of drama  
By BEVERLEY GRAY

I HATE to think that Penelope was ever just an egg. However, my husband insists that she must have been: says further that it took three months' patience on the part of Penelope's mother and three months' forbearance on the part of her father before the egg became Penelope.

If Penelope's mother had known what she was cuddling she might have been less conscientious about the whole thing. Being related to Penelope she would probably have fled shrieking, laying the whole blame on Penelope's father.

After she was hatched, my husband informed me that her scolding parents fed her by an economical double-barrelled idea that has something to commend it. First, they ate. Later, they spat it up and fed it to Penelope. No wonder her philosophy was somewhat sour.

Formal parrot food is a mixture of ground sunflower seeds, an Indian seed called Padda, a little white millet, ground peanuts, and ground red peppers. A favorite delicacy is grated carrot, and thin bread and butter—lots of butter.

Penelope's eating habits were not stuffy. She would try anything.

She loved vegetable soup. She held the spoon in one claw and painstakingly skinned each pea before she ate it. When the spoon was empty she would hop awkwardly back and forth on her perch, saying, "Penny wants, Penny wants, Penny wants," until in self-defense somebody would fill the spoon.

One day someone gave Penny two or three bright marbles, which she immediately tried to peel. This proving impracticable, she thoughtfully put them in her water dish to soak.

"But does she really talk?" people would ask skeptically after she had stared at them for a disconcerting, beady-eyed half hour.

Indeed she could talk. But when some-

one told me that parrots could be taught any language I laughed hollowly. The idea of Penelope speaking Swedish or Greek was too much for me.

Although we always thought of Penelope as "she," her sex was never actually decided. The encyclopedia says that garrulity is a male characteristic, but from the things that Penny said and the gusto with which she said them my husband contended that she must be female.

She had another feminine trait. She hated to be ignored. If she was outside in her cage and a stranger passed she would remark loudly, "Hello there." If he still did not see her, she would observe philosophically, "Well, goodbye." One day I came out to see a strange man looking around sheepishly for a screaming baby. I picked Penny's cage up and carried her into the house and the baby cried no more. That man probably still wonders what finally became of that baby.

Penelope's love-life was another thing that made her seem very female to me. She looked to me for her comfort, scolding me unmercifully if her meals were late, but she gave me not one measly shred of gratitude. If I touched her I got my fingers soundly nipped, but she worshipped my husband, sidling up to him, and speaking to him in a softer tone than the one reserved for me.

Penelope had a well-developed, if rather perverted sense of humor. She would watch the cat until she was sure he was asleep, then she would sidle up to him with her queer little glide, bite him sharply on the tail, and flee, laughing uproariously. Nothing gave her more satisfaction than a good nip at an unwary ankle, either.

We lived near a firehall, and Penelope quickly became the pride and joy of the firemen, spending as much time there as she did at home. She could soon

Turn to page 78



# The Countrywoman

SOME day, in the not-too-distant future, it is greatly to be hoped that the history of plans and endeavors to supply adequate health services to rural areas in Canada will be collected and preserved. The effects and results of such should be carefully noted and weighed by a competent and understanding person. There is a great story, packed with the drama of human suffering and endurance, waiting the writer who has the insight and ability to appreciate its true social significance.

It should be done by someone who will take a long view. It should be written soon, before those, whose memory covers pioneer conditions and measures, are gone. The pattern of health services has varied in the provinces. These differences came as a result of various approaches to a common problem. In the testing, some endeavors went by the board, others progressed as a result of local initiative or the wisdom of the plan itself. Such a story, when written, should cover many administrations within each province. Governments come and go, but the people remain in their little communities to bear, rear or bury members of their families.

Interest of government in health projects has increased as the years have passed. A government in office now cannot afford to ignore nor neglect this field. Provincial departments of health have come into being within the memory of most people now living. The first province in Canada to set up a separate ministry of health was New Brunswick in 1917. Alberta was second. Before that public health was merely a branch of the department of agriculture or the provincial secretary. Each government has had its own particular pet project, whether it has been well-baby and other types of clinics, nursing service, municipal doctor or hospital schemes, free hospitalization or communicable disease control. Measures introduced usually have received quick and widespread support; seldom have they been ignored and less often, opposed. Thinking and action in terms of health and welfare on the parts of governments and the people generally in Canada, has made steady and sure progress during this present generation.

Now, with national health insurance mooted, with free hospitalization being discussed and with the Dominion-Provincial Relations Conference coming to grips with vital questions of finance upon which all such measures will depend, it behooves us to become more exact in our thinking; to know more surely the proper place and function of the community, the province and the Dominion in health and welfare fields. A proper understanding and appreciation of what has gone before would help us greatly. Provincial and national health organization may be set up on an ideal plan. It will depend upon people in each community to carry it out. Will we know why and how it should work? If it does not run smoothly, serve all equally well, are we well equipped in our thinking to stand in judgment of what should go into discard; to measure its service against the needs of Canadians, rural as well as urban?

## Alberta's District Nurses

THE figure of the district or public health nurse in rural areas is an increasingly familiar sight. Her presence and the service she brings is some fair measure of insurance for the protection of child and maternal health. It is most important where a district is isolated and remote from either a doctor or a hospital. During war years when many country districts in Alberta had to carry on without a doctor, they depended on the district nurse, working with the full direction and support of the provincial department of health and sometimes assisted by a sanitary officer and office staff of a health unit.

Alberta, a young and growing province, with frontier settlements stretching far to the north and other thinly settled districts in the foothill regions, realized early the need of some type of adequate rural health service. If its people were to persist and succeed in outlying districts proper provision must be made for basic services. A start was made in 1918, with four district nurses, working under a superintendent, in what was then a health branch of the department of the provincial secretary. The following year, 1919, the province set up a separate department of health and the Public Health Nurses Act was passed by the legislature. The right of a nurse to do treatments, where there is no medical practitioner in the area was granted, a right which should be pointed out is seldom granted in other parts of the Dominion.

Today there are 38 district nurses working in rural parts of Alberta. They are especially selected from

## Estimating efforts made to bring better health services to rural people

By AMY J. ROE

the standpoint of background, experience, training and attitude towards the work. Miss Helen McArthur, Alberta's superintendent of public health nurses explained to me: "It takes a nurse who has worked out a philosophy of life for herself, to go into a remote area, share the life of the people there and deal with illness and emergencies. There is no in-between. The nurse who likes it would never be satisfied with anything else. Daily, human lives are in her hands, and that brings its own sense of compensation. The pioneer man and woman are up against forces of nature. The nurse standing by to their aid is a comforting thought. We work to make the individual girl feel that she is part of a whole, to bring about that feeling of 'one-ness' that a good staff should have. We send out regular newsletters to them so that they will feel that they know what others in the same work are doing and that they are in close touch with us at all times. Here we are co-workers. We bring district nurses in for a general refresher course into the city of Edmonton at Easter. In the fall there is a conference of nurses, sanitary inspectors and medical health officers. It is splendid to note the respect and confidence the medical health officers have in our nurses."

At first it was thought that only nurses with training and certificate from the Central Midwifery Board, in Great Britain, would be sent out to districts where they would likely have to handle obstetrical cases alone. But it was not found possible to get a sufficient number with such. It was finally managed in 1942 to set up, through the university and the department of health, an advanced course in obstetrics, consisting of three months' intensive training in addition to what they had already taken as nursing students plus one year's special training at the university under the faculty of medicine. The classes are small, never more than six at a time, which permits individual tutoring. Two months are spent in Edmonton with lectures from carefully selected medical men, well versed in public health work and a knowledge of practical work. One month is spent in a small rural hospital, that has a high maternity service. Nurses are not called upon to perform operations.

"I believe that it was the soundness of our planning, the care and organization we took at the beginning that has made our district nursing service training

the success it is," Miss McArthur told me in interview. "Our nurses become sharp in detecting difficult cases and get them to the doctor in good time with full case history. Doctors get cases before it is too late to take the necessary steps. All our nurses, except one, have a bachelor of science nursing degree which means one year under the faculty of medicine, after their training. In their first year they have a basic course in chemistry, zoology, English and philosophy and one other choice of subject. In their last year they specialize."

The department of health pays the nurse's salary, provides drugs, surgical equipment and regular nursing equipment. The district furnishes the nurse's home, fuel and water. This type of nursing consists of the general work of child welfare, the investigation of cases requiring medical and dental care, periodic school health examinations, immunization of pre-school children. Many other forms of service centre round the nurse and from her home radiate many forms of community service.

## Daughters of Mary

GILEAN DOUGLAS

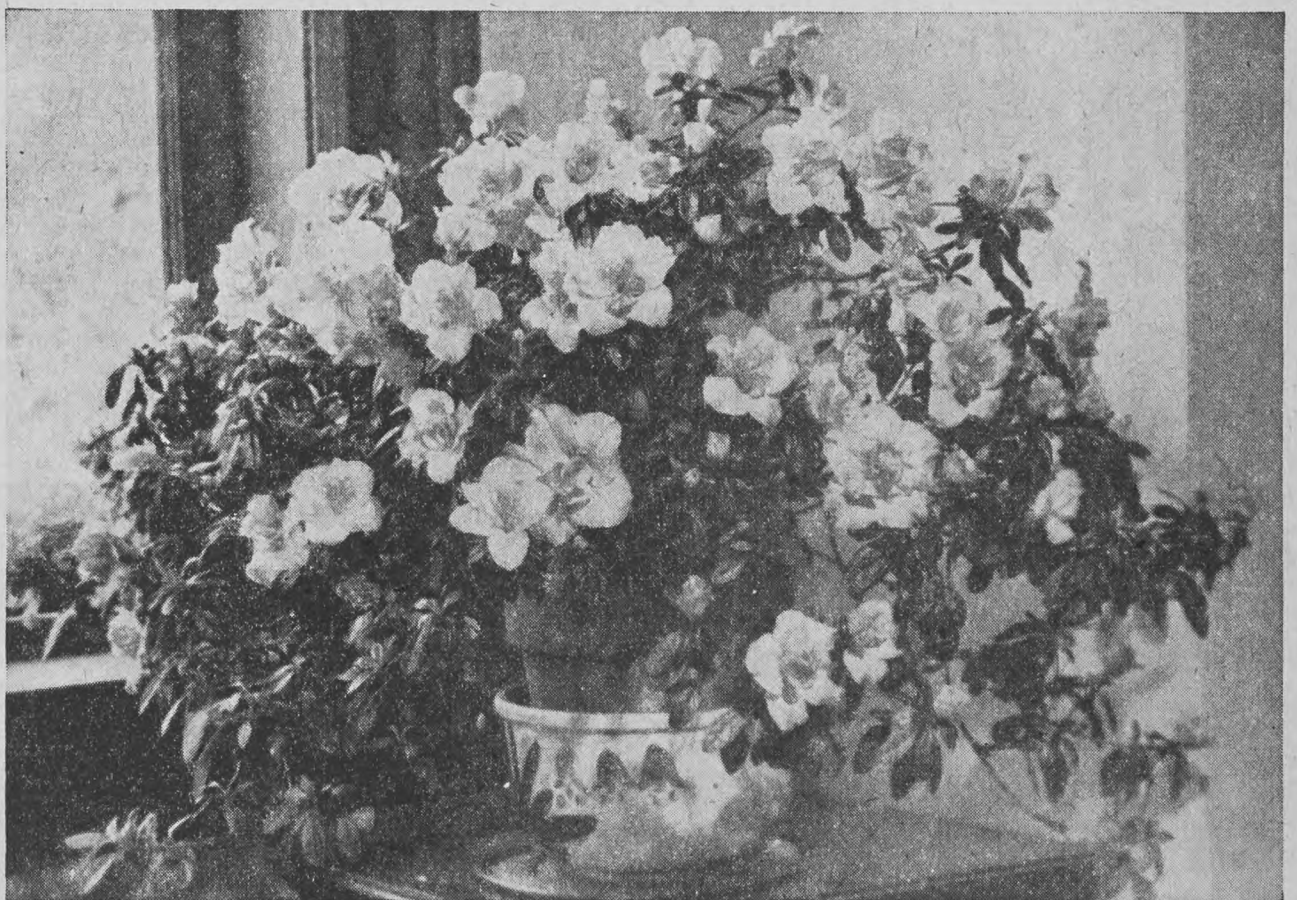
*There is no place for the daughters of Mary  
Here where the daughters of Martha fret  
To dust and refurbish the world and fill it  
Full of plain facts, so it will forget  
How many are starving in soul and heart.  
(He said: "She has chosen the better part.")*

*O, daughters of Martha, do not deride us  
When we sit down to an empty board  
Because we have chosen to buy a lily  
And feast in beauty before the Lord.  
You would make living a dry, sucked bone.  
(He said: "Man cannot live by bread alone.")*

*There is a time for the spilling of ointment—  
We know of things that you cannot see—  
Give us our time and the peace of the garden,  
Give us our dreaming and let us be.  
For the life of the spirit this way is best.  
(He said: "Come unto me . . . I will give you rest.")*

## Azalea in Bloom

PICTURED below is an evergreen azalea in its fourth year. If you have one and wish it to bloom for many seasons, take the plant outside in the spring. Place it in a sheltered spot, but not where too much hot sun will strike it. Never let the plant dry out. Bring it inside again, in the autumn.





# Textiles of Tomorrow

Many new and lovely fabrics  
will be available soon,  
thanks to science

By Marion R. McKee

anyone could, with a little practice, identify them easily. Now such things as nylon, vinyon and velon, which are somewhat similar in characteristics as well as names, aralac, glass fibre and many other synthetics are coming to the fore in increasing amounts. Confusing as these will be to us at first, with a little knowledge about the different materials, we will become more familiar with them as time goes on.

**NYLON**—the magic name in textiles—is back to stay. Rarely does a fabric become so popular with such a sudden sweep, as did this wonderful invention. Made from coal, air and water with complicated chemical apparatus, this luxurious fabric is brought to us. Strong, sheer and beautiful, it is perhaps best known in its use for hosiery. Even silk is outdone in appearance by this new fabric, and the strength and wearing quality of silk is far surpassed.

Perhaps the most amazing feature of nylon is its ability to wash easily and dry in a matter of a few hours. Dirt will not stick to its smooth surface and water is not absorbed by the fibre, allowing it to dry very quickly. A pair of nylon stockings or a slip may be rinsed out, rolled in a towel to take off excess moisture, shaken out to remove wrinkles, hung up and be ready for use in a very short time. Stockings may be almost dried by a towel, and be ready for use in a half hour or so.

Another feature in favor of this amazing textile is its great strength, and even when it is wet none of this is lost. One of the greatest disadvantages of rayon is the way it loses strength when wet. Wet or dry, nylon is strong and its durability is unsurpassed.

Because of its sheer beauty and wearing qualities, nylon is combined with other fibres with a good degree of success. It can be spun to look like wool, and being resistant to moths, along with its other features, it surpasses wool in durability. The advantages of a blanket or coat that had all the beauty and warmth of wool and would not be harmed by moths can be imagined. Nylon will not shrink or stretch and will hold its shape indefinitely.

Peculiar to nylon is its ability to be set in any desired shape, and it will hold this shape through any amount of laundering or dry cleaning. Seamless stockings are "set" on frames and will keep that shape no matter how often they are washed. Think of how wonderful it will be to have sheer nylon curtains that will not sag when washed, and will not need curtain stretchers. All you will have to do will be to wash out the curtains, hang on a smooth rod to dry, then iron with a warm iron, and your curtains are ready to be put up on the window, fitting exactly as they did when they were new. No more will the worries of sagging curtains bother the lady of the house.

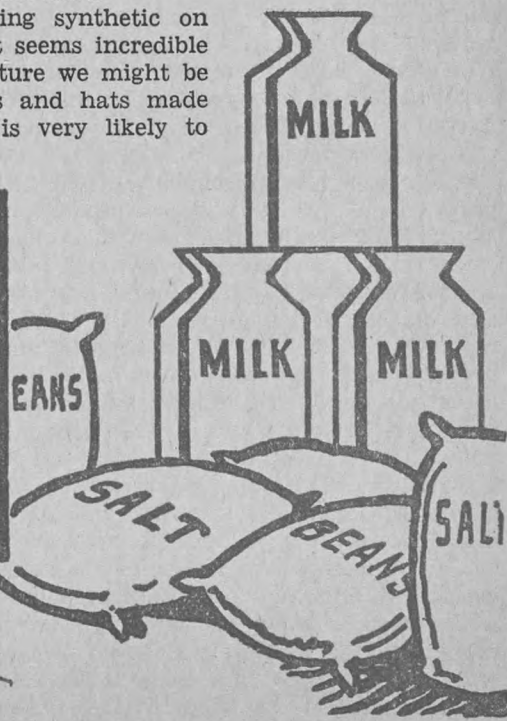
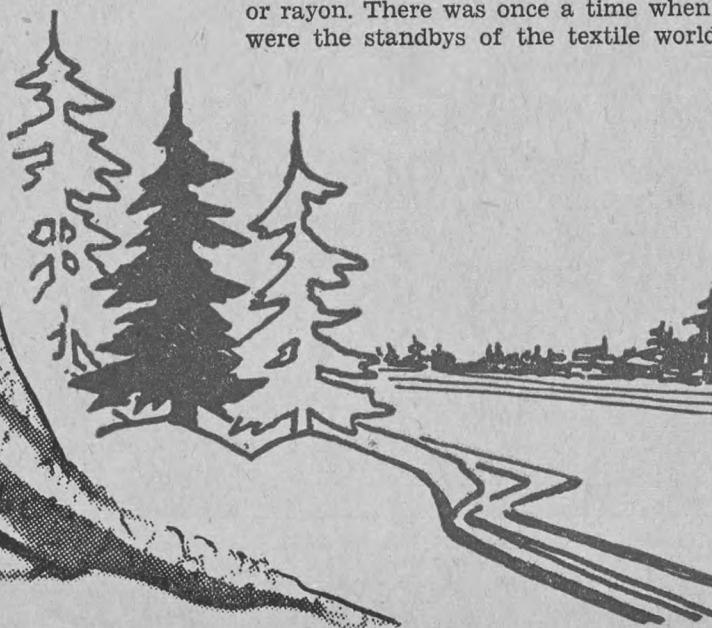
Around the house of tomorrow there will be many things made of nylon, and it will fast become an essential to the housewife. Beautiful draperies, upholstery fabrics, and long wearing rugs, as well as all kinds of lovely scarf and dress materials will make an appearance. Hair brushes made of nylon wear indefinitely and retain their stiffness through all sorts of washings. Tooth, paint and other brushes are also made of this wonderful fibre.

Another outstanding synthetic on our list is aralac. It seems incredible that in the near future we might be wearing coats, suits and hats made from milk, but it is very likely to

**P**ICTURE yourself in the days to come, walking through the materials in the stores, faced by an endless choice of beautiful fabrics; all lovely, all finished to perfection, and nearly all synthetic. It may sound like a dream to you today, but in the tomorrow of textiles it is going to come true.

The question of "When will these wonderful new fabrics be available?" is constantly asked. The answer, of course, is that it is uncertain, and it will likely be a year before they come on the market in plentiful supply. Some of the fibres are available at present, in certain articles, but time will solve the textile shortage. Of course our faithful standby rayon is plentiful, wool is coming in greater quantities, and cotton and linen will be improving somewhat in the near future.

But—and there is a big "but"—first you will have to learn new names and will want to know all you can about these amazing new fibres so that you will be able to buy them wisely and put them to their correct use. Gone are the days when all materials consisted of wool, cotton, silk, linen, or rayon. There was once a time when these were the standbys of the textile world, and





## the best thing for salads

happen. Milk is the base of this fabric which makes it cheap and plentiful. It takes approximately thirty-two quarts of skim milk to make one pound of aralac. In appearance it is rather like wool and it is often blended with wool in garments. Like wool, too, it is attacked by moths and will shrink, but will hold a crease or press very well. The fabric will take a lovely dye which will stand dry cleaning and washing, but it is weaker when wet and so special care must be taken in laundering. This fibre is still in the experimental stage and at the present time, because of its lack of strength and durability, it is used in blends with other fibres. Because it felts easily, it is often used with wool in the making of felt hats.

NEW also to our textile field, though it was used somewhat before the war, is the beautiful fibreglass fabric. Made like ordinary glass that has undergone an extra refining process, the fibre is so fine that over a hundred of them are combined to make a single thread. Because of its ability to resist heat and cut down fire hazards, curtains and draperies made of this material are used in theatres and other public buildings, and their shimmering beauty would be ideal for use in the home when available. Bedspreads, upholstery materials, shower curtains, wall coverings, shoe fabrics, handbags, lamp shades, tablecloths and awning fabrics are more household uses where this fabric will come into play. Its desirable features are that it is acid proof, rot-resistant, heat-resistant, and water does not harm it. These features all go together to make it a practical household fabric and one that women will welcome into their homes. Unfortunately under the present conditions of dyeing, fibreglass is not colorfast, and laundering or dry cleaning will sometimes remove part or all of the color. As dyes for this fabric are improved this disadvantage will be overcome. At present fibreglass is not being used for wearing apparel to any great degree, but in the near future we will be able to look forward to luxurious garments made of this beautiful textile.

Vinyon is another important man-made fabric on our list. During the war, when rubber was so scarce in the use of elastic, this synthetic was substituted with a good measure of success. It is made from coal, salt, gas and water, forced through tiny holes, and spun into yarn that is stretched approximately 150 times its own length. Vinyon, besides being very elastic, is water resistant, non-inflammable, and will not rot. Great care must be taken with this fabric as it melts at a very low temperature, and placing near heat will destroy it. Vinyon is often blended with other fibres in dress and knit goods, and alone it is used for bowl covers (that transparent kind used to cover food in the refrigerator which we are so familiar with), shower curtains, bathing caps and fishing lines. As time progresses and this textile is improved, many more uses will be found for vinyon.

Velon, saran, or belon, all trade names for the same new fibre, is coming into importance. It has many of the features of nylon, though it is made from petroleum and brine. At present it is still more or less in the experimental stage, and its use for dress fabrics and knitted goods is limited. However, it has found a desirable place in the use of drapery and upholstery materials, fabrics for women's shoes that will not be harmed by water, suitcases and travelling bags, and in hats for both men and women of a straw variety. It hasn't, as yet, been spun into yarn and is being experimented on for that purpose.

Soybean fabric also takes its place among our new textiles, and as its name suggests, it is made from the soybean.

Turn to page 86

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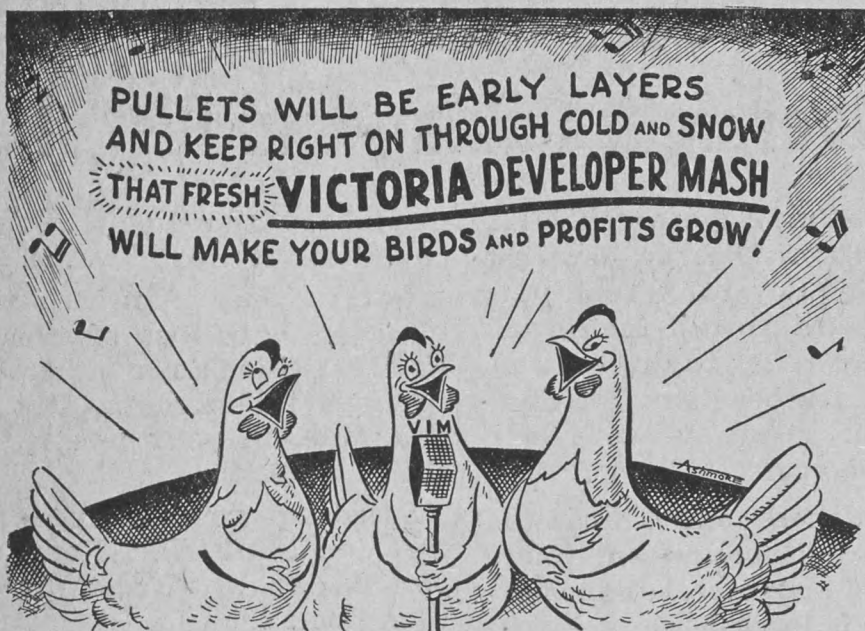


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## NOAH'S JESTER

Continued from page 74

put the crew through their paces as expertly as their own drill sergeant.

The firemen were not always fit companions for a delicately reared female, but Penelope remained a lady. She learned to whistle and make cat-calls at appropriately silken-clad legs, but in spite of the best efforts of the fire department, she would not swear. The men would squat in a ring around her and bombard her with their spicy worst, but she would simply stand and look at them in silent disdain.

Though her language was irreproachable, she was not too prudish. One day she came reeling home from the fire-hall gloriously drunk. She staggered merrily up the path, threw me a raucous kiss from the doorway, and then collapsed, a giggling, dissolute heap of feathers.

One day she disappeared. I called her sweetly, nothing happened. I called her furiously, nothing happened. I looked frantically for her; I got the neighbors to help. I was almost in tears, imagining her mangled body somewhere, when I heard a ghostly chuckle not six feet from where I stood. She was crouched under some overgrown rhubarb leaves, snickering fiendishly to herself. I marched her into the house and shut her up in her cage, where she remained, muttering, for the evening.

Penelope loved the telephone. It was almost impossible to use it when she was uncovered in the room, and often when she was quite alone she would carry on long conversations with herself, complete with pauses while she listened to an imaginary partner, sometimes laughing wholeheartedly, sometimes saying in the most sympathetic tone imaginable, "Oh, dear; that is too bad!" in a way that made my sensitive soul writhe. If Robbie Burns had known Penelope there is one poem he would never have written.

I came into the house one day to a commotion that made my blood run cold. Rushing into the living room I found Penelope and my neighbor's little girl almost hysterical with grief. Penelope had started sobbing and wailing as she often did, to amuse herself, but she was so realistic that small Alice had joined in. Convinced that there was something to cry about, Penelope had helped her give a performance that was worthy of a bigger audience. They were both furious when I laughed at them.

Penelope died as dramatically as she had lived. She felt so sorry for herself during her last illness that the whole neighborhood was practically prostrate. Vowing to myself that never again would I scold her, if she'd only get better, I hovered over her with milk and brandy and tears, in which latter she joined me, weirdly. With half of the fire department in attendance, Penelope died, probably conscious that if she did not, the rest of her life must be only an anticlimax.



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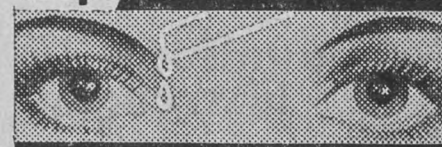
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## MURINE

FOR YOUR EYES





# Steamed Puddings

Make wholesome and dependable desserts for hungry children and menfolk or to grace a special occasion

By EFFIE BUTLER

"WHAT shall I make for dessert?"

Isn't that a question that confronts you almost daily? Of course, before arriving at a decision, you must consider the rest of the meal. If a heavy dinner has been served, a light dessert of fruit, jelly, etc., is best. If the main course is more simple there is no form of dessert more suitable than a steamed pudding, especially for children who have had lunch of sandwiches at school and for men who spend long toilsome hours in the fields day after day.

Another consideration is the time taken to prepare the dessert. I have found from experience that I prepare the rest of the dinner, for no matter how many extra guests, with my mind at ease once I have a pudding steaming on the stove. They are so wholesome and dependable if you follow this rule. Keep them steaming and don't skimp on the time allowed.

## Salenduff Pudding

2 T. brown sugar 1½ c. flour  
2 T. butter 1 tsp. soda  
1 egg ½ c. raisins  
½ c. molasses ½ c. boiling water

Wash, drain, and clean the raisins. Add soda and one-quarter teaspoon salt to flour and sift. Cream butter and sugar together and add the well beaten egg. Now add the molasses and the sifted flour. Beat well before adding the raisins. Lastly add the boiling water. Pour into a well greased mold. Cover with a piece of cookery parchment or well oiled paper. Steam for one and one-quarter hours. Serve hot with butter sauce. Serves six to seven.

## Royal Pudding

¼ c. butter 1 c. flour  
¼ c. brown sugar 1 tsp. baking powder  
1 square melted 2 egg whites  
chocolate ¼ tsp. salt  
¼ c. milk

Cream butter and sugar, add melted chocolate, then flour, baking powder and salt sifted together, alternately with milk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Half fill greased custard cups with pudding mixture. Cover with oiled paper. Steam 40 minutes. Serve with any desired sauce.

## Marmalade Pudding

¼ c. butter 2 T. orange marmalade  
¼ c. sugar ½ tsp. soda  
¼ c. cold water 1 c. flour  
1 egg ¼ tsp. salt

Cream butter and sugar, add yolk of egg and beat well, then add water. Mix soda and marmalade and add to mixture. Now add the sifted flour and salt. Lastly fold in the stiffly beaten egg white. Pour in a well greased mold. Cover with parchment or oiled paper. Steam one hour. Serves four.

## Fig Pudding

1 c. finely chopped 1 c. stale bread  
figs crumbs  
2 T. butter 1 c. strong coffee (or  
½ c. white sugar sweet milk)  
2 eggs 1 tsp. soda  
½ tsp. salt ½ tsp. cinnamon  
¼ c. flour

Wash and chop figs medium fine. Soak the finely crumbled bread crumbs in coffee or milk. Cream butter and sugar, add the well beaten eggs. Mix above ingredients. Sift flour, spice, and salt. Add to the mixture. Lastly dissolve the soda in a little warm water and stir in well. Pour in greased mold. Steam three hours. Serve hot with hot caramel sauce.

## Mother Eve's Pudding

4 large eggs ¾ c. brown sugar  
6 apples ¼ tsp. salt  
2 c. stale bread ½ tsp. nutmeg or  
crumbs cinnamon  
1 c. currants

Pare the apples and chop finely. Wash, clean, and drain the currants. Add one tablespoon water to the egg yolks and beat to a fluffy froth. Add sugar and beat, then add the stale breadcrumbs. To this mixture add the apple and currants, the spice and salt. Lastly fold in the egg whites which have been stiffly beaten. Pour into a greased mold. Steam steadily for three hours. This pudding will serve six to eight and does not require a sauce other than a little cream if desired.

## Carrot Pudding

1 c. grated raw carrot 1 c. raisins  
1 c. grated raw potato 1 c. currants  
1 c. beef suet 1½ c. flour  
½ c. brown sugar 1 tsp. soda  
2 eggs ½ tsp. cloves, cinna-  
mon, nutmeg

Wash, clean, and drain fruit. Grate carrot and potato. (Save out one-half cup grated potato). Chop suet finely, add sugar and beaten egg. Combine these ingredients with grated vegetables. Flour the fruit. Add remainder of flour sifted with salt and spices. Lastly add the soda which has been thoroughly mixed in the extra one-half cup of grated potato. Pour into a greased pudding mold. Cover with parchment or oiled paper. Steam three hours. Serve hot with any desired sauce. Plain butter sauce flavored with maple makes a delicious accompaniment.

## Papa's Favorite Pudding

1½ c. bread crumbs ½ c. raisins  
1 c. buttermilk (or ½ c. mixed peel  
sour) 1 c. flour  
½ c. suet 1 tsp. soda  
½ c. brown sugar ½ tsp. salt  
1 c. dates ½ tsp. cinnamon and  
2 eggs cloves

Prepare fruit. Chop and shred suet. Beat eggs, add sugar and suet. Add the rolled bread crumbs then the fruit that has been lightly floured. Sift remainder of flour together with the spices and salt and add alternately with the buttermilk to which has been added the soda. Pour into a greased mold and cover with parchment paper. Steam two and one-half hours. Serve hot with any desired sweet sauce.

## Sauce for Puddings—Clear Butter Sauce

One-quarter cup brown sugar or half sugar and half honey, one tablespoon flour, one tablespoon butter, one and one-quarter cups boiling water, one teaspoon vanilla.

Mix flour and sugar together until thoroughly blended. Stir in the boiling water, and boil five minutes. Add butter and flavoring.

## Caramel Sauce

Caramelize two tablespoons sugar, add one-half cup boiling water, simmer five minutes. Add this caramel syrup to the basic recipe for Clear Butter sauce using only three-quarter cup boiling water in place of one and one-quarter cups.

## Lemon Sauce

One-half cup sugar, one cup boiling water, one tablespoon cornstarch, two tablespoons butter, one-half teaspoon lemon flavoring.

Mix the sugar and cornstarch, stir in them the boiling water, and boil six to eight minutes. Remove from the fire and add the butter and lemon flavoring.

## Delicate Sauce

Scald one cup milk, beat the yolks of two eggs with one-quarter cup sugar, and stir in the milk; when it is thick as custard remove from the fire, and when partially cool, add whatever flavoring you desire, and the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth.

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## LALLEMAND'S REX

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## Canning with Pressure

Methods that are both safe and speedy

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY



A pressure cooker is an invaluable aid in canning meat, fruit and vegetables.

IS there a pressure cooker in your pantry, just waiting to come to your aid? Or are you on the verge of investing in one of these helpers? On the farm its main use is in canning meats, poultry and certain vegetables. It is also designed for cooking food, but when the range is in use anyway, you will probably continue to cook meals as usual. For canning it is quicker than a washboiler and, more important, it is safer. Here's why.

The invisible bacteria that go to work on protein foods and many vegetables are the toughest you'll meet anywhere. They are harder to kill than the types that attack fruits and tomatoes. They love the moist heat inside jars of food and under ordinary processing they hold out for a long time.

Water in a tea kettle or wash boiler cannot become hotter than boiling point or 212 degrees. That sort of processing is sufficient for fruits and tomatoes. But the tougher kinds of bacteria just laugh at ordinary heat and only a lengthy dose of high temperatures will finish them off.

In a pressure cooker their chances of survival are poor because the heat rises far above 212 degrees. Instead of escaping, the steam is securely imprisoned in the heavy container and the heat increases steadily as indicated on the dial of the cooker.

You don't need to be a mechanic to operate a pressure cooker successfully. But you do need to study the pamphlet furnished by the manufacturer and to follow it to the letter. In this job there is no room for originality, so do not skip a single detail.

Purchasing from a reliable dealer is important because he will be ready to stand behind his product and to have it checked up when necessary. If you do happen to buy a secondhand cooker from a neighbor, insist on having the original book of instructions. Keep it handy so you can consult it frequently, not in the bottom of a remote drawer. Also get a canning bulletin from your provincial Extension Service.

Before starting operations get out the cooker and assemble all the parts. The dial or gauge for registering the pressure and the temperature will be in place as the manufacturer intended it to be. Do not tinker with that.

Put the petcock or tap in place, but leave it open. On the other side of the dial is the safety valve. Take it apart and learn how to put it together correctly. It is timed to release steam usually around 20 pounds pressure. This protects you from any danger of the canner exploding.

In the bottom of the cooker set the rack and pour in about two inches of

water. Then just for practice put on the top and be sure you know how the closure is made. Tighten the clamps in pairs opposite each other and then go all the way around again to check them. To gain confidence, undo the screws, and take off the lid. Remember in handling a pressure cooker that the metal is intensely hot and capable of causing serious burns to unprotected skin. Use a thick cloth in each hand.

By now you are ready to start canning. The preparation of food for processing under pressure is just the same as any other method. Use only airtight containers and hustle the food into them with the greatest speed. Two hours from garden to canner is something to aim at. Use only fresh, clean food in prime condition.

Prepare only enough for one load at a time. If you try to fill a lot of jars, some will stand around in a warm room while the first load is processing. This affects the quality and is asking for trouble.

It pays to pack the food hot for several reasons. Heating shrinks the product and prevents lost space in jars. It drives off air and some gases, and with greens it reduces the bulk. When the food is hot there is less delay in raising the temperature in the cooker.

Do not pack the product solidly or the heat will take too long to penetrate. Greens and chopped cooked meat tend to form a dense mass so should be put in the jars loosely. Leave a little space in the top when packing corn or squash or pumpkin as they may expand during processing.

Before putting on the rubber ring, wipe with a spotlessly clean cloth the lid and mouth of the jar. Even a small particle of food may prevent a perfect seal or cause the seal to break later.

Turn back each screw-top one-quarter of a turn before putting the sealer in the canner. Or if you use clamp tops, leave the side clamp up during the processing. Set the jars on the rack and see they do not touch. Put in only the number the manufacturer advises for your canner.

Adjust the top, clamp it down carefully and move the whole thing to the hottest part of the stove. Make sure the petcock stays open until the steam starts to pour out of it. Then let it remain open for seven minutes longer to expel the air. Only by this precaution can you be certain that correct pressure will be dialed.

The pointer on the gauge will continue to rise until the correct pressure is built up inside. The required pressure will vary according to the food being processed. Consult the bulletin for exact directions. Do not count the time until



the right pressure is registered on the dial.

Move the cooker slightly until you find the right spot on the stove for maintaining the pressure without variation. Do not allow the pressure to fluctuate. If it drops below the recommended amount, the food may not keep. If it goes too high the product will be overcooked and unattractive. Liquid will be lost from the jars if the dial moves back and forth.

Caution: You cannot leave a pressure canner on the stove while you feed the chickens or talk on the phone. If an emergency arises, draw the cooker to the back of the range. Always put it out of the reach of a child who might be seriously burned by touching the hot metal. If there is any chance of your forgetting when the processing time is up, mark it down at the start.

As soon as the processing is complete, lift the canner off the stove to a dry, cool surface. Let it stand until the dial registers zero. Only then should you open the petcock. If the steam were released before, the liquid would be forced out of the jars and the glass might even explode in the canner.

Not until this point, is it safe to loosen the clamps. In removing the lid tip it away from you so that the steam does not strike your face. Make sure there is no cross current of air to strike the hot jars.

Seal the jars as they stand in the cooker. Place a tray or a large board alongside and transfer one sealer at a time to it. Never put your hand underneath a hot jar to support it, even when well protected. Serious burns can occur

if the bottom of a jar should fall out.

Check the seal again and test for leaks. Do not leave the jars in a huddle, or covered over, as this delays cooling. When you put in the next load, wipe the edges of the canner thoroughly as any particle might prevent a perfect join. From here, repeat each step as outlined above.

Processing times in government bulletins are based on quart or pint jars, so save your half gallon sealers for pickles because of the greater diameter. Smaller jars in which groceries are sometimes bought, are not suitable for canning as the glass was not tempered to stand the strain of intense heat.

Use only the best sealers and if you detect any white specks in your older jars, do not use them in the pressure cooker. The specks may be flaws produced by continued high temperatures. Before long they would be unsafe to use.

The best rubber rings are needed for use in a pressure canner on account of the intense heat. Get 12 to the inch rather than 14. The number should be printed on the package. Some kinds have a rubbery odor. These can be improved by boiling for five minutes in water with one-half teaspoon baking soda. If that does not satisfy you, repeat the treatment and then boil in clear water.

As soon as the cooker is cool, wash it like any other pan but do not put the lid into water. Set it away where the air can circulate freely. Put the lid on a flat surface if possible. Clean the safety valve regularly according to the manufacturer's directions.

## Use Every Slice

Make best possible use of bread and cereals now when food is greatly needed in the world

By RUTH MEREDITH

NOW is the time for every housewife to use all her cooking skill to conserve bread, flour and other wheat products that are so desperately needed for overseas shipment. It is possible to save every slice and every crumb in the household. However dry bread may be, there are many ways to use it in attractive recipes.

Nothing is more useful around the house and has so many different jobs to do in cookery than bread crumbs. It is an ideal way to use up all the dry bread and crusts lying around so that none will go to waste. In order to make them, let the bread dry slowly but thoroughly, and then put them in a paper bag and roll until quite fine. They may also be put through the fine blade of a meat chopper with a bag tied over the outlet to prevent scattering. If fine, even crumbs are desired, sift them before using. They will keep for days in a jar covered with a piece of wax paper in which a few holes have been punched with a fork. Be sure to remember that if bread crumbs are stored in an air tight container they will not keep.

The uses of bread crumbs are many and varied. They may be an ingredient in meat and fish loaves, scalloped dishes, omelettes, stuffing for fish, fowl, meat, and vegetables, bread puddings and some pancakes. They are excellent as a topping for casserole and scalloped dishes, or as a coating for croquettes, chops, fish cakes and certain vegetables.

Bread crumbs may be substituted for part of the flour in a recipe, for making griddle cakes, muffins and other quick breads. In a recipe calling for two cups of flour, 1½ cups bread crumbs may be used to replace one cup flour. The cake or muffin that results is lighter than one made entirely of flour. If the bread crumbs are very dry, it may be necessary to increase the amount of liquid. Yeast bread may be made of

bread crumbs and is excellent, and gravy may be thickened with bread crumbs instead of flour.

Potatoes and other starchy bland vegetables may be substituted for flour in some recipes. In replacing part of the flour used in bread or biscuits with potatoes, the best results are obtained by the use of freshly cooked potatoes that have been forced through a fine sieve, which makes them more easily blended with the other ingredients, though mashed or riced potatoes may be used. Cold or leftover potatoes are satisfactory, but they are not so easily mixed with the other ingredients as freshly cooked hot ones, nor is the resulting flavor of the bread or biscuits so good.

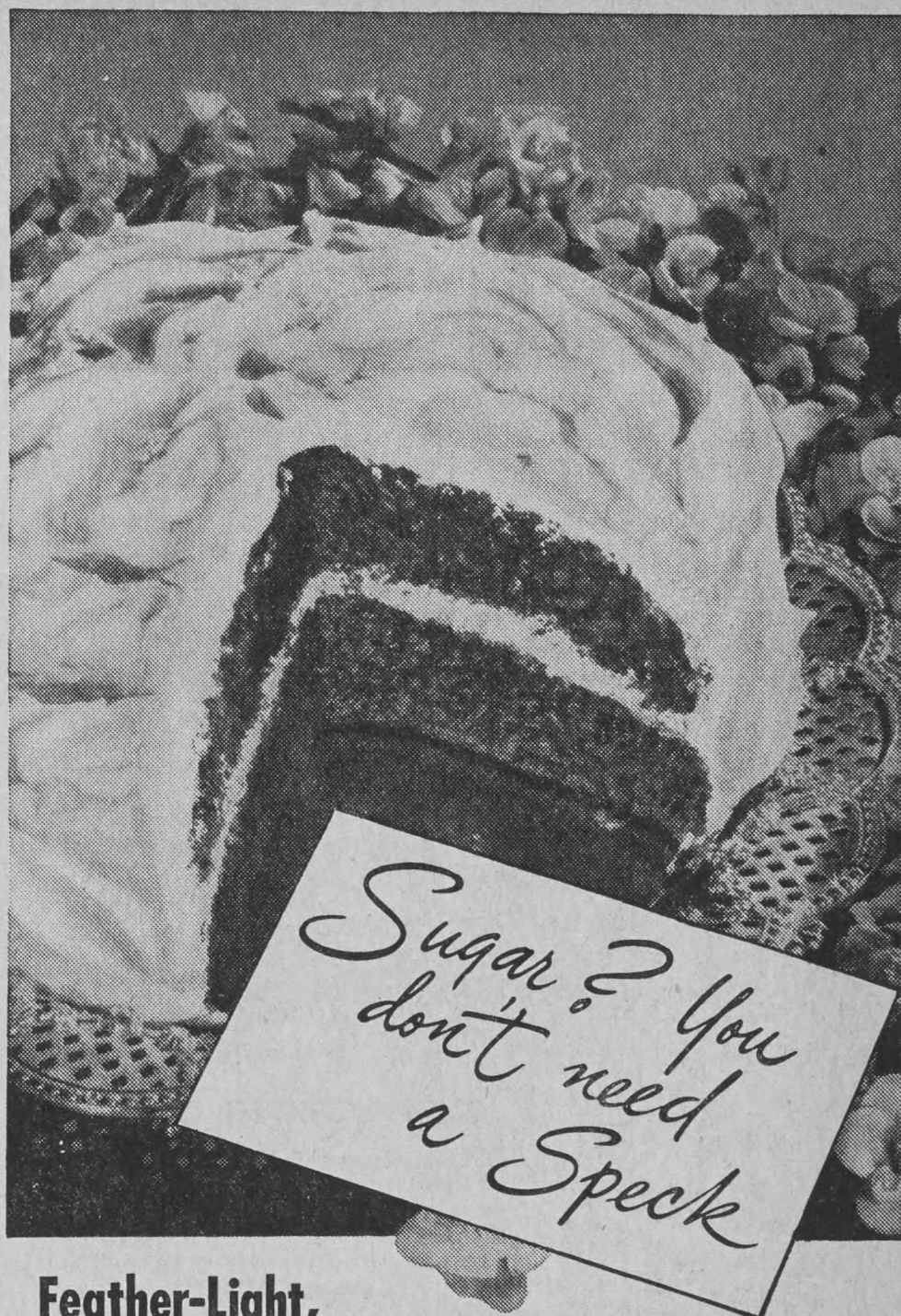
There are other important and easy ways in which flour and bread may be saved at mealtime. More potatoes may be served for dinner and the use of bread cut to a minimum, or omitted. Pies may be made with open faces so that only one crust is necessary. Dessert may consist of fruit, gelatin or other foods and the use of puddings and other desserts requiring flour cut down. Another thing to remember in the serving of bread is to use brown instead of white as often as possible. Brown bread, besides being better for nutrition, contains a greater proportion of the wheat kernel and uses most of the grain to its best advantage.

The following recipes are especially chosen to help use all leftover dry bread to full advantage, or to conserve the use of flour by the substitution of other sources of starch. The idea behind these may be substituted in other recipes and the results will not only be flavorful, but precious flour will be saved.

### Bread Crumb Omelette

1 c. soft bread crumbs      Salt and pepper to taste  
1 c. milk  
4 eggs, separated

Mix milk and crumbs, let soak, then



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### MAGIC DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

|                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ½ cup shortening                     | 1¾ cups sifted all purpose flour |
| ½ cup molasses                       | 1 tsp. vanilla                   |
| 2 eggs, well beaten                  | ½ tsp. Magic Baking Soda         |
| 2 sqs. unsweetened chocolate, melted | ½ tsp. salt                      |
|                                      | 1 cup milk                       |
|                                      | 1½ tps. Magic Baking Powder      |

Cream shortening then beat in molasses and eggs. Stir in chocolate and vanilla. Sift dry ingredients then add alternately with the milk. Bake in 2 greased and floured 8" layer cake pans in 350°F. oven 20 min. or until done.

**SUGARLESS ICING:** Combine 1 egg white and ¾ cup corn syrup in top of double boiler. Cook over rapidly boiling water 7 min. beating continuously with egg beater. Remove from heat; beat until mixture stands in peaks. Frost cake.

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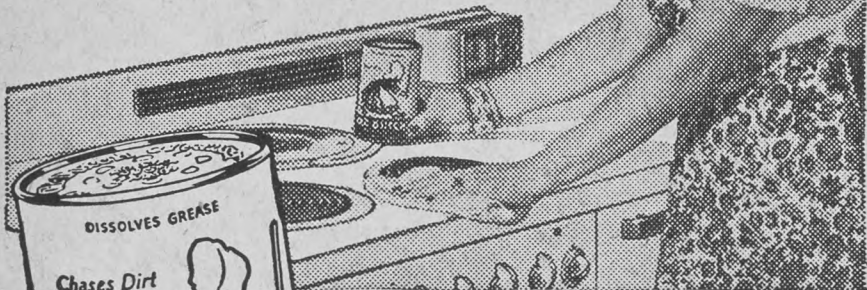
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beat smooth. Beat yolks, add to the bread mixture. Beat whites stiff and fold into mixture. Pour into hot buttered pan and cook slowly until firm, 25 to 30 minutes. Cook in the oven for the last ten minutes to brown on top. This four egg omelette will serve four to five people. The same mixture may be cooked as scrambled eggs.

## Spanish Toast

2 eggs, beaten slightly  
3/4 c. tomato juice  
1 tsp. sugar (optional)  
1/4 tsp. salt.  
Pepper  
5 or 6 slices bread  
3 T. fat  
Onion juice

Blend beaten eggs, tomato juice, sugar and seasonings. Dip both sides of each slice of bread into the mixture. Brown on both sides in hot fat in frying pan. Place on hot platter and serve at once with scrambled eggs, creamed vegetables or cheese sauce.

## Bread Crumb Griddlecakes

2 c. sour milk  
3/4 c. bread crumbs  
1 or 2 eggs  
1 tsp. soda  
1 T. molasses  
3/4 c. flour  
Salt

Pour one cup sour milk over bread crumbs. Let soak for half hour, and put the mixture through a strainer. Dissolve the soda in the remaining sour milk. Add the milk to the bread mixture, and stir in the molasses, and the salt and the flour sifted together. Add the well beaten egg, and stir thoroughly. Cook on a hot greased griddle.

## Bread Crumb Muffins

1 1/2 c. bread crumbs  
3/4 c. milk  
1 egg  
2 T. of syrup or molasses  
4 tsp. of baking powder  
1/2 tsp. salt  
1 c. flour  
2 T. shortening

Soak the bread crumbs in the milk until they are soft, and put them through a sieve. Add the beaten egg and the sweetening, then the baking powder, salt and flour sifted together. Add the melted shortening. Bake the muffins in a moderate oven about 30 minutes.

## Parker House Potato Rolls

2 c. potatoes  
1 T. shortening  
1 T. sugar  
1 tsp. salt  
1 egg  
1 c. milk  
1 yeast cake  
Flour

Add to the freshly cooked potatoes, which have been forced through a fine strainer, the shortening, sugar and salt. When this is cool, add the egg and the milk, in which the yeast cake has been dissolved. Beat the mixture until well blended; then add enough flour to make a soft, easily handled dough. Put the dough to rise in a greased bowl. When doubled in bulk turn it out on a floured board and roll it in to a sheet 1/2-inch thick. Cut it into shapes with a biscuit cutter, brush them with melted fat and fold them over like Parker House rolls. Place them on a greased pan; let them rise again until light, and bake in a quick oven.

## Risen Potato Bread

2 c. potatoes  
1 T. lard  
1 T. sugar  
1 tsp. salt  
1 egg  
1 c. milk  
1 cake yeast  
Flour

To the freshly cooked hot and mashed potatoes, add the lard, sugar and salt. When the mixture is cool, add the egg and the milk, in which the yeast cake has been dissolved. Beat the mixture well, then mix enough flour to make a soft dough. Put the dough to rise in a greased bowl. When light turn it out on a floured board and knead until it responds quickly when pressed with the finger. Place in a greased baking dish, allow to rise until double in bulk, and bake in a moderate oven from 45 minutes to an hour.

## Steamed Crumb Pudding

2 c. toasted bread crumbs  
1 tsp. grated orange rind  
1 c. seeded raisins  
3 T. butter  
1/2 c. sugar  
1/2 c. molasses  
1/4 c. buttermilk  
1 tsp. soda

Prepare crumbs. Add orange rind and raisins. Cream fat, add sugar gradually, creaming the while. Blend in molasses. Stir in bread crumb mixture. Add soda to buttermilk and stir it in last. Turn into a greased mold, filling it two-thirds full. Cover tightly and steam forty-five minutes. Serve with clear pudding sauce.

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# Special For 'Teen Agers



Hand massage is a daily routine of lovely Angela Greene, a Warner Bros. movie star.

Accent on natural beauty of skin, eyes and hair and daintiness

By LORETTA MILLER

in life. In many instances the little brow hairs may not return, and the eyes will be left without their natural beauty or eye-framing hairs. Out-of-line hairs from the lower edge of the brows may be removed, but only enough to even the line and give the brows a well-groomed appearance. A small brow brush used for brushing petroleum jelly over the brows and lashes will keep the hair in place and give them a lustre.

A heavy application of scarlet lip rouge gives the 'teen age lips a heavy, over-madeup look that ruins the softness of the lips and the whole youthfulness of the face. When coloring is used on the lips, it should be of a delicate blush shade and its application should be most sparing.

A word of caution to girls with blemished complexions: It is of the utmost importance that everything that touches the skin be kept clean. Instead of using the same puff over and over, it's best to use little pads of cotton for putting on rouge and powder. Washclothes, too, should be changed often. Only clean towels should touch blemished skin.

Thoroughly clean hair and scalp are of the greatest importance to healthy, lovely hair and nice facial skin. One famous beauty authority, the first to specialize in aids for very young ladies, stressed the necessity of shampooing the hair at least once each week. It was her theory that soil, oil and dandruff flakes from the hair and scalp were very often responsible for 'teen age blemishes. She conducted a survey and the findings showed that in the majority of cases the skin showed remarkable improvement when the hair was shampooed every week and facial scrubbings given each day.

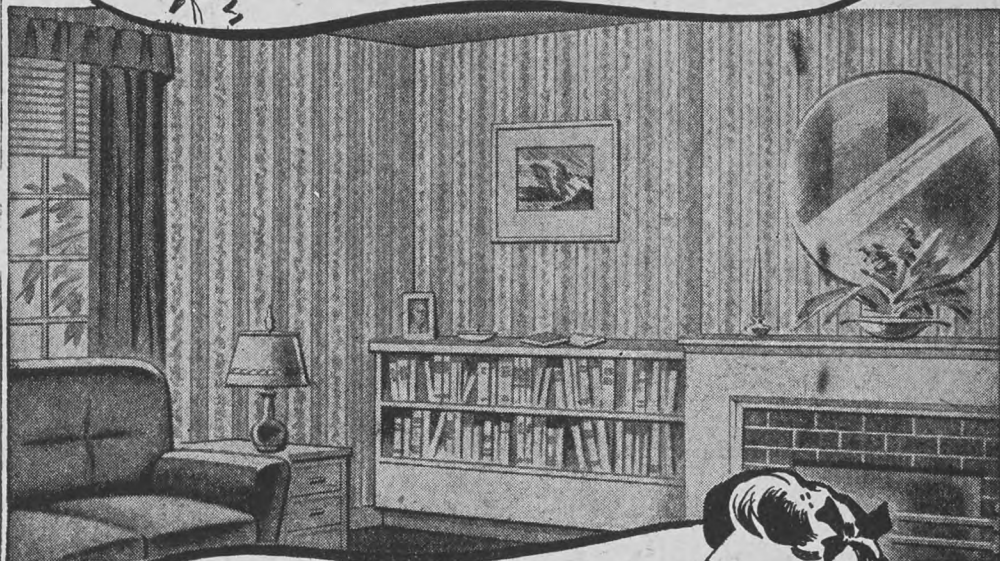
Whether or not the 'teen ager should use colored nail polish can only be decided by the young lady and her mother. A soft shade of rose polish applied to carefully groomed nails and smooth hands, is perfectly proper and does much to encourage fastidiousness. However, bright red polish on neglected nails and red, rough hands, is completely out of place. Unless the nails and hands can be kept in fairly good condition, it is far wiser to affect the "useful" hand, and let the nails go unpolished. Extremely long nails and bright polish are as out of place on the young hand as too much rouge on the youthful complexion. It detracts from, instead of adding to, the natural charm of youth.

Freckles, the bane of many 'teen agers, never look as horrible as their owners imagine. Nevertheless, if they cause the slightest unhappiness, cheer up, they can be made almost unnoticeable by the regular application of a homemade bleach. The bleaching agent is buttermilk, sour milk, or even sweet milk may be used. A pad of cotton used for keeping the freckled area moistened with the bleaching agent may be patted over and over the face for twenty minutes. The final application of milk is left to dry on the skin. Or, a paste made by adding enough of either kind of milk to half a cup of finely ground cornmeal may be made into a paste and used as a mask. It should be applied to clean skin and left on until dry, then removed with more milk. It may be necessary to repeat the mask application two or three times each week. This same bleaching method may be used on hands, arms or chest.

The 'teen ager in search of cosmetics and aids to help her look her best, will find an assortment of splendid toiletries in local drug and department stores.



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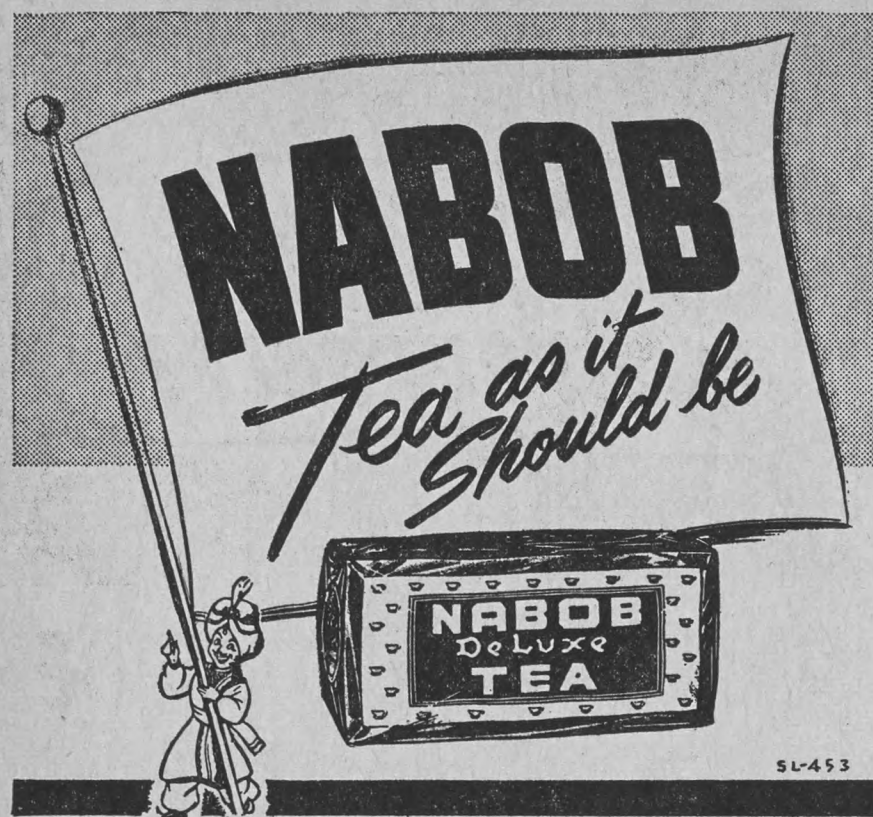
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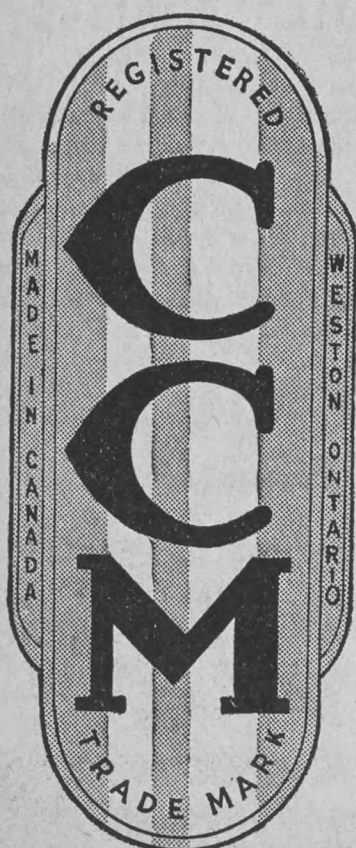
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## Pep Up The Picnic

With a little forethought and organization a picnic can be a pleasant and long remembered event

By WALTER KING

**F**EW things are so badly done as the picnic whether it is the modest school, church, or club gathering, or a whole community outdoor extravaganza. Whatever its makeup, if it is a party of pleasure-seeking people partaking of common provisions it is called a picnic. Yet, to be worthy of the name it should provide the maximum amount of fun for all ages. Properly done, the outdoor get-together is the real champion of all fresh air recreation.

Unfortunately "the champ" has been the victim of some very poor handling in recent years. Its movers and seconders seem to think all you have to do is name a time and place and the fun is in the bag if it isn't washed out by inclement weather.

It is not so easy as all that. Fundamentally, a picnic is a whimsical sort of creature. Improperly handled, it will drive even nine-year-old Jimmie to distraction so that as soon as the ice cream has vanished he wants to know why he can't go home. But with a little forethought and planning the annual picnic can pay out big dividends and be remembered as the stand-out event of the year.

Many of the men are coming home from military service these days. More will follow. What better could we do than make them the honored guests at the community picnic? All right, let's have a dress rehearsal at the next church, school, or club outing.

First, organization. At least three committees are required: promotion, lunch, and program. If the picnic is a small gathering, single member committees will do. No committees, no fun; no fun, no picnic.

The promotion and entertainment committees are most important. Save your best organizing talent for these two groups. Refreshments seem to descend on a picnic ground like manna from heaven.

### Make Plans Early

Preliminary plans will include settlement of time, place, invitations, estimated attendance, transportation if necessary, prizes, supplies and equipment, main features of program, and financing. The promotion group will pass on to the lunch committee, type of lunch required and amount of funds available for extra food, if any. The entertainment committee must know the general nature of the program for the day, funds allotted for prizes, and other decisions of a relevant nature.

The promotion group functions until the crowd arrives at the picnic grounds. Their work is organization and preliminary arrangements. Then the other committees take over.

The golden rule for picnic planning is: prepare for others what you wouldn't expect others to prepare for you. Inject some spice and novelty into the whole outing. Make sure that suitable grounds are selected and level playing spaces, good drinking water facilities, and at least a reasonable amount of shade and privacy. There is no point in hauling people a long way from home to a barren spot infested with bugs, ants, or mosquitoes unless the idea is to get the victim so far away from home that wholesale desertion from the good cause will not follow a general breakdown of morale. Better stay within reach of home and know the worst. At least you will have a hide-out in case of rain.

Special preparation of the grounds is the first outward sign of adequate organization and the harbinger of a good

time. A few flags or pennants suspended from ropes stretched from tree to tree will put the crowd in the mood at once. Tents or booths add to the appearance of the picnic ground. Playing areas and starting lines for races should be in readiness. You don't commence build-the scenery for your play as the auditorium starts filling up.

The promotion group might suggest some interesting innovations to the entertainment committee. Big things: good music, carnival ideas, outdoor concert, a play, stunts, contests, fireworks. Little things: novelty prizes, parking areas marking off enclosure, first aid kit on the grounds, printed or type-written programs.

The day before the picnic all three committees get together to report progress and co-ordinate arrangements. The promotion group should make sure all required equipment will be at the grounds on time and that any extra funds are reallocated.

### Lunch is Important

There are several ways of organizing and serving lunch. Food may be solicited, pooled, and prepared by the committee. This involves work; perhaps too much if it is a large gathering. A picnic should be a picnic for all, even committee members. Each family may be asked to bring a basket of food: sandwiches, cake, fruit and salad, this to be set up by the committee at a common table with milk, ice cream, or soft drink provided. The easiest way is to have each family bring their own lunch. In any case, the committee is responsible for supervision of eating grounds, issuance of any necessary lunch accessories such as wooden spoons, ice cream, soft drinks, paper plates, cups, serviettes or little surprises to add to the family basket such as fruit or popcorn balls. Let surprises be the keynote of the whole day's outing. A quick clean-up of the lunch ground by the committee may not be the least of these eye-openers of organization. A booth erected for the sale of extra food may help provide additional funds for the outing. Candy, chewing gum, pop corn, ice cream, hot dogs, lemonade, watermelons, are always popular items.

The promotion group should be on hand to meet new arrivals to direct them to parking places, and possibly to supply them with a program of the day's activities. After that, the entertainment committee must be ready to take over. Music is required, definitely, whether it be band, orchestra, radio, or one-man squeeze box player. If all else fails, get out the choir and have them lead off for a community sing-song.

A "pre-picnic" program for the early birds is a good idea. Music may be one item. A horseshoe pitch will amuse those who are games minded. An all-day guessing contest might have its baptism of fire. Offer a prize for guessing the number of peanuts in a jar, the number of dots on a board nailed high in a tree, or the naming of the winning team and the correct score of one of the picnic ball games. Guesses must be limited to one per person, or a small charge made for each guess. A search for a hidden treasure may be started the very minute the picnic is scheduled to open. This encourages promptness.

The games program should be a varied one with no particular activity eating up too much time. Older guests and children soon tire of nine innings games. It is fun for the few but purgatory for the people. Limit baseball or



softball to five innings unless you have other attractions afoot simultaneously. Volleyball and dodgeball are useful for less skilled players. Create interest by playing parents against children or wives against handicapped husbands. Those pick-up teams which cannot be identified except through a captain's name lack color.

The game of passball is worth considering since it gives opportunity of fun for all ages. Two sticks are driven into the ground for each team, the sticks being about fifty yards apart. The players form a line between these sticks. The leader passes a ball down the line which must be touched by each player. When the last player gets the ball he runs around the end stick up to the top of the line, around the front stick, and then tosses the ball to the closest player who has moved back a few steps along with the rest of the team. Players may be grouped so closely that the ball may be passed from hand to hand, or the leader may prefer to spread out his team to cut down running distances. In that case the ball must be tossed from player to player. The first team getting its leader back to his original place wins. Passball is an all-age activity featured with muffs, laughs, and thrills galore.

The race program needs attention. A picnic is not a sports championship. Children especially may have their day spoiled through the bitterness of being shown up in a race. Not only that, but a youngster usually knows beforehand whether he will place or be just another "also ran." If he has no athletic ability he is not going to thank a picnic committee for reminding him about his deficiency.

Novelty races solve the problem. Not the out-dated potato races, sack races, handicaps, or three-legged jaunts. They have had their day. Let them rest in peace.

A jockey race (boy carrying tiny tot on his shoulders) provides a thrill for spectators and participants alike. A father-horse, jockey-son race is a scream. Then there is the blindfold race, rock throwing for the heavy-weights, nail driving contest, ladies volleyball, throw for distance, children's bicycle race, paper plate tossing (discus throw) for ladies, walking contests,

men's nightdress marathon, and relay races.

A good picnic will be climaxed with some special entertainment, something that will keep aglow the fire of anticipation. A well organized outdoor act is the thing. A mouth organ band, a string quartette, a comedy skit, or an old-fashioned Punch and Judy show would round off the day's fun very nicely.

The carnival picnic should not be overlooked. It has tremendous possibilities. Rustic booths made from trees may be set up in the country. Proper stalls may be built for the town outdoor get-together. Carnival booths have a strange fascination and they provide all-day fun for those not interested in other activities.

Sale booths offering pop corn, ice cream, grab bags, hamburgers, home-made gifts or novelties may help defray expenses.

Dart boards, or other games of skill with a prize at the end of the day for the highest scorer provide much amusement.

While the fancy fair is in full swing, a weight guesser will attract quite a crowd. "I guess your weight within three pounds," he shouts, "or give you a prize. Step right forward lady." Dress him up.

The booths offering extra refreshments or novelties for sale and the occasional small fee guessing game will provide an excellent means of raising extra funds necessary to make your picnic a standout event. Try them.

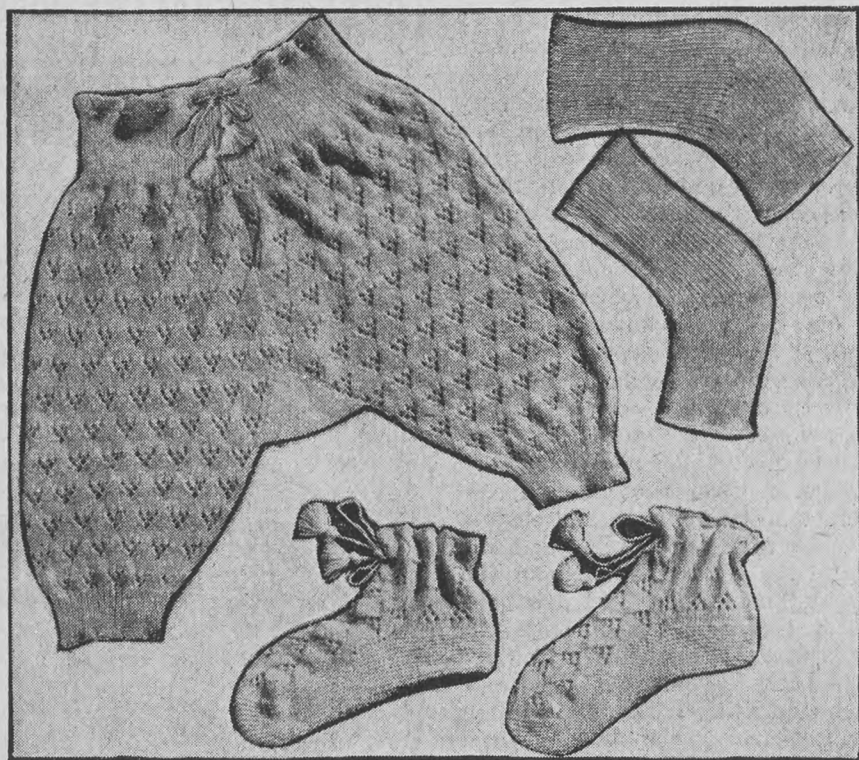
For the artistically minded patrons a snapshot contest may be advertised. Reasonably good prizes should be offered for the best picnic snapshots turned in to the promotion committee by a given date. Impartial judges should be obtained to pick out the prize winning pictures. These will provide a permanent record of events for future reference.

All the above suggestions cannot be crowded into one day's outing but they are given as a guide for the planning of your next pep picnic.

The recipe for success is simple enough: a handful of organization, full measure of new ideas, a pinch of something for all, and positively no overdose of any one item.

## Warm Ideas for Cool Weather

By ANNE DeBELLE



Design No. K-79.

THE sun doesn't always shine and it isn't always warm. And when it's cold we think of nothing more important to our wellbeing and comfort than a good set of woolies. You'll like the pattern for these—they're easy to follow and include sizes small, medium and large. Pattern No. K-79. Price 20 cents. Address orders to The Country Guide Needlework, Winnipeg, Man.



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ing the day as a protective make-up foundation. Watch your skin grow smoother, softer, lovelier!

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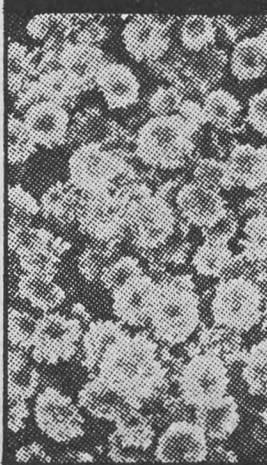
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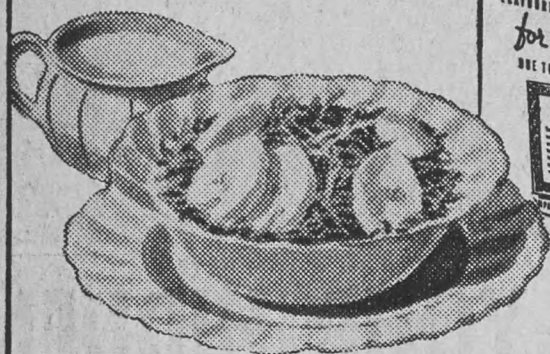
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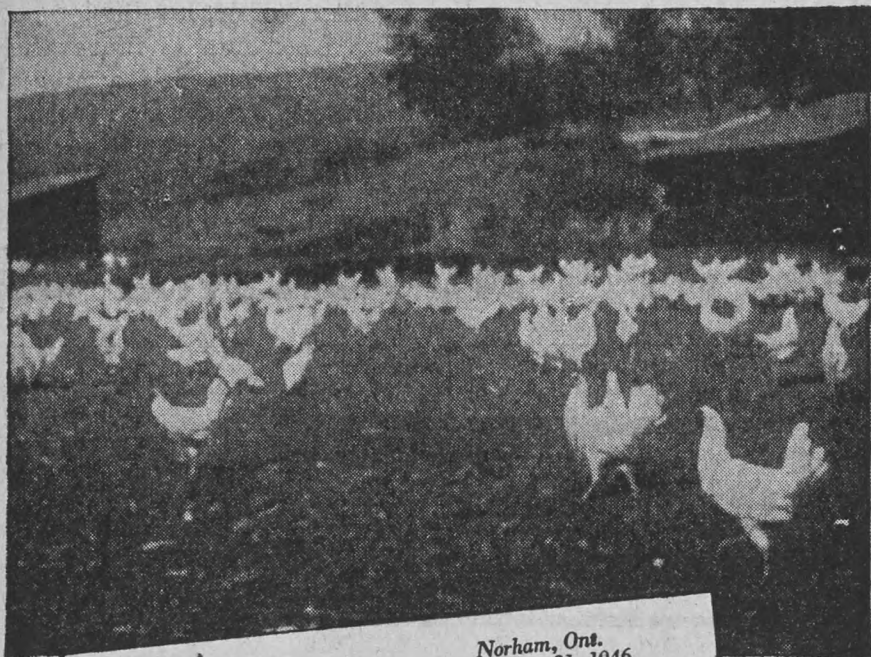
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A view of Mr. Knox's Poultry Plant, Norham, Ont.



Norham, Ont.  
January 21, 1946.

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When chicks are six weeks old I begin to change them over to Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash and the Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan for growing pullets. The Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan produces big, healthy birds that have the stamina and size for heavy and sustained egg production.

I would also like to congratulate the manufacturers of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Growing Mash on the high quality maintained during the past season. This is most gratifying when general conditions have been so unfavourable for maintaining high quality.

Carman G. Knox,  
Norham, Ont.



● For detailed information on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and the Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan, which save you up to 50% on feeding costs, consult your local Ful-O-Pep dealer. Remember to ask him for your free copy of the new 1946 Ful-O-Pep Chick Book.

## FUL-O-PEP

Feed of Champions

# TEXTILES OF TOMORROW

Continued from page 77

It shows possibilities similar to rayon and it is possible that it may be made in blends with wool for suits and felts, and with rayon or cotton for dress materials. Before the war an automotive company perfected it for use in automobile upholstery fabrics.

Koroseal, a transparent synthetic fabric, is now available in the stores. It is used, almost exclusively so far, for shower curtains and other waterproof fabrics. Attractive designs that will not wash off, are printed on the material, and these offer a variety in color and pattern. Besides being waterproof it is strong and can stand moderate heat, though intense heat will damage the material permanently.

Another fabric used for shower curtains and waterproof aprons is wala-seal. It is available now in the stores. Lack of colorfastness is its great disadvantage, and further work is being done to improve this handicap.

Other new synthetic textiles which are still in the experimental stage at present, but are being perfected, are fibres made from corn, peanuts, fish, sea weed, eggs and other materials. They will readily find a place in our homes, either as a fabric in themselves, or in blends with other materials such as wool, cotton or spun rayon. When these and other inventions, that are bound to turn up in this amazing postwar period, come closer to the mark of perfection, there will be a ready market for them in the homes of Canada.

## Spring Cleaning

By KATHLEEN BLAKE

Spring comes bouncing in to say,  
"My house-cleaning starts today.

First the flowers I'll shampoo,  
Furnish dresses crisp and new;  
Then the trees I'll rinse of grime,  
Spruce them up for nesting-time;  
I'll sweep the highways, comb the grass,  
Scent the lilacs as I pass;  
Lastly, whisk my brooms from sight,  
Then, complacent and polite,  
Say to Summer, 'Howdy, Dear,  
Please take over, Ma'am, from here'."

## Renovate the Chair

By M. BOWLER

EACH season of the year makes a special demand on the ingenuity of the housewife, reminding us more or less reluctantly that certain renovations are necessary.

Perhaps it is the furniture. In many homes where the chairs have seen long service, the springs in the seats have given way and ceased to function. There is a hollow in the centre of the chair and the hair stuffing has collapsed into an inert mass. These troubles with a little determination can be overcome at home. For this, it is advisable to get a member of the household to help, since the new strappings require a strong wrist to do the adjusting. Also, the work will be better and more quickly accomplished.

To proceed, turn the chair upside down and remove the slack and bulging canvas; also with pincers remove all the tacks and nails from the edge of the canvas and chair. The fact that the springs will now appear through the strapping is of no consequence. Now remove the worn and often decayed strapping from underneath the chair, which runs across from back to front and from side to side.

For the new strapping, the webbing should be of linen if possible and about 2½ inches wide. It is inexpensive and wears better.

Now fold in a small piece of the webbing, and with good, sharp ½-inch

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DYE





tacks nail it over the place where the old strap was removed. Then get the assistant to draw the webbing absolutely tight across to the other side of the chair, where it is to be fastened. Put in three tacks at the inside edge to keep it in place. The assistant can now let go.

Cut the strapping next. It should reach across the chair seat to the outer edge, leaving half an inch to turn in. Fasten it down with two or three more tacks.

Repeat this performance from front to back and from side to side plaiting the straps over and under each other, and keep the strapping as tight as possible. The rebellious spiral springs which will probably be standing up between the webbing, must now be poked, in-veiled or pushed under the straps.

Now take an upholstering needle and some strong, fine twine. Pass it through the webbing, catching the top wire of the spiral spring, then bring the needle back through the webbing one-half inch from where you started. Cut the string, allowing for enough to tie into hard, firm knot. In this way tie each spring to the webbing to keep them well in place underneath. Then cut off superfluous string ends.

To finish, cut a piece of black upholstery canvas a little larger than the under part of the chair, allowing an inch all round to turn in. This is better than using the old canvas, which is often very worn. Tack the canvas round the edge, drawing it as tight as possible. Reverse the chair, and the seat will have renewed its shape, while the springs will be as pliable as when new—and all for a trifling expense.

Gaily colored chintz will give old dining room chairs a "new air."

### A Children's Party Idea

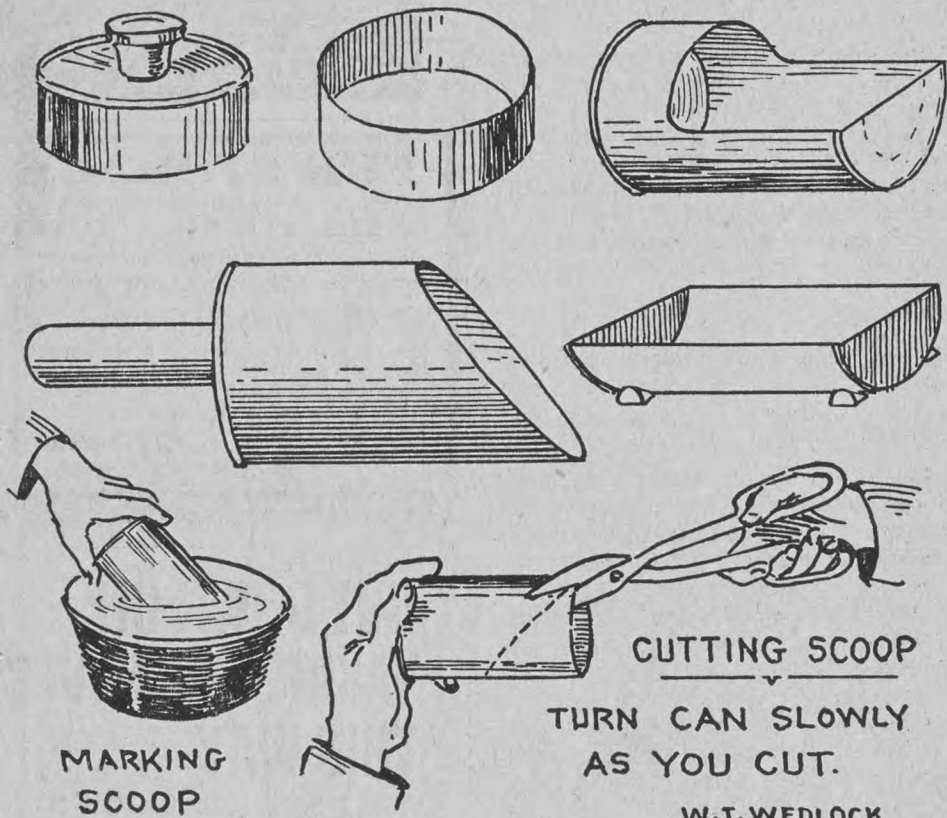
**Y**OU can delight the children no end, with their food at a party served "Funny-face" fashion. And it's mighty easy to do. Use plates of any solid colors, even if they don't match, and on the plates arrange the following: For each plate, place two round sandwiches about two inches in diameter near the top, using any desirable, nourishing filling such as ground raisin and raw carrot. In the centre of each circle, place a stuffed olive slice; these are the eyes of "Mr. Funny Face." Spread bread with egg sandwich filling, cover with another slice, then cut in half diagonally, then each half diagonally again. Result will be the right size sandwich triangles for the noses which you then put in the proper position beneath the eyes. The mouths are made from crescent-shaped pieces of bread spread with currant or other red jelly. Turn some up in a smiling fashion; some down for "Gloomy Gus." With the faces all made, arrange piles of shoestring potatoes at the top to simulate tousled hair and, if you wish, add a strip of lettuce as a collar.—Louise Price Bell.

To get the most from your roast, cook it in an uncovered pan, with no water added, and with moderate heat (300-350 deg. Fahr.) for the entire cooking period. The meat goes farther because it shrinks less; tastes better because it is more juicy.

\* \* \*

If superfluous hair troubles, keep watch of it. It may be pulled out with a quick motion of a pair of tweezers. A magnifying mirror is a great help in removing scraggly hair.—E.G.W.

### Useful Articles From Cans



**W**ITH a pair of tin snips, a file, and a little ingenuity many useful articles may be made from tin cans. Here are a few suggestions.

Round cookie cutters of various sizes may easily be made by cutting away a can within an inch or two from the bottom and a small knob screwed to it for a handle. Tin rings for holding poached eggs in shape may also be cut from sections of tin cans, making one ring from each can. You may cut out a cradle or doll's bath for the kiddies without much trouble, gluing small wooden blocks on the bath for legs. This would also make an ideal bird's bath.

A more elaborate project is a flour scoop. The can used for this article should be cut at an angle of 45 degrees,

after the can has been marked for cutting by dipping it in a pan of water on which some powdered chalk has been sprinkled (see sketch). The chalk may be easily powdered by putting it in a cloth or paper and crushing it with a hammer. Be sure the water is still before the tin is dipped or a wavy line will result. After the chalk has dried on the tin, trace the edge of the mark with a pen or pencil. Proceed to cut it away, starting at the point where the cutting line comes nearest the top, and cut in the direction of the dotted line (see sketch). A short end of a broom handle attached to the tin with a screw and washer makes an ideal handle.

Be sure to run a file over the edges of the tin after cutting to remove all the sharp burrs.



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**1** Is Castoria made especially for children?

**YES.** Because children's delicate systems can be easily upset and therefore need a special laxative.

**2** Is Castoria a pleasant laxative to take?

**YES.** Children like the taste—so there's no struggle over getting them to take it.

**3** Is Castoria safe and mild, yet thoroughly effective?

**YES.** It works efficiently, and gently, without upsetting the child's sensitive system.

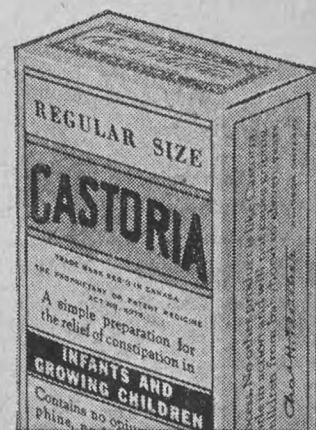
**4** Is Castoria free from harsh drugs?

**YES.** There is nothing in Castoria to cause griping or discomfort.

**Castoria answers every need in a child's laxative. Get it at your nearest drug or general store today. Be sure to ask for Castoria... the laxative that children like.**

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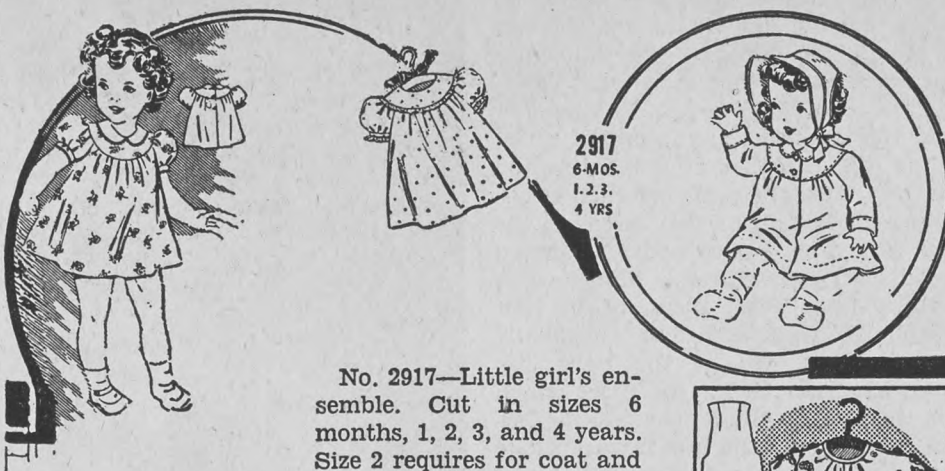
1. Zonitors are snow-white, greaseless, stainless vaginal suppositories—easily inserted and so convenient.
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## Maytime Fashions



No. 2917—Little girl's ensemble. Cut in sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. Size 2 requires for coat and bonnet, 1½ yards 54-inch fabric; for dress 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric, with ⅛ yard 35-inch fabric for collar.

No. 2842—Easy-to-make blouse. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 1¾ yards 39-inch fabric.



No. 2622—Two-piece dress offering a choice of neckline and sleeves. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric for short sleeves with sweet-heart neck.

No. 2904 — A charming pinafore. Applique included. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2905—Matching little girl's pinafore. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years of age. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2810—Outstanding dress featuring scallops. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 requires 2½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2601—Soft little button-down-the-front dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 35-inch fabric and 1¼ yards ric rac.

No. 2815—Smart frock with contrasting blouse. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires for waist 1¾ yards 39-inch fabric; for skirt and bolero, 3¼ yards 39-inch fabric.

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## Why Tweed?

Tweeds were originally homespun from Scottish Cheviot wools. For many years they were called twills. But Scottish tongues pronounce twill as "tweel." In a certain lawsuit, it was read as "tweed," by one James Lock, of London. It was the word "tweel," blotted or imperfectly written, which gave rise to the now familiar name. This was appropriate, since it was made almost exclusively on the banks of the River Tweed, in Scotland.

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# The Country Boy and Girl

## Signs of the Times

By SYLVIA E. F. MITCHELL

In their furry jackets  
With their purple snoods  
Crocus on the hillside  
Are braving springtime's moods.

Violets in the woodlands  
Are not yet quite awake,  
But early pussy willows  
Their drowsy catkins shake.

I'm cleaning out the cupboards  
And shaking busy mop,  
While daddy studies charts and says,  
"This year, I think, we'll have a bumper crop."

## The Lonely Little House

By MARY GRANNAN

ONCE on a hilltop, where the wind blew, there stood a lonely little house. No one had lived in the little house for years and it felt very sad. One day, about the time when the sun went down, a robin came singing up to the hill where the little house stood, and sat down on its rooftop. Although the robin was singing its song, it could hear the soft dripping of tears in the lonely little house. The robin suddenly stopped its singing and went down the chimney and inside. He could feel the gloom all about him and he said to the house.

"Little House, why do you weep? It's a nice day outside . . . the sky is blue, the sun is warm and there's a song in my throat. Why do you cry?"

"Because," sobbed little deserted house, "I am lonely. No one has lived in me for years and my heart is sore." "Well, why not tell somebody?" asked the robin. "Why do you cry here all by yourself. If you're lonely tell someone about it."

"How?" asked the little house.

"Cry out loud," said the robin.

"But no one will hear me, away upon the hill. There are so many noises . . . street cars clang . . . whistles blow . . . children shriek . . . horse hoofs clatter . . . No one would hear me, Robin," said the house.

"Yes," agreed the robin, "I guess what you say is true," and he cocked his head to one side. "I know . . . cry in the night, when everything is still. Then you'll wake up those who are sleeping, and they'll know something is wrong and they'll come to you, and you can tell of your loneliness."

The little lonely house smiled, for the first time in long days and said that's just what it would do.

So that night, when the world slept and the wind blew among all the tall trees up on the hill, the little house cried loudly into the night, and its wailing woke all the folks in the valley, and they all listened. They heard, and they cried . . . "Ghosts . . . Listen the little house up on the hill is haunted by ghosts."

The people shivered and they buried their heads under their covers. When morning came they all got together and they said to each other, "The little house up on the hill must be torn down. The house is haunted . . . it is full of ghosts."

The robin who sat in the waving willows heard what they said and hurried to tell the lonely house. "And it's my fault, Little House. I've got to save you. What shall I do?"

"The little lonely house didn't know, but the robin had an idea himself. "I know. I'll tell the little girl in the house the corner about you and your sadness. She'll help us I know."

So he flew to the little house down by the corner and he found the little girl. She was playing hopscotch, and singing as she hopped.

"One, two, three. . . Hopping me. Six, five, four . . . Hop some more. Three, two, one . . . I have fun."

And then she saw the robin, and he kicked his wing at her, and she knew he wanted to talk to her.

"What's the matter, Little Robin?" asked the little girl.

"There's nothing the matter with me?" said the robin. "But the little

THIS year we have a special way to celebrate Empire Day, May 23. Canada's Governor-General, Viscount Alexander has come with Lady Alexander and their three children—Rose, thirteen years old, Shane ten and Brian six, to make his home in Canada. Like many boys and girls these children saw very little of their father during the war years when Viscount Alexander was fighting in Africa and Italy. Their mother too, was busy with war work, helping to move children away from the bombings of London to the country where they would be safer. Now this family is looking forward to being together once more and to making their new home in Canada. As the representative of King George VI, Viscount Alexander will be welcomed by all Canadians but especially by Canada's soldiers. To them the new governor-general is a gallant soldier who has shared the hardships of war with them and who will understand their problems now.

The children of the governor-general will attend Canadian schools and take part in Canadian sports. They especially want to learn to skate and ski and to visit many parts of our beautiful country. You will probably be seeing pictures of them in newspapers and magazines. We hope they will love Canada and her people.

Ann Sankey

house on the hill, is very unhappy." Then the robin told the story from beginning to end. "And it's my fault," the robin said. "And now they are tearing the little house down because they think its crying in the night is ghosts."

"Oh, the poor little house," said the girl. "I'll tell them differently . . . and I'll go up with my dog and my brother and my cat and my sister and we'll play house and we'll play hide-and-seek, and we'll make the lonely little house happy."

And the little girl did as she said, and now the lonely house on the hill is lonely no longer and it smiles on the hilltop all day long.

## Keep That Party Going

WATCH Jack the Giant Fun Killer at your next party. He will bob up at every opportunity to knock enthusiasm right on the head. He is the awkward pause, the deadly silence that settles down while guests are arriving, in between games, while lunch gets the finishing touches, or close to going-home time when everyone seems to have run out of entertainment ideas. He whispers unkindly to your guests, "This is a dead party. Every once in a while there seems to be nothing to do."

Nothing to do? Read the following suggestions. You'll have the jump on the Giant Fun Killer right from the start.

### Opening Ice-Breaker

As each guest arrives make him feel at home by saying to the rest, "John is here. Introduce yourselves." On a given signal each guest already present shouts out his full name and address as loud as he can. This gets your party off on the right foot . . . a few good laughs.

### Guessing Contest

Keep up the laughs. Have each person guess his waist measure by making a piece of string into a loop of the supposed size. The best guesser wins a prize.

### Mind Reading

Each guest writes a message on a piece of paper, seals it up in an envelope, and writes his name on the outside. You place each message mysteriously against your forehead and are able to repeat what is inside. You prove you are right by opening each message after you have predicted its contents and reading out what is written. Of course, the one who wrote the message will be able to assure the others that you are quite right.

To do the trick, you must know beforehand what one of the guests is going to write, and you must announce this message first. However, you put the known message at the bottom of the pile and when you are supposed to be reading it out to your guests, you are actually looking at the second message, and so on.

### Lung Test

See who can hold a bean at the end of a straw the longest by drawing in the breath.

### A Balancing Trick

Do some entertaining yourself. Tell your friends you can balance a coin on its narrow edge on the sharpened tip of a pencil. After the "Oh's" have all

died down, prove you are as good as your word. Push the coin into a slit along a diameter of the small end of a cork and insert two forks in the cork on opposite sides of the coin so that the prongs meet in the centre and the handles are about eight inches apart. As the forks make a triangle with a good wide base you will have no trouble balancing your coin on the tip of your lead pencil.

### Baby Contest

Always remember that nothing kills the Giant Fun Killer like a good laugh. Give a boy and a girl a tiny bottle of milk and a baby nipple each and see who can win a milk-drinking race. This is a scream.

### Strong Man Act

Place the palm of your hand on top of your head so that your elbow points out to the side. Defy anyone to grab your wrist and to pry your hand off your head. It just can't be done.

### Giant Sneeze

Divide the group into three sections. At a given signal one group shouts "Hishy," another "Hashy" and the third "Hoshy." It makes a giant sneeze that chases the Giant Fun Killer right out of the house.

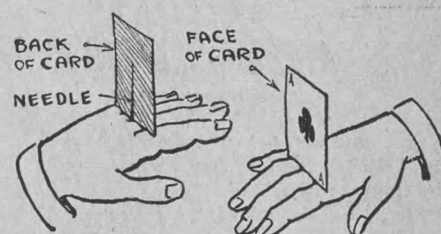
### Rooster Solo

Announce that each is to imitate an animal or bird as loudly as possible for a "barnyard frolic." Whisper the name of the animal or bird to each guest. You

tell one to crow like a rooster but advise all the others to keep quiet.

It is little fill-in stunts such as these that keep a party going and make your guests feel they have had the "best time ever."

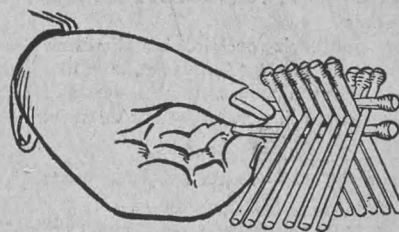
A final tip. Give your friends the signal when your program of fun is at an end. Don't leave them wondering. Don't let the evening start to drag. "We have just time for one more stunt" will do the trick nicely. And Jack the Giant Fun Killer will have taken an awful beating.—Walter King.



## The Balancing Card Trick

Show your friends how steady your hands are by balancing a playing card on the back of one hand. Simply push a needle or long pin (that you have held concealed) between your fingers. The card rests against the needle.

Before you begin this trick tell your friends how difficult it is to perform, then recite some magic words while the card seems to balance on the back of your hand. It's a good party trick.—A.T.



LAY ON HERE

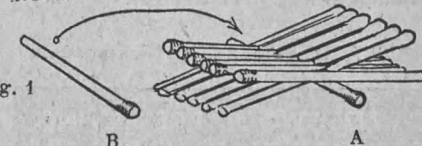


Fig. 1

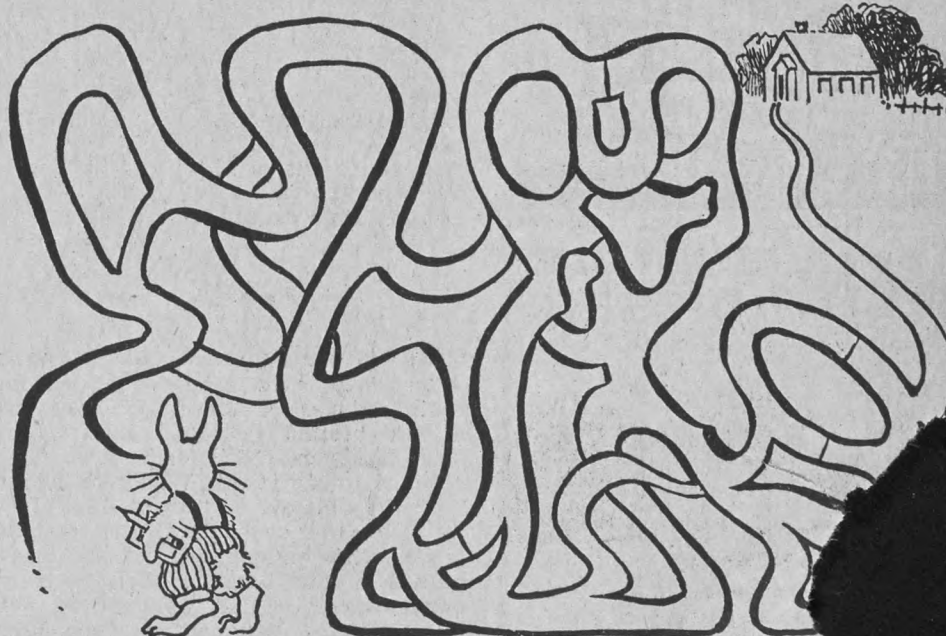
B

A

## Let's Make One Match Carry Thirteen

Place a match on any flat surface. Lay astride it (A) twelve other matches alternating them on either side just as in Figure 1. Place another match (B) in the crotch formed by the twelve matches. When match A is lifted carefully, all thirteen matches can be raised from the table.—A.T.

## Can You Find Your Way To School?



DO you like working out puzzles. Here is one concerning a rabbit who goes to school. It looks as if he has a much more difficult problem to find his way there than most boys and girls in Canada have. See if you can trace the path

this little rabbit must follow to get to school. He must get there without crossing any black lines. How long will it take you to find the way?—A.T.





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C.G.

## STRAIGHT FROM THE GRASS ROOTS

**A**BOUT the Palomino (Palomeeno, though he is not a mean horse) Mr. Edworthy sent us this enlightening data, which he picked up as a reprint from The Journal of Heredity:

"Data obtained from a study of Stud Book matings have led to the hypothesis that the Palomino color is produced by an incompletely dominant dilution gene superimposed over the basic chestnut or sorrel color. This same gene in combination with the other basic colors, bay, brown or black, produces a dilute which may be a dun, buckskin, or mouse.

"Results of actual breeding practices of Palomino breeders support the hypothesis developed and further show that the homozygous dilute chestnut or sorrel is almost entirely devoid of hair pigment, has pink skin and china eyes. Individuals of this description have been termed albinos."

But you can love a Palomino in spite of that.

\* \* \*

**T**HOSE tall tree stories from B.C. were read by R. Krogan of Elbow, Sask., and they got his goat. Not a mountain goat but a prairie goat.



He wants to put in a word for the trees grown on these pancake plains. The fuel scarcity was so desperate around there, he says, that they had to clip down all the trees they could find for fuel. They used a blow torch and hair clippers to do the job. When they found a tree they first melted the snow around it with the blow torch. Then they clipped the tree off as close to the ground as possible. The trees were later raked up and being very tough they burned for a long time. The fuel was fed into the furnace with a teaspoon.

\* \* \*

**A** GOOD scientific friend of The Country Guide, who has also a keen sense of humor, sends us this from the Peace River country. The following announcement emblazoned a store window in a neighboring town: "Just Arrived, A New Shipment of Women's Dresses, Latest Prewar Styles."

\* \* \*

**T**HIS is one on us. We always want subscribers to keep us posted on their changes of address. It saves us and the postmaster trouble and it keeps The Guide reaching each subscriber regularly every month. Well here, to our horror, we discovered that we had fallen into the same oversight if an oversight is something you can fall into. We have papers coming to us too. Well, 29 years ago this coming fall we changed our address to 290 Vaughan St. Then later we changed our name to The Country Guide. And here, in March, 1946, we discovered that one of the publications that comes to us was still addressed The Grain Growers Guide, Sherbrook St., Winnipeg. Is our face red!

**N**OT Winnipeg but Killarney is the coldest place in western Canada, writes a well known resident of the Manitoba town named after an Irish lake. "Killarney has long been known as the coldest spot but we never advertise the fact," he says. "Hardship has moulded us into a strong, silent people. About September 1 we sew our winter clothes on and never venture forth without partaking of a 50-50 mixture of coffee and anti-freeze. After November 1 the local linemen discard their spurs and thereafter use skis. The town imports a carload of Winnipeg bricklayers every fall and these men are kept busy building snow-block extensions to our chimneys and skylights. There is no truth in the rumor that a new range of mountains is rising near Killarney. What someone saw was our ash piles emerging from the snow."

\* \* \*

Q.—How far is it from the Prairies to Ottawa?

A.—About 1,300 miles.

Q.—How far are the Prairies from Ottawa?

A.—About 10,000 miles.

\* \* \*

**F**RED E. MARSHALL, away up at Yellowknife, writes that the idea of standing a garden on edge and growing stuff on both sides of it is not new to him. At Sangudo, Alta., there was a very old man who had two sons. He couldn't decide which one to will his garden to. So-o-o, he stood it on edge and told each boy to garden one side of it. The one who had the best garden would get the land. Well, the oldest boy planted potatoes on his side. When the youngest one saw this he planted his side to onions. Both crops did well until the onions got so strong that the potatoes' eyes started to run all the time. Before the season was over the potatoes had all cried themselves to death and the youngest son got the garden.

\* \* \*

**T**IGE isn't scared but he is as cute as a fox. "What has a fox got that I haven't got," he asks, and promptly climbs a tree. Anyway, he's one up on Reynard. R. B. Stevenson, of Magrath, sent in the snapshot to prove it.



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### "A Country Guide Service"

22. **Hardy Fruits**, by G. F. Chipman—25 cents postpaid.
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50. **The Countrywoman Handbook**, Book No. 1 — Kitchen Labor Savers, Home Decorating, Pattern Reading, Getting Rid of Flies, Bugs, and Beetles, etc., etc.—25c postpaid.
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53. **Farmer's Handbook on Livestock**, Book No. 4—Livestock Nutrition, Livestock Pests and Diseases, etc., etc.—25 cents postpaid.
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